"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; winds west to southwest.

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SECOND LANDSLIDE PROLONGS BLOCKADE

New York Central's Tracks Near Staatsburg Had Been Nearly Cleared.

Man Injured and a Steam Shovel Buried —How the Trains Reach Their Destinations.

There was another landslide on to the New York Central tracks near Staatsburg, ten miles north of Poughkeepsie, shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and within three minutes a good part of the twenty-four hours' work of more than a hundred men was undone. The tracks had been nearly cleared of the oozy blue clay that, loosened by rainfall, had been washed from the acclivities on either side. It was expected before the second slide occurred that the blockade, which had existed since 9 o'clock on Friday evening, would be lifted within a few hours.

In anticipation of this reopening of traffic on the Hudson Division, the stationmaster at the Grand Central Station was instructed to send out north-bound Central trains over that route. This order came at about 5:30 o'clock. Three and a half hours later there came another, countermanding its predecessor, and instructing the stationmaster to send north-bound trains over the Harlem Division again until further orders. Two passenger trains had been started north, and there was a prospect that they would have to return to Mott Haven, at which junction they can be transferred to the Harlem Division. At 11:30 o'clock a third order came saying that it was expected that the main line would be clear again within an hour, but trains were not to be sent by that route until further instructions were received.

The second landslide, according to information received here last night, was quite similar to the first. The tracks buried, it is said, are in a deep cut. On either side are high banks mostly of clay, but at the base of each hill are firm foundations of stone. The great quantity of clay above, however, saturated and heavy with many rains, became loosened and slipped down onto the tracks. One of the laborers was said to have been buried beneath the earth and quite seriously injured. The large crane and steam shovel that had been used in digging away the mud of the first slide, was also buried, and this impeded the work of clearing the tracks.

"The character of the first blockade," said Superintendent McCoy at the Grand Central Station yesterday, "was correctly described in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It was a very bad and very obstinate disaster, owing to the treacherous character of the material that slipped on to our tracks, burying them thirty-five feet deep. With a large gang of men at work we managed this morning to open up the south-bound track, but we could not control the mass of 10,000 cubic feet of clay that was bearing down on it, and in spite of efforts to back drain it the clay kept on filling up what we cleared."

Mr. McCoy went into detail in regard to the methods employed to restore through and way service as far as possible. The net result of the blockade up to last evening, before the second accident, had been to stop twenty-four trains, twelve north-bound and twelve south-bound. Way service could not be had by landing passengers north or south of the blockade, and having them walk over the clay that covered the tracks because of the character of the stuff that slid from a bank sixty-eight feet high. The only feasible plan was to take way passengers off at either Poughkeepsie or Rhinecliff, send them over the Hudson, and put them on West Shore trains to be taken over the Hudson again at either point. This, of course, occasioned delay, but there was little grumbling.

The first landslide caught several important through trains. Those south of it had to be run back to Mott Haven, and then run on the Harlem system to Chatham, and thence by the Boston and Albany to Boston. This was the case with the Buffalo Special, Train 29, and the Southwestern Special, Train 33. North of the slide were the Empire State Express, due in New York at 10 P. M., and the Southwestern Limited. They arrived, respectively, at the Grand Central Station at 9:30 and 9:43 A. M. yesterday by backing to Albany, taking the Boston and Albany to Chatham, and the Harlem to New York.

The greatest problem, however, was to get through the Fast Mail and other important trains by using the West Shore tracks from Albany to Weehawken. This was done with barely a hitch and a delay of but from two to three hours. In the case of the Fast Mail, arrangements made with the New York Post Office were carried out to the letter. On the West Shore tracks were run the Fast Mail, two milk trains, the New York and Northern Express, the American Express train, and the Adirondack and Montreal Express.

The use of the Harlem and Boston and Albany tracks occasioned a delay of about an hour, the distance between Albany and New York by this route being increased by forty-five miles over that on the Hudson River route. The train schedule of yesterday was made to conform to these conditions, and the West Shore outlet was used.

STATE CONTROL OF MINES.

Colorado Citizens Ask Legislature to Acquire and Hold All Coal Lands in Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.—Members of the House had placed on their desks this morning literature urging that the State acquire the coal lands now held by the United States and with its own lands hold in trust to guard against possible combinations to corner the State's coal supply.

One of the circulars was a resolution adopted by the Citizens' League of Denver, in part as follows:

Whereas, The Pennsylvania coal strikes of 1902 have sounded a warning to the American Nation which, if allowed to pass unheeded, is likely to be followed by results far more disastrous and threatening to the lives, the industrial welfare, and even the civilization of our people; and

Whereas, The control by the State of Colorado of the coal lands and supplies within its limits furnishes, we believe, the only final solution of the problem of the protection of the people's interests in the use of these provisions of nature for all time to come; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Colorado, hereby demand of the Fourteenth General Assembly the inauguration of measures looking to the acquisition by the State of Colorado of all vested rights of the United States in and to all coal lands within her limits, with a view to the permanent holding and administration of the same as a trust for the benefit of all her people.

UNHONORED PASS COSTS $1,950.

Railroad Must Pay a Man Who Was Ejected from a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 31.—John Smith was to-day awarded $1,950 damages in the District Court at Billings for injuries due to his ejection from a Northern Pacific passenger train. Smith, who was an employe of the company, boarded the North Coast Limited and presented a pass from Huntley to Billings.

The conductor refused to take the pass because it was stamped "Not good on North Coast Limited." Smith swore that he offered to pay his fare with a time check, but the conductor had not sufficient money to cash it and ejected him while the train was still in motion. He was severely hurt. The conductor swore that he stopped the train and did not lay hands on Smith.

Southern's Palm Limited.
The popular train to St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa.
[illegible] Southern Railway and Florida [illegible] Leave New York daily, except [illegible] 3 other fast trains daily. [illegible] Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—Adv.

CRUSADE IN NEW YORK ANNOUNCED BY DOWIE.

Zionist Leader Declares He Will Bring 3,000 Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 31.—John Alexander Dowie, general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, to-day announced to 7,000 followers that all plans for the invasion of New York City had been completed, and that within a few weeks excursion trains will carry to the Eastern metropolis 3,000 workers, who will make an effort to establish the creed of the overseer in that city. He has obtained options on Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Music Hall for a long term, he said, and in each of these buildings will hold daily services.

Besides the options for the great buildings contracts were signed with the managers of the Madison Square Garden to furnish meals for the restoration host, he continued. Hotel accommodations have been secured for the workers, and even the metropolis was taxed for places for the men and women. Several hotels have been taken entirely, and the women will be placed in private houses.

The representatives of Zion were cordially received by Mayor Seth Low, he said, and they have been given the right to hold 1,800 meetings on the streets of New York every day in the week.

John Alexander Dowie's plans, which, apparently, are well matured in Zion City, have not been completed at this end of the proposed crusade. In fact, no applications have been received at the Mayor's office for permits to hold street meetings, and, while Dowie has asked for prices of various halls here, he has not yet engaged any of them.

If he should attempt to hold a series of street meetings without a permit, he or his speakers would be arrested on the spot. For a preacher not regularly ordained to obtain a license to hold an outdoor meeting, he must designate exactly at what corner the meeting is to be held, in order that extra police may be detailed there to prevent possible disturbances. That the city would furnish extra police protection at 1,800 different meetings, it was pointed out, is extremely improbable.

Dowie was in this city about two months ago and while here he conferred with a number of his followers in a room which he hired for the occasion at Carnegie Hall. From that visit and from previous manifestos sent out by Dowie it is inferred by those who are familiar with affairs at Zion City that the prophet's need of ready money is the chief motive behind his announced invasion of this city.

That he was really in need of money, he first made known to his followers and to any one else who had money to spare when he sent out on Oct. 8 thousands of circular letters addressed to "Zion in America," "Zion in Asia," "Zion in Europe," "Zion in Africa." While the circulars scattered broadcast around the world appealed for funds, Dowie declared at the same time that he was worth $23,000,000 in his own right, but that he was short of ready cash, and would pay 6 per cent. on all money advanced.

"Elijah II.'s financial troubles seemed to come apace, for the week after his appeal for money eight suits for debt were filed against him at Waukegan, and Judge Cutting of the Cook County Probate Court appointed a Commissioner to demand $50,000 from him, which sum he was ordered to return to the heirs of Frederick Sutton, one of Dowie's followers.

Sutton's will left all his property to Dowie, but three days after making the will he added a codicil making his brothers and sisters beneficiaries to a large part of the estate. When the heirs filed their claims they were told that Sutton's money was invested in Zion securities. They contended that the money was not invested, but that the $50,000 or more which Sutton brought with him from New Zealand was deposited in the Zion bank. The heirs were offered Zion securities, but they demanded the money.

At the same time a shortage of meat began to make itself felt at Zion City. Before that time two carloads of meat had been shipped to the city each week, but the amount was reduced to one carload. It was said at that time that Dowie was planning some big move to improve the financial condition of his community. His latest announcement, therefore, did not surprise those who are familiar with his methods.

TEN MEN ON DRIFTING BARGES.

Philadelphia and Reading Boats Broke from Their Tow in Bad Weather Off Block Island.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31.—The barges Pine Forest, Saucon, and Monitor of the Philadelphia and Reading Company's fleet, in tow of the tug Swatara broke adrift off Block Island to-day in a rough sea and a fierce westerly wind. There seemed little prospect at first of picking up her tow, but after considerable hard work the crew of the Swatara succeeded in getting a hawser to the Pine Forest, but were compelled to abandon the others. After docking her single tow at this port the tug sailed immediately in search of the two drifting barges.

Capt. Somers of the Pine Forest says he has no fears for the safety of the other barges, although the weather was exceedingly rough and the barges were taking water over the decks from the high seas. He thought it probable that they would make for the Vineyard unless they were picked up by a tug before they could do so. The barges carried five men each, Capt. Brannon being in command of the Saucon and Capt. Muller of the Monitor.

LIMIT TO LARGE FORTUNES.

Senator Wellington Proposes That $10,000,000 Shall Be the Maximum Holding of Any Person.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Wellington to-day introduced an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the holding of fortunes exceeding $10,000,000 by any one individual in the United States.

In case of such holding the amendment provides that "the excess shall all be condemned, whether or not as a public nuisance, a public folly, or a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury."

AUTOMOBILE PARTY STOPPED.

Bicycle Policeman "Ajax" Whitman was on duty on Fifth Avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last night when a large automobile whizzed by him at great speed. He mounted his wheel and set off in pursuit, calling upon the chauffeur to stop. The latter, he said, only laughed at him and put on more speed. At One Hundred and Twentieth Street, however, the machine had to slow up, and Whitman overtook it, arrested the chauffeur, and took the party in the vehicle to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Here the chauffeur gave his name as Parker Hill of 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The party consisted of two women and a man. One of the women gave her name as Miss Norma L. Munro of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, daughter of the late Norman L. Munro, the publisher, but the others refused to give their names. Magistrate Mayo happened to be at the police station, and he fixed the chauffeur's bail at $500. The other man furnished surety, and the party resumed their trip.

Distributing Kitchens.
Cooks dispensed with in suburban homes.
DINNER BY ELECTRICITY.
All meals will arrive by electric tubular despatch system from central kitchen. Houses, in some cases, can be adapted. Selection of building sites. JOHN ABLETT, Hotel Manhattan, N. Y. City.—Adv.

ESCHEWED FOOD IN HUNT FOR HAPPINESS

Old Inventor Came to His Death from Starvation.

His Strange Theories Caused Wife and Family to Leave Joseph W. Sheppard and He Lived Alone.

In developing the theory that a man could train himself so that he could live without food, Joseph William Sheppard came to his death yesterday morning in a room he rented in the boarding house of Mrs. Madden at 159 West Eighty-third Street. The facts preceding the old man's end came to light because the Board of Health declined to accept a death certificate signed by Dr. Julian P. Thomas of 26 West Ninety-fourth Street. Coroner Scholer has announced an investigation, to take place to-day.

Dr. Thomas it was learned last night, played very little part in the life of Mr. Sheppard, who was an inventor, a Brahmin in belief, a student of strange philosophies, an Englishman by birth, and so much of a recluse that it is said he did not have a speaking acquaintance with a dozen human beings. Until he began his final treatment, which consisted of starving himself, he lived for fifteen years on a diet of rice, port wine, and honey.

This diet was preliminary, according to his philosophy, to a state of being in which he would be altogether psychic, with no troublesome physical attributes at all. This strange idea caused his wife to get a divorce from him some years ago, his two daughters to leave his home, and his only son to dodge his society as much as possible.

Dr. Thomas, who is a food specialist and rarely visits patients at their homes, knew Mr. Sheppard two years ago. It was about that time that the inventor, then sixty-two years old, began to plan starvation, and it was inferred by those who knew him that he visited the physician simply to study the mind of one who seemed foolish enough to believe in nourishment for unhappy mortals' stomachs.

The doctor's advice was not taken, and their acquaintance had little of professional value in it. Then Dr. Thomas lost track of his mock patient until last Thursday, when he received a summons to visit the inventor. The message came from the old man's son, W. B. Sheppard, manager of the American Brazing Company of 532 West Twenty-second Street. The physician went to 159 West Eighty-third Street. The inventor was so weak and emaciated that he could hardly lift his hand.

"You must eat or you will die," the doctor said to him.

"I don't need to eat," was the reply. "I'll become so well trained that I shall not need food. You were not called in here to satisfy me, but simply because my son insisted. You are called for the protection of my family."

All efforts to persuade him to take nourishment, according to both the son and the doctor, were in vain, and the physician went away. Shortly before the old man died there was another summons, but Dr. Thomas declined to respond, saying it was no use for him to visit a patient who would not do what was ordered. When the death certificate was sent to the Health Board it was accompanied by the following note from the physician:

Enclosed you will find a death certificate for Mr. Joseph William Sheppard. You will note that I say he died from "starvation." Mr. Sheppard had some very peculiar ideas and hung to them tenaciously. For the cure of the trouble he had he decided that he would take a prolonged fast; exactly how long he fasted we do not know. His friends tried to get him to eat, but it was utterly impossible to persuade him to do so. He continued his fast in spite of all efforts—in fact, until he died. His friends and relatives tried to get him to eat, but he would not. They called me in, but I could not influence him to take food. I hope that this report, in conjunction with the death certificate, will be satisfactory.

When Dr. Thomas was seen last night, after giving the facts told above he said Mr. Sheppard had been urged at the last to take just a little fruit juice, if nothing else. It had been a theory of the old man at one time that he might break his rule to the extent of eating "something that was ripened in the sun." But at last he had gotten beyond this stage, and not even a drop from an orange was permitted to pass his lips.

The doctor explained that he refrained from paying the last visit, when asked to do so, because no reputable physician could afford to undertake a case wherein the patient was sure to die from inexcusable refusals to accept treatment.

Mr. Sheppard's son, who lives at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, said that no blame in the matter could be attached to Dr. Thomas. His father, he said, was a native of Kent, England, and came to America forty-four years ago.

For many years he was in the publishing business in St. Louis, but a fire brought him financial ruin, and he came to this city ten or eleven years ago to take a place in the local establishment of the Mississippi Glass Company, by which he had been employed for the three years intervening between the fire and his coming East. He remained with the glass concern until a few years ago, and since that time he had devoted himself entirely to his inventions, his books, and his Brahministic theories.

Although most of the inventions were not moneymakers, some of them resulted in enough funds to make their originator comfortable. The most successful was a sort of glass window that would withstand melting from a fire in an adjoining building. Several local department stores and office buildings, it is said, are equipped with the windows.

Young Mr. Sheppard also said that he had discovered some time ago that his father was starving himself. It was the result of more than forty years' of studying Hindoo philosophy. The old man smiled weakly when asked to take food, and replied that no one need worry about him, as he was doing what he could to reach a state of perfect happiness.

"When my body looks as though I am dead," he would say, "I'll not be dead at all. My physical simply will have yielded to the superior mental."

This he continued to say when he grew so weak that food probably would not have remained on his stomach if he had taken it. Coroner Scholer, after a preliminary examination to see if the man was really dead, expressed the opinion that he was, and that starvation had been the cause.

Mr. Sheppard lived at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, for some time previous to the outbreak of the Spanish war. To one of the New York regiments he presented a goat, and the soldiers named it "Billy Be-Damn."

The name angered the inventor, and he took no further interest in the regiment, so it was said at the hotel last night. The clerks there knew little about him, but they remembered that he was considered eccentric. The son enlisted and went to the front in the war. He was wounded and mustered out on account of his injuries.

Mr. Sheppard's daughters have come from Atlantic City to attend the funeral. Coroner Scholer will make his investigation early this morning.

CITIZENS AVERT A FLOOD.

Move a Bridge and Break Up an Ice Gorge with Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

HONESDALE, Penn., Jan. 31.—Ice gorged at a dam in the Lackawaxen River yesterday afternoon, and the citizens feared a flood. The main business street of the town crosses the stream a few rods above the dam, and the ice was so piled up that the bridge was in danger.

Citizens gathered in large numbers and moved the bridge from its foundations. Dynamite was used to break up the gorge, and a flood was averted. In a similar gorge last Winter Honesdale lost a bridge at the same place.

The Trans-Continental Line
of America is the New York Central, connecting, by every great gateway, the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.—Adv.

Tourists Going South
have option 8:55 A. M. Train to Florida, Thomasville, Augusta, "N. Y. & Fla. Special" 2:10 P. M. Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

CAPT. HOBSON RESIGNS.

Naval Constructor Who Sank the Merrimac at Santiago Quits the Naval Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac at Santiago, has tendered his resignation as a naval constructor in the navy.

Capt. Hobson has sought for some time to be retired, but the board which examined him pronounced him fit for duty. He was ordered to duty in charge of construction work at the Bremerton (Washington) Naval Station.

It is well known that for some time Capt. Hobson has suffered from an affection of the eyes, which he and his friends have claimed incapacitated him for active duty. A bill to retire him has passed the House of Representatives, and recently, when it was called up in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, it was passed over on an objection by Mr. Cockrell, who insisted that an examining board having pronounced him fit for duty he should not be retired.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy Capt. Hobson sets out the reasons for his resignation, the principal one being the bad condition of his eyes. It is understood to-night that Admiral Taylor, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will make a favorable recommendation on Capt. Hobson's resignation.

GRAU'S SUCCESSOR PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

Charles A. Ellis of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Insisted on the Change Being Permanent.

The plans regarding the opera for next season at the Metropolitan Opera House are becoming more definite, so far as regards the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which hopes to be able to renew its lease for five years. It has finally found a man to take Maurice Grau's place as director, so it was reported yesterday, this person being Charles A. Ellis of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

To find some man both capable and willing to act as Mr. Grau's successor has proved a difficult task for the company. It has made tentative offers to several, Daniel Frohman being one of these persons. Mr. Ellis was among the persons first suggested as eligible, but he then denied that he cared to have anything to do with the opera. When the proposition was put to him in another manner he changed his mind and is now said to be willing to place himself at the head of the Grau company. However, it is said that he does so only as the permanent and not as the temporary successor of Mr. Grau.

Frederick G. Latham has been offered $15,000 a year to remain in his present position, but as late as yesterday he was undecided. He has already admitted that he may not go to Australia after all, but further than this he will say nothing.

The Grau Opera Company will probably make its proposition of renewing its lease to the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company this week. George G. Haven, President of the Board of Directors of the latter company, said last night that, of course, he could not say what proposition the company would accept, as it was still ready to receive them.

No matter who takes the Opera House it seems assured that the Metropolitan Company will spend about $100,000 next season in rearranging the stage and buying new scenery. In fact, a clause to this effect was in the lease, which the Grau company would have signed had Mr. Grau not become ill.

WELCOME TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

New Orleans Society Will Give a Warm Reception to the Daughter of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Miss Alice Roosevelt will reach New Orleans on Feb. 16 and will spend the carnival week here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McIlheney. Mr. McIlheney served in the Rough Riders troop and is a personal friend of the President.

The McIlheneys have leased the beautiful home of James T. Hayden, President of the Whitney National Bank, for the carnival and will entertain lavishly in Miss Roosevelt's honor during her stay. Mr. Hayden has one of the prettiest homes in the South and the McIlheneys leased it only because he and Mrs. Hayden are traveling in Egypt.

Mr. McIlheney was asked to-day whether invitations to all the carnival functions had been sent to Miss Roosevelt.

"Miss Roosevelt's has not yet received all of her carnival invitations," he replied, "but I am in a position to know absolutely that they will be received. Any story to the contrary is a malicious slander, which should not be allowed to smirch the reputation of our city's courtesy. It would be an offense not to Miss Roosevelt, but to New Orleans, and I can assure you in perfect confidence that it will not be perpetrated.

"On the contrary, I have heard very reliable rumors that Miss Roosevelt will be the queen of the Comus Ball, and while I do not think that that will be so, it is much more likely to occur than that any of the societies should snub her."

It is known positively that the invitation committees of several of the more prominent carnival societies have issued invitations to Miss Roosevelt, and she will receive the others as soon as they are out. The report that it was intended to issue no invitation to Miss Roosevelt, while it emanated from an authoritative source, is now denied. It is said on the streets that a quarrel in the committee has resulted from the publicity given the subject.

KILLED AT ELEVATED STATION.

Witnesses of Death of Aged Mail Messenger Disagree—Motorman Arrested.

Before the eyes of fifty passengers on the platform of the northbound elevated station at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, at 8 o'clock last night, Sylvester Lockwood, sixty-five years old, of 233 East Ninety-seventh Street, was run over and instantly killed by the forward trucks of a motor electric train in charge of Motorman Leon Lippman of 168 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City, who was arrested and admitted by Coroner Jackson in $1,500 bail, offered by Charles H. Hawley of Flushing, L. I.

Lockwood was employed for the last ten years as a messenger in the Post Office Department. His duty was to carry mail bags to the Eighty-fourth Street Station from Post Office Station K, at East Eighty-sixth Street. At the elevated station he threw the bags on the front platform of the first car and received from another messenger mail bags intended for Post Office Station K.

He was performing this duty last night when, according to one witness, he fell on the track in advance of the oncoming train, being overbalanced by the weight of the mail bags. According to another witness Lockwood's hat blew off and he jumped down on the track and gave it chase up the track, in advance of the train which overtook him and crushed out his life.

The motorman said he saw Lockwood when the train had reached a point fifteen feet south of the stopping post at the north end of the station. At that time, the motorman alleged, Lockwood was lying on the west rail of the track, about fifteen feet north of the stopping post. The motorman said he shut off and reversed his motor and was unable to explain how Lockwood came to be under the wheels of the forward truck.

Two Tours to Florida
via Royal Blue Line, Feb. 10 and Mar. 10. Only $50 round trip from New York, including expenses en route. Procure detailed pamphlet at B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

TO DROP 20-HOUR TRAIN

Pennsylvania Road Sacrifices the Special to Help Freight.

Determination to Relieve the Congestion at Any Cost—Other Passenger Trains May Be Taken Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's famous twenty-hour train from New York to Chicago, upon which the company has spent at least a half-million dollars for equipment and in bringing to perfection the arrangements for its phenomenal runs, is to be abandoned, temporarily at least, so that the railroad company may break the freight congestion and relieve the coal shortage in the East.

The taking off of the Pennsylvania special was the subject of many conferences held during the last week in the office of President Cassatt. There were present all the Vice Presidents and transportation managers.

It was agreed that the freight congestion must be broken at any cost if human ingenuity and determined effort could do it. It was agreed, also, that the attack must be made at the top, and that the Pennsylvania special, the pride of the passenger department, must be sacrificed. That will be the first train to go. If necessary, other fast passenger trains will be taken off, but the freight blockade must be broken.

The "Pennsylvania Special" will make its last trip Wednesday or Thursday next. All the Division Passenger Agents between New York and Chicago were notified to-day that the train would be taken off next week, and asking what reservations had been made for it. Answers received at the Broad Street Station up to late this evening showed that no reservation had been made for any day later than Wednesday. It was announced, therefore, that the train would positively be taken off not later than Wednesday next.

Pennsylvania officials say that the twenty-hour flyer, which was at first regarded as a hazardous experiment, is now a paying train, and has been highly appreciated by the public. They believe that its abandonment will greatly add to the elasticity of the company's train service, and expedite all train movements.

The taking off of this train, which is daily driven at a tremendous speed each way between New York and Chicago, means the clearing of tracks for hundreds of local passenger and freight trains. The special is safeguarded every foot of the way between New York and Chicago. It has the right of way over every other train, and freights are laid by for an hour, and even two or three hours, until the flyer is safely past.

Hundreds of trainmen and yardmen are charged solely with seeing that all is well with this special, and its abandonment will permit all these employes to devote their attention solely to relieving the freight congestion. The dropping of this single train from the Pennsylvania schedules, officials say, will do more toward relieving freight congestion than the abandonment of scores of local trains on divisions between New York and Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—A reason given for the discontinuance of the twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad is the freight congestion. For several months it has been found impossible to maintain on this train the fast schedule assigned to it. Despite all the efforts of the operating department, the road became blocked in the path of the train so often that for the present it has been given up as a hopeless task to operate it with the speed which is the train's very cause for existence.

On this train the speed is guaranteed. An excess fare of $8 is charged between New York and Chicago on account of its fast schedule, and in cases where the train does not arrive on time the excess fare is refunded to the passengers in proportion to the time the train falls behind its schedule. That has happened repeatedly of late. In Pittsburg the train has been held up time and again for so long that the rest of the run was a failure.

FREE COAL HELPS RAILROAD.

Great Northern Is Rushing Into Montana the Product of the Crow's Nest Mines in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 31.—Removal of the duty on coal is believed to be benefitting the Great Northern Railroad more than any other interest in the West.

There is no good coal in Montana directly tributary to the Great Northern, and James J. Hill has for several years been booming the development of the Crow's Nest Pass coalfields in Southern Canada. Recently he completed a branch railroad connecting the Great Northern with the Crow's Nest coal mines. At present the Great Northern is hauling 300 cars or 6,000 tons daily across the Montana line for use on its mountain divisions. Development work is being rushed, and very soon imports of this coal will reach 500 cars or 10,000 tons daily.

Before the removal of the duty the Great Northern was paying the customs department at the gateway 67 cents duty on every ton. The daily saving effected by the removal of the tariff exceeds $4,000. With the shipments increased to 500 cars, the saving in duty will reach $6,700 a day. When a cut-off can be built connecting the Great Northern with the Northern Pacific and Burlington lines in Montana the latter roads will also use the Crow's Nest coal in the Rocky Mountains.

TO INCREASE DEATH DAMAGES.

Chicago Lawyers Want the Rate for Fatality in Accident Cases Made $10,000 in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Chicago lawyers look with favor upon a bill that Representative Michael E. Hunt will introduce in the Legislature increasing the statutory value of human life from $5,000 to $10,000. Opposition is looked for from corporations that are often called upon to pay for deaths from accidents.

"There is no doubt that $5,000 but meagrely compensates in many instances for the loss of a head of a family or one of its members," said former Judge Thomas A. Moran to-day. "The value of the decedent may have been in many instances $50,000 or $100,000. An increase of the damages which may be recovered for a death due to accident or other violence might also have the effect of causing greater care on the part of corporations."

"In these days of great prosperity money has become so cheap that $5,000 does not represent half as much as it did when that limitation was placed on the value of a human life," said Adolf Kraus in championing the proposed bill. "The law desires to compensate those who have been deprived of the earning capacity of one on whom they depended. The price should be doubled."

Employes Share in Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The New York Rubber Company yesterday pleasantly surprised several hundred employes by doubling their salary for one week, with the best wishes of the company. The rubber company has had a prosperous year. At the annual meeting in New York this week the corporation declared a regular dividend of 8 per cent. and an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on the year's earnings. It was felt that a portion of the profit should go to the hands who have done faithful service in the departments of the factory.

Mardi Gras, 1903.
New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile.
Southern Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates. Write for particulars. New York Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—Adv.

CAR RIOTS IN WATERBURY.

Non-Union Men Stoned, and the Police Are Powerless—Strikers Urge the Mobs to Disperse, but Without Effect.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 31.—The trolley strike condition in this city to-night reached the proportions of a general riot. Every car sent out from the barns was greeted with a volley of stones at various points, and no car escaped without broken windows. Thousands of persons filled the streets, and the police were powerless to control the mob, at length being forced to request the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company officials to [illegible] their cars.

The request was complied with, and the last car pulled into the barn at 11:15 o'clock, escorted by the police. One motorman was injured so severely by a stone that a car starter had to take his place. Several other motormen and conductors were less seriously hurt.

The trouble began early in the evening. At 7 o'clock Chief of Police [illegible] found the situation so threatening that he summoned the entire police force and massed his men at points in the centre of the city, but the officers were utterly unable to cope with the crowd, which numbered more than 5,000. As the cars reached the junction formed by Bank and [illegible] South, East, and West Main Streets they were bombarded with missiles, and few [illegible] escaped injury.

Members of the trolley men's union are said to have tried to assist the police by asking the people to return to their homes and let the cars run unmolested, but their efforts were of no avail. The cars of the Naugatuck line seemed to be especially singled out for the volleys of stones, and consequently sustained the most injury.

Prominent citizens early in the evening sent requests to the officials of the railroad company to take off the cars, and that was done when the police seconded the appeal.

The last car to be run on the Bank Street line was followed by at least 1,000 persons and was continually showered with stones. On its return trip the motorman was struck by a stone and severely injured. The trolley pole was knocked from the wire, but the conductor daringly climbed upon the roof and replaced it. When the car reached the centre of the city the motorman was unable to continue at his post, and a car starter had to run the car into the barn. The crowd then gathered about the barn and continued to make violent demonstrations, hooting and jeering at the non-union men.

Throughout the evening the strikers ran their omnibuses, and every one of these vehicles was well patronized, while few people ventured to ride upon the cars.

Some of the policemen were roughly handled by the crowd during the night. Chief Egan received a hard blow in the face. The men were obliged to wield their clubs in several instances, but an order issued by the Chief early in the evening that clubs should not be used unless it was absolutely necessary was generally observed.

BOILERMAKERS TO STRIKE.

Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Will Be Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.—It is asserted that in three or four days the boilermakers on the Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be called out on a strike. John McNeil, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, after his conference with President Burt here Friday morning, returned to Kansas City to take action looking to the future of the big strike. He will go West at once to take personal charge of the big Harriman lines strike that is to come.

When President Burt told the joint committee of the men on Friday morning that they must accept piece work if they worked on the Union Pacific, McNeil and the other leaders all expressed themselves as feeling that he had been playing for time, while holding out to them tentative promises, and a feeling of resentment and distrust immediately followed.

DISORDERLY STRIKER FINED.

He Interfered with Non-Union Workingmen at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 31.—For interfering with union shoe cutters, brought here to take the place of Knights of Labor strikers, Edwin G. Beal was fined $20 in the Lynn Police Court to-day.

The hearing of evidence on the application of the manufacturers for an injunction against the striking cutters was continued before F. B. Lockwood, Hall of Boston, Master. Thomas J. Harney of Harney Brothers, testified that since the first hearing crowds had assembled nightly at his factory. He had recognized three of his old cutters. There had been snowballing. He had been hit on the arm and a non-union man named Epstein had been assaulted so seriously early this week that he had been unable to work since.

NON-UNION MEN REWARDED.

Rio Grande Railway Increases Wages of Unorganized Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.—The Rio Grande to-day granted a voluntary increase of 2½ to 5 per cent. to the shop employes who are not affiliated with unions, but it does not extend to the organized men. It was learned to-day that the Gould management has been endeavoring to make the fight against the trainmen, on a partnership basis, in which all the large Western lines that have refused to grant the demands of their men, will join, aiding the Missouri Pacific, Rio Grande, and other Gould lines. This plan would bring the coming fight to a focus.

On excellent authority it is stated, however, that Mr. Gould has been disappointed in the responses from the other lines.

LINER HIT BY TIDAL WAVES.

The French liner La Lorraine, which arrived at Quarantine at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, was detained there for more than two hours on account of a case of smallpox which was discovered on Wednesday among the steerage passengers. The patient was a young man, Maria Bousto. Of the 704 steerage passengers on the vessel, 208 occupied the compartment in which Bousto was, and they were removed to Swinburne Island for observation. The patient was taken to Hoffman Island. After fumigation, La Lorraine was allowed to proceed.

The liner ran into all varieties of rough weather on the trip from Havre, including gales, snow, rain, and two tidal waves. The first wave was encountered in the Channel on Monday morning last, and the shock was so violent that some of the passengers were tumbled out of their berths. "I thought that we had run into an iceberg," one of them said. "The ship was brought to a standstill, and she trembled like an aspen leaf." A similar wave hit the liner early yesterday morning when she was off Nantucket.

Notwithstanding tidal waves and stress of weather the steamship was only a few hours behind her regular time. Six miles east of Fire Island at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the liner passed a barge with one man on board. It apparently was adrift, and Capt. Alix stood by, but the man declined assistance. The barge was reported later by the Marine Observer at Fire Island as drifting eastward.

Among the passengers on La Lorraine were E. Guachalla, the Bolivian Minister to the United States, who has been abroad on a vacation, and Baron de Neuflize, a Parisian banker.

The Line of Least Resistance
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Usher's Scotch
has all the graces—quality, flavor, smoothness, age.—Adv.

ALLIES REJECT BOWEN'S PROPOSAL IN TOTO

Replies Withheld by Ambassadors, Who Urge Retraction.

Outlook for Relief of Deadlock Gloomy—Belief That Case Must Go to Hague Tribunal—[illegible] Assured Against Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The allies have rejected Minister Bowen's last proposal that all nations having claims against Venezuela be given the same treatment as the blockading powers.

The answers of the allies have been received here, and they reject in toto the proposal.

It developed to-day that the answers of the allied powers to Minister Bowen's latest proposition arrived here yesterday, but were not immediately presented to the Minister.

Knowing the consequences that were to follow the presentation of this answer, the representatives of the allies took upon themselves the responsibility of withholding the notes of their Governments, and again cabling, urging a retraction of the preferential demand.

Exchanges are still in progress between the Italian, British, and German Embassies, but there is no evidence that the allies intend yielding. If they hold out their representatives must present the joint refusal, and the Washington negotiations will come to a standstill.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, Germany's new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, was at his desk bright and early to-day and spent two hours in conference with [illegible] Quadt, who, as Chargé d'Affaires, has so far conducted the Venezuelan negotiations for Germany. The German Minister was placed in possession of the entire correspondence which has passed between Mr. Bowen and the allied powers and was advised by the Count of the serious [illegible] which has occurred as a result of the contention of the triple alliance for preferential treatment in the settlement of [illegible] claims.

Baron Sternburg in his calls at the State Department and the British Embassy to-day found the outlook for a relief of the present dead-lock exceedingly gloomy, and he has cabled as much to his Government.

Meanwhile Mr. Bowen is biding his time. He is keeping Caracas informed as to the progress of events here, and is counseling patience, hoping that the powers will yet yield.

As a matter of fact, he has as yet received no intimation from the powers that they are really desirous of settling the Venezuelan dispute at Washington, as the representations of the powers have thus far consisted of counter propositions.

It is learned to-night that Minister Bowen is taking a very hopeful view of the situation. The adverse reply of the allies to his latest proposal had not been delivered to him up to a late hour. The fact that forty-eight hours have now elapsed since any communication from the allies has reached him gives rise to the belief that the powers are carefully considering his proposition. Baron Speck von Sternburg called on Mr. Bowen this afternoon, [illegible] was in consultation with him for some time. As Minister Bowen did not return the call but has arranged to do so to-morrow afternoon the inference is that no reply will be presented to Minister Bowen before that time.

During a call to-day of Mr. de Margerie upon Secretary Hay the fact developed that the French Chargé has received specific instructions from his Government to insist that France shall not be discriminated against in the settlement of the Venezuelan claims. Having the personal assurance of Mr. Bowen that the French claims shall not be discriminated against, Mr. Margerie refrains at present from action, but as soon as he shall be assured by Mr. Bowen that the allies refuse to permit such treatment to the French claims as he expects, he will take steps to lodge a formal protest against the proposed discrimination, and in so doing he expects to be joined by the representatives of the other claimant nations.

GERMANY STANDS FIRM.

Would Be Glad to Raise Blockade, [illegible] Must Have Preferential Treatment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Foreign Office this evening was very calm, as the close relations with its ally, England, are at present not questioned.

To-day France is the scapegoat. Of course the Foreign Office has heard nothing from France. Press dispatches from America are taken to indicate that France is in accord with the United States to oppose the preferred claims of the three Powers, therefore negotiations are at a standstill. It is freely admitted that after all the whole matter may be submitted to The Hague Conference, in which case the blockade will be kept up, notwithstanding the Foreign Office reiterates that the Powers would be overjoyed to raise the blockade if President Castro would only offer guarantees.

The Foreign Office declared again that there was no desire to infringe on the Monroe Doctrine. Germany would be glad to raise the blockade, not to please Venezuela, but to please the United States.

The Foreign Office also desired it stated that the Kaiser is not directing the German movements in Venezuela, which naive statement the Foreign Office of course knows, no one in America will believe.

Regarding the bombardment of San Carlos the Foreign Office declares that it was not the business of the German commander to consider diplomatic negotiations, but that Castro should have so notified the commander of his fort.

This last statement is amusing in view of the fact that the Foreign Office is much disgusted at the German Navy Department, on account of the [illegible] cable news received from German [illegible]

...ships in South American waters, and that Richthofen had a serious falling out with Admiral von Tirpitz on this question.

BERLIN'S VERSION OF DEAD-LOCK.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The apparent hitch in the Venezuelan negotiations at Washington is explained here in the following manner: Venezuela hypothecated to France some time ago 13 per cent. of the customs receipts, which constitutes a priority claim upon the Venezuelan customs. The blockading powers are quite willing to recognize it in this form, but President Castro wants it to be understood as constituting part of the 30 per cent. offered to the blockading powers. As the latter would then have only 17 per cent. left, they regard it as inadequate and hence are not willing to permit the inclusion of France's percentage.

It is believed here that the blockade will not be raised until President Castro yields on this point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Minister Bowen, when shown the dispatch regarding the explanation given in Berlin of the apparent hitch in the Venezuelan negotiations, said:

"All settled foreign claims are covered by the 13 per cent. arrangement. The 30 per cent. proposition now offered refers exclusively to unsettled claims, which not only the blockading powers, but the peaceful powers, are pressing for settlement. It is absolutely false that the 13 per cent. arrangement is included in the 30 per cent. proposition. It is entirely distinct.

"There has been so much conference, discussion, and misunderstanding in regard to this question of percentage that I am willing to make this statement."

CLAIMS OF ALLIES INVALID.

Diplomat at Caracas Says This Is the Real Reason for Demands for Immediate Cash Payment.

CARACAS, Jan. 31.—All the newspapers of Caracas have published articles to the effect that the action of the allies in imposing upon Venezuela special preferential treatment in the settlement of their own claims is on a par with all their previous acts since the beginning of the present difficulty, namely, unjust and unreasonable.

The correspondent of The Associated Press approached the members of the diplomatic corps here, asking for their opinion on this phase of the matter. Two declined to speak, but a third was willing to discuss the matter for publication provided his name was not used. He said:

"The action of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in trying to impose favored treatment for their claims, and in demanding an immediate cash payment, arises from the fact that they know their claims are not well founded. My colleague, Mr. Haggard, (the British Minister,) before his departure presented claims to the Venezuelan Government on behalf of Great Britain to the amount only of $8,000. The remainder of Great Britain's claims against Venezuela is not known. What they may be is problematical. In this connection it must be remembered that schooners from the British island of Trinidad have been assisting the Matos revolutionists, as well as smuggling, and that these vessels have been rightfully seized by Venezuela. Great Britain was sure beforehand that no tribunal would recognize certain of her claims, and, therefore, she wanted to force their immediate payment.

"Germany, for the same reason, does not desire that the Disconto-Gesellschaft loan scandal become known to the financial world.

"The Italians have no industrial enterprises in Venezuela. Italians here are mostly agricultural laborers and peddlers; these have undoubtedly suffered, but they claim $10 for the loss of a chicken and $100 for the theft of a donkey. It can be seen why Italy does not wish to have her claims discussed by a tribunal and prefers force to reason.

"No belief should be attached to the statement that France will abandon her rights, in the matter of her own claims, which were obtained by anterior diplomatic treaties with Venezuela. I know upon good authority that France is not disposed to capitulate, and I hope that the United States, which also has claims against Venezuela, will not gratify the allies by accepting such treatment."

There was much excitement among the foreigners here when it was reported that the allies proposed special treatment to secure the payment of their claims. Americans, Frenchmen, and Spaniards met and protested against the carrying out of such an idea, and cable messages were addressed to the Governments of the United States, France, and Spain asking for protection of their several rights, and that the claims of the petitioners be accorded treatment similar to that given to British, German, and Italian claims.

AN APOLOGY FOR ENGLAND.

Austen Chamberlain Said Courtesy Made It Impossible Not to Join with Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster General, representing his father, the Colonial Secretary, at the annual dinner of the Jewelers and Silversmiths at Birmingham to-night, devoted the greater part of his speech in reply to the toast "His Majesty's Ministers" to Venezuela.

He said that after the British Government had decided to seek satisfaction for Venezuelan outrages and to demand guarantees against their repetition, it had been approached by Germany and requested to co-operate with that country. Courtesy made it impossible for the British Government to decline, said Mr. Chamberlain, and now it would be dishonorable to withdraw. The Government is fully aware of its liability. Every detail was arranged before the action commenced.

Replying to a suggestion that the present course might jeopardize the good relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Chamberlain said if that were so he would regard it as a calamity to the civilized world.

There was no nation whose good opinion Great Britain valued so highly as that of the United States. The speaker said he thought it incredible that the United States should take umbrage, as it knew that no nation so loyally supported the Monroe Doctrine as did Great Britain. The present course did not menace the Monroe Doctrine, said Mr. Chamberlain, which, although it might be evoked to protect the weak, was never intended by American statesmen to shield the evildoer.

FRENCH PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

Fear That a Renewal of Hostilities in Venezuela Will Follow Present Complications.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Official sentiment is more hopeful of an adjustment of the Venezuelan questions, owing to the receipt of advices to the effect that the representatives of the allies have asked their respective Governments for further instructions.

There will probably be a simultaneous presentation of France's position through the French representatives in London, Berlin, and Rome. The authorities are examining the plan for aggregating the claims of the powers which did not participate in the blockade, as suggested by Minister Bowen, and are inclined to regard it favorably.

The tone of the French press shows that the editorial writers fear there will be a renewal of hostilities by the allies in Venezuelan waters as a result of the present complications.

The Temps points out that the world's chief interest is to secure an end to the whole affair, which is beginning to be viewed as another Maximilian blunder," and says:

"If the naval commanders again feel that they are at liberty to take action owing to the failure of the negotiations, there will be a new incident like that of San Carlos."

The Journal des Debats takes a similar view, and remarks:

"The multiplication of the delays tends to confirm the view that the allies do not sincerely desire a settlement of the trouble."

Concerning the French claims against Venezuela the Temps, Journal des Debats, and other newspapers hold that the allies' demand for preference is not tenable. The Temps declares it is inadmissible that Germany, Great Britain, and Italy "can ex post facto secure priority over France and the United States, who have already secured a peaceful settlement of their Venezuelan claims."

GERMANY SEEKS WARSHIPS.

Offers to Purchase Immediately Two Vessels of Chilean Navy.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 31.—Private agents of Germany have proposed to the Government the immediate purchase of the Chilean battleship Capitan Prat and the armored cruiser Esmeralda, and have offered to take over the warships now being built in Europe for Chile.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department has received full reports from its agents abroad respecting the size, displacement, armament, defensive power, speed, and cost of the vessels now building for Chile and Argentina in Europe.

The Chilean battleships, two in number, are generally described as resembling the Alabama class of our own navy. It cannot be ascertained that any option for the sale of these ships has been secured or indeed, has been sought, and official denial is made of a purpose to purchase ships, which cannot be accomplished in any case without legislation by Congress.

It is further pointed out that it is the practice of the Navy Department to secure such data wherever possible about all ships of sufficient merit in design to warrant study.

HURRYING NAVY YARD WORK.

Government Plant at Washington to be Kept in Operation Day and Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The three-shift system, by which work will be kept up day and night, will be inaugurated in the gun carriage shop at the Washington Navy Yard Monday. There is an imperative demand for completing the orders now on hand, and this step is taken with a view to expediting the completion of the work, the orders for which were given over two years ago.

It is the purpose of the naval officials to keep the other shops at the yard in full operation during the entire day and night as soon as sufficient workmen can be obtained.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31.—Orders have been received at the United States Armory here to rush the shipment of 100,000 Krag rifles to arsenals over the country. The original cause of the order was the passage of the Militia bill, but the rush feature of the order apparently has a special cause.

AMERICANS FORCE BLOCKADE.

Adventurous Pair Offer to Serve in Venezuelan Army.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Jan. 31.—Two Americans, James Cooper and Grovie Allen, have arrived here in a sloop after having forced the blockade. Cooper is an ex-Confederate Major of cavalry, and Allen is a military engineer. They have come to serve with Venezuela against the allies in the event of hostilities. They left here for Caracas to-day.

Cruiser Falke Still Active.

CARACAS, Jan. 31.—News has reached here that a German warship, supposed to be the cruiser Falke, was seen this morning near the bar at Maracaibo. She was taking advantage of the fine weather and was actively engaged in making soundings. She had landed men in her small boats.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S GENEROSITY

Memorial Ward to be Added to the Newport Hospital Will Probably Cost $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 31.—It is now expected that the new ward at the Newport Hospital, which is being erected by Mrs. Vanderbilt in memory of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will be completed in May. Originally it was her intention to erect a plain brick structure, two stories in height, but there has been a decided development, and while the original plans called for $27,000, it is said that $250,000 will now be expended.

The complete equipment of the ward will be at the expense of Mrs. Vanderbilt, even to the linen and silver, which is being made from special designs, each article bearing the Vanderbilt crest. The furniture is to be also manufactured especially for this ward.

The new building will largely extend the work of the hospital, providing an out patient department, a children's ward, and a ward for the treatment of women's diseases.

CONDITION OF JOHN D. LONG.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Somewhat Stronger and at Times Rational.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock to-night at St. Margaret's Hospital on the condition of John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was as follows:

"Mr. Long has had a comfortable day. His condition is now a little more favorable than at this time last night. He has been less incoherent in his speech, and at times quite rational. He is somewhat stronger."

Mr. Long slept early this afternoon, and his condition was therefore described as quiet and peaceful. As far as can be told the day has been a favorable one for the patient. Miss Margaret Long, who left the hospital last evening for her home in Hingham, returned to her father's bedside early to-day. Mrs. Long has been in constant attendance.

Reading Record Coal Shipments.

READING, Jan. 31.—The Reading Railway Company during January carried on its main line to tidewater nearly 1,100,000 tons of anthracite coal. During the last week the company took down more than 10,500 cars containing about 273,000 tons. The shipment of coal during the past month has been the heaviest in the history of the Reading Company.

E. C. Peters Gets Hawaiian Office.

HONOLULU, Jan. 31.—E. C. Peters has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for Hawaii. He is well known in California, having been a student at the State University and studied law at the Hastings Law College and at Stanford University.

Died in Effort to Save Property.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Jan. 31.—Charles Diamond lost his life at Bacon Hill, Saratoga County, early this morning while trying to save his bank book, a valuable violin, and other personal property. He lived with his brother-in-law, Lewis Carr, whose farm dwelling was burned. All of the family had reached a place of safety when Diamond, regardless of appeals, rushed back into the building and perished.

Wind Blew Stage Coach Over.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—During the gale of wind that swept over this section of the State this morning the stage between this city and Paraville was blown over. There were several passengers in the stage at the time of the accident, but no one was hurt.

VON STERNBURG DELIGHTED

Expresses Joy at Once Again Being in Washington.

German Representative Is Presented to the President—Says His Country is Anxious to Settle Venezuelan Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the special representative of Germany in the Venezuela negotiations, who arrived in Washington last night, was presented to President Roosevelt to-day by Secretary of State Hay. The call was formal, the Baron desiring to present his credentials as Special Minister from Germany to this country before taking charge of the Embassy's affairs in the absence of Ambassador von Holleben.

The exchanges were verbal, the President for this occasion waiving the usual preparatory ceremonies, and Baron Sternburg confined himself to an expression of the Emperor's friendly feeling for the United States and his own gratification at being able to return to America in this capacity.

The President responded in a felicitous vein, incidentally expressing the hope that the Baron's coming would result in the settlement of all pending questions, this being an indirect reference to the Venezuelan issue. Beyond this the question was not discussed.

The Baron, who was received in the Executive offices, remained but a few minutes. He will call upon Minister Bowen this afternoon.

To a representative of the Associated Press Baron Sternburg expressed the gratification he felt at returning to the United States.

"I appreciate the kindness with which the announcement of my coming has been received," he said. "It has all been very sudden. I had merely gone to Berlin for a short time on my way back to Calcutta when orders came to return to Washington as quickly as possible and assume charge of the Embassy in the absence of the Ambassador.

"As I return to America as a Minister Plenipotentiary from my Government, I am reminded of the changes that have taken place since I was here, more than ten years ago, as a military attaché. Then your President was a Civil Service Commissioner. I do not pose as a prophet, but when I first met Mr. Roosevelt I was deeply impressed with his untiring energy and essential sincerity of purpose. It was this combination which convinced me that some day I should see him at the head of this great Nation.

"When I said good-bye to him upon my departure from Washington the first time I added:

"'When I again congratulate you, Mr. Roosevelt, you will be one step nearer the White House.' On hearing of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy I wrote him, 'Permit me to congratulate you on this second step nearer the Presidency,' and when he was elected Governor of New York I telegraphed him, 'The next time I offer you my congratulations it will be to President Roosevelt.'

"I believed he would be President because I knew the stuff he was made of. To me, and the same opinion prevails in Europe, your President is the personification of what is good and great and healthy in America.

"You appreciate the fact that I cannot as yet talk of the primary object of my mission, the conduct of the Venezuelan negotiations. I shall take up the threads and proceed at once in my endeavors to effect a settlement. I want the American people to know Germany is as anxious for an early conclusion of this question as any of the negotiators.

"I am glad to see the point made that the Monroe Doctrine is not in any way involved in the Venezuelan situation."

TYPHOID SPREADS AT ITHACA.

Nurses Give Up Their Rooms to Accommodate Patients—Fever Caused by Impure Water.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which recently started here has attained serious proportions.

The nurses of the City Hospital were obliged to give up their rooms to patients to-day. The Rev. C. W. Peiser of the Unitarian Church has offered his church for a hospital.

There are at least 200 cases in the city at present, and the list is rapidly increasing. Physicians agree that the epidemic is due to impure drinking water, and all citizens are warned not to use city water before it is boiled.

DR. PORSCH SENTENCED.

The Prisoner Amazed by a Revelation of the Lawyer for the Prosecution—Denounced by Judge Thomas.

Dr. Ottakar Porsch and his son, Joseph E. Porsch, who interrupted their trial to plead guilty to charges of defrauding the United States Government by making false affidavits as to the value of chemicals which they were importing for use in making perfumery, were arraigned for sentence before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The older man was sent to Sing Sing Prison for eighteen months and the son, who has just attained his majority, was released under suspended sentence.

Counsel for the prisoners told Judge Thomas that Dr. Porsch was a gentleman of high culture and attainments and eminent as a chemist, having degrees from several universities of Europe, and that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Belgium had decorated him.

Assistant District Attorney Baldwin said in reply that he visited Austria last Summer and looked up the prisoner's record. Dr. Porsch had never been decorated by Emperor or King, he said, nor had he been graduated from a university in Europe or elsewhere. The prisoner's right name, Mr. Baldwin said, is Heinrich Novack.

The prisoner gazed in amazement at the lawyer. Judge Thomas denounced Dr. Porsch for leading his son into crime. The son left the courtroom without a parting glance at his father.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:35 A. M.—332 Ninth Avenue; Columbus Awning Company; damage, $500.
3:10 A. M.—279 Bowery; Majestic Lodging House; damage, $10.
3:45 A. M.—365 Grand Street; Jacob Shempel; damage, $3,000.
4:12 A. M.—225 West Forty-fifth Street; Margaret Hobart; damage, $10,000.
4:30 A. M.—779 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.
6:05 A. M.—819 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.
6:07 A. M.—535 West Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:50 A. M.—452 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
8:45 A. M.—204 East Broadway; Julius Steinberg; damage, $500.
9:30 A. M.—118 Orchard Street; Henry Hirsch; damage trifling.
10:45 A. M.—152 West Tenth Street; Louise Levy; damage, $25.
12:30 P. M.—32 Wall Street; United States Assay Office; damage, $5,000.
3:40 P. M.—371 Eighth Avenue; Annie McCue; damage, $125.
3:45 P. M.—1 Mulligan Place; Daniel Edwards; damage trifling.
4:20 P. M.—110 Macdougal Street; Mrs. Hopewell; damage, $25.
6:20 P. M.—Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street; Metropolitan Street Railroad; damage, $50.
7:15 P. M.—566 West Fifty-first Street; William Starburg; damage trifling.
9:20 P. M.—35 Jefferson Street; John Hinner; damage trifling.

MARQUAND TREASURES BRING $706,019.75

Record Sale a Persian Rug Which Goes for $38,000.

Vital Benguiat, the Purchaser, Thought by Many of the Sale's Watchers to Represent Senator Clark.

At the conclusion of yesterday's sale of Marquand treasures there was a gathering of the successful buyers in the offices of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, where they congratulated one another on having obtained the objects they had sought and here and there was an exchange of money on the result of the total realized at the sale. A few of the bettors waited for the official account, persons who had given odds that the amount would be less than $700,000, and who in their addition had failed to realize that such a sum had been bid. The official figures were announced shortly after 6:30 o'clock, $706,019.75, the figures for the day being $234,564.50. The remaining bets were paid.

There was a demonstration of approval with handclapping when the auctioneer, Thomas E. Kirby, appeared. He seemed embarrassed at the ovation, and hurriedly got out of the way. The professional art dealers were nearly unanimous in the statement that the record sale had been warranted by the excellence of the objects in the Marquand collection. They took occasion to say that, though it was true that several of the higher priced articles would be returned to collections in Europe, yet the idea that there had been a general onslaught on the art treasures of America was erroneous, an impression which met with little denial during the lively days of the sale. The greater number of the higher priced objects are to stay in this country, having been bought by wealthy Americans, or the representatives of art institutions in this country. The altar screen purchased by J. Seligman of Paris Friday afternoon, with several other high-priced articles bid in by him, it was agreed, would go to French collections, and some of the high-priced Greek terra cottas and marbles would go abroad. Some of the rugs which did not bring fabulous prices but were bid in at stiff figures are to go abroad also.

DEALERS REPRESENT MANY.

E. Fischof, who has been known to represent several wealthy Americans in his bidding, from whom he had carte blanche in so far as his judgment would allow him to go, and who was known to be here to buy for certain European collectors and art institutions, said after the sale that it was the articles of lesser value which he would take back to Paris, his larger bids having been for American customers. Mr. Fischof would not acknowledge or deny that his American patrons were John Wanamaker, E. Talman, C. A. Griscom, and W. B. Leech.

Vital Benguiat, who made the record purchase of the sale yesterday and bid large prices successfully for the tapestries, was, according to those who have been most accurate in their information regarding the sale, buying solely for Senator Clark. He was not pleased when spoken to about the matter and denied the story, saying that he would sell to-morrow morning any of the things he had bought yesterday for reasonable advances on the prices he paid.

The scene of yesterday afternoon's bidding was almost theatrical. The big art room at the top of the flight of stairs leading to the offices and exhibition rooms of the American Art Association was hung with the rare tapestries and rugs of the collection.

The bidding was lively from the start to the end of the seventh afternoon's sales. The highest figure reached was that of $38,000, the record sale of all, not excluding the paintings. The successful bidder was Vital Benguiat, who purchased a "royal Persian rug of the fifteenth or earlier sixteenth century." It was 11 feet 10 inches in length and 6 feet and 1¼ inches in width, with 600 hand-tied knots to the square inch. According to the catalogue, the rug is probably as near perfection as the woolen carpet of the East has come. It was a gift from a Persian Emperor to an Emperor of the Turks. As the catalogue states:

An authenticated record in the possession of its former owner set forth that the rug was among the effects of the Sultan Abdul Aziz of Turkey at the time of his death. The only pieces of this extraordinary character which have passed out of possession of the Oriental rulers and satraps who owned them are now locked in the treasure chambers of other Princes, or displayed in the public or private galleries of Europe.

In the centre there is a medallion, with what for the sake of clearness may be termed "escalloped edges," and depending from this, toward each end of the rug, though with no pretense at actuality, are the temple lamps. Medallion and lamp simulacra are both grounded in what has been called the Ispahan red, but upon this, in pink—a faint, unobtrusive, but withal beautiful contrast—other fragile interwoven vine traceries.

This serves merely as a composite background for the superb arabesque design worked in silver thread, the pile yarns apparently having been omitted to allow the metal thread to be attached directly to the warp, in what closely resembles the Soumak or tapestry stitch. A very similar device is also found in the centre of the Ardebil carpet.

In the innermost space of the medallion, symmetrically grouped, are four birds, evidently of the hawk tribe, drawn with much skill and considerable veracity. Outside the medallion, disposed amid the green in the most lifelike attitudes of flight, pursuit, combat, &c., are the animals which play such prominent parts in the Moslem allegories, and which were, in fact, endowed with such large mythological significance by the peoples of Asia long before the rise of Mohammedanism.

In spite of the black centre, which suggests a mourning carpet, there is the note of triumph, joy, and immortality. In view of the intermittently hostile relations maintained between Persia and Turkey during the era when the rug was unquestionably made, all that is to be read in its design is most vital, and seems expressive of some phase of history, which was then making so vigorously.

E. Fischof, for James Henry Smith, paid the next high price for a "Rare Cloth-of-gold Tapestry. Holy Family—French, sixteenth century." The price was $21,100. This tapestry is 8 feet 2 inches in height and 7 feet in width. It is described as follows in the catalogue:

The Virgin is seated on a pavement of many colors, beneath a baldachino that is supported by four graceful columns wreathed with incrusted ornament. Suspended from the top, in front, is a lambrequin, decorated with cornucopias and fruit, while the back of the canopy terminates in an arch, through which appears a sloping hill, dotted with trees and houses. The landscape is rendered in soft tones of blue, gray, and cream, the details being represented with surpassing delicacy. The Virgin is robed in deep blue, with a drapery of crimson falling from her waist. The infant upon her lap leans forward to squeeze a bunch of grapes into a chalice held by a woman who kneels upon the left.

The pendant figure on the right is that of a woman in blue raiment, who is drawing a sword from its scabbard. Behind the group stand five angels in garments of rose and pale plum color, and in the sky appear the figure of the Almighty, and the Third Person of the Trinity in the form of a dove. The panel is enclosed at the sides and base in a narrow bead border. A beautiful feeling of reverential tenderness pervades the skilfully drawn figures, and the color scheme is delicately resplendent. The specimen is unique and of surpassing interest.

SOME OTHER SALES.

Other things from the collection sold yesterday, with their prices, names of purchaser, height and width, were the following:

Grand Gobelins tapestry, Louis XV. period; E. J. La Place, $15,000; 11 feet 8 inches in height, 20 feet 6 inches in length.

Sixteenth century Ispahan, $15,000; Vital Benguiat; length 23 feet 8 inches, width 9 feet 5 inches.

Persian carpet of middle sixteenth century, $15,000, Vital Benguiat; length 16 feet 2 inches, width 7 feet 1 inch, 195 hand-tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Old rug of Middle Persia, silk, $14,100; E. Fischof for James Henry Smith.

Grand piano, $8,000, designed by Sir Alma Tadema, R. A., with painted panel by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A.; William Barbour.

Old Persian prayer rug, silk, $7,000, Vital Benguiat; length 5 feet 5 inches, width 3 feet 8 inches, 468 hand-tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Old carpet of Middle Persia, $7,000, Vital Benguiat; length 9 feet 9 inches, width 8 feet 5 inches, 400 hand-tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, $4,600; E. Fischof; height 9 feet 2 inches, length 16 feet 8 inches; Renaissance tapestry.

"Saul slew his thousands and David his ten thousands," $4,600; Fischof; height, 9 feet 2 inches; length, 10 feet 4 inches; Renaissance.

Antique Persian prayer rug, $4,100; B. Altman; length, 5 feet 6 inches; width, 4 feet 3 inches; 532 hand-tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Antique rug of Western Persia, $4,000; Vital Benguiat; length, 5 feet 1 inch; width, 6 feet 5 inches; 168 hand-tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Chinese rug, $3,100, Fischof; length 14 feet 2 inches, width 14 feet 9 inches, 48 hand tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Coren French tapestry panel, Louis XV. period, $3,500; R. W. Patterson.

Old Persian silk fragment, $2,060, Frank Gair Macomber, Boston Museum; 400 hand tied knots (Persian) to the square inch.

Laristan Rug, $1,500; Col. E. A. Stevens; length, 15 feet; width, 5 feet 9 inches; 88 hand-tied knots (Turkish) to the square inch.

Portuguese Baldacchino, $1,250, A. Rihmos; length, 13 feet 3 inches; width, 5 feet 6 inches.

Italian Renaissance Panel, $1,075, Mrs. Herbert Siegel; length, 6 feet 3 inches; width, 5 feet.

Interesting as showing the public and professional appreciation of the objects offered at auction as represented in the total figures for the various days with names of the articles offered is the following:

Friday evening, Jan. 23, sale at Mendelssohn Hall.	
Paintings	$197,076.00
Monday afternoon, Jan. 26, at the American Art Association rooms, where the succeeding sales were held.	
Chinese porcelains	22,697.00
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27.	
Tea jars, bowls, old Japanese and Chinese potteries, Japanese bronzes	6,058.50
Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28.	
Engravings, silver, china, cabinet objects, wood and ivory carvings	23,639.00
Evening sale.	
Mezzotint engravings, dry pencil and other engravings	19,242.00
Thursday afternoon, Jan. 29.	
Roman and Greek marbles, Greek terra cottas, Persian bottles, porcelain globes, antique glass, and Greek ceramics	44,887.00
Evening.	
Books	6,573.75
Friday afternoon, Jan. 30.	
Altar screens, bronzes, pottery, Persian tiles, intaglios, armor	117,289.50
Evening.	
Books	7,015.50
Saturday afternoon, Jan. 31.	
Tapestries, furniture, a piano, and other household effects	234,564.50

Dealers and private persons in looking over the week's sales were, next to the large prices realized, particularly interested in noting the conservatism of the bidding of the agents for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They knew exactly what they wanted and paid comparatively small prices for the objects they obtained. This was taken as meaning that it is the purpose of the Trustees to be exceptionally careful of the funds in their hands intended for buying new exhibitions.

CHART OF FIXED STARS.

That Is the Purpose of the Dudley Observatory—Appropriation of $5,000 by the Carnegie Institution Will Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Through an appropriation of $5,000 by the Carnegie Institution in Washington the Dudley Observatory here will be able to carry out a plan of determining the positions and motions of the so-called fixed stars. The sidereal system has been made a specialty of this observatory, and announcement is made in the annual report of Director Boss that valuable results will soon be obtained.

"We see the stars upon the sky as points upon what appears like a vast hollow sphere," says Mr. Boss, "all of the stars apparently at the same distance. For the first 2,000 years after the date of the first systematic observations of the relative positions of the stars nothing could be learned as to the motions, nor as to their relative distance from the earth.

"The Dudley Observatory was one of the first institutions to grasp the significance and the possibilities of the newer problems relating to the stars. For twenty-six years our work has been almost wholly devoted to this field of investigation, first on individual works of observation contributing to the information desired, and secondly in dealing with the accumulated information itself.

"Now, the various series of observations of the positions of stars are subject to certain errors of a systematic nature. If this systematic error can be ascertained and the series of observations corrected for it, then the computation of motion for each star, and especially for large groups of stars, can be carried to a much higher degree of accuracy.

"Astronomers have been slow to recognize the force of this truth, and their computations have suffered from the neglect of it. The object of constructing the catalogue of the positions and motions of 627 standard stars is to have a standard of comparison whereby the systematic errors of the various series of observations can be ascertained. It is the foundation of our attempt to ascertain the motions of the stars with a degree of precision never before attained. We have reason to believe that we shall be successful in this attempt.

"Although the greater part of our work on the stellar problems hitherto has been preparatory, the general nature of our work and of its aims is coming to be understood by astronomers. A belief in the importance of what we are undertaking led the directors of the Bache Fund of the National Academy of Sciences in years past to make five successive appropriations of $1,000 each in support of this enterprise. This is a larger sum than ever before has been applied from that fund in aid of any other investigation.

"During this same period, covering the last five or six years, the Trustees of this observatory have contributed in the aggregate more than $6,000 to aid in this work."

He then tells of the appropriation made by the Carnegie Institution.

"Our plans," he continued, "ultimately involve the determination of the motion of all the stars down to the seventh magnitude, with many others of less brightness which are known to be in motion, or which possess a special interest for other reasons. Of these there are about 5,000 of the brighter stars, those visible to the eye, which have been observed more frequently than the fainter stars.

"The natural order of our investigation requires that the motions of these brighter stars shall be determined in the attainment of greater accuracy as to the computation of motion for fainter stars. But as soon as we shall have determined the motions of these brighter stars we shall have the information necessary for applying our principles to a study of the structure of the visible sidereal system.

"That is to say, we make a first essay in the solution of our problem as it relates to the 5,000 brighter stars, instead of waiting until we can apply it to the whole number of stars, 25,000 in all, which have been selected as the basis of the entire investigation. It is extremely desirable, both for its own interest, for its bearing upon the entire work, and for its probable effect in stimulating interest in the entire problem as we have conceived it, that we should arrive at this first result concerning the 5,000 stars visible to the unaided eye, as speedily as possible.

"We ought to arrive at definite results as to these stars within three or four years, and every month we can gain will be greatly to the advantage of the ultimate interests of the entire problem. The importance of reaching comparatively soon some definite results, of the same general nature as those we expect in the end, is sufficiently obvious without further comment."

DOCKERY'S BOOM LAUNCHED.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The Hannibal Journal, edited by John A. Knott, State Railroad Commissioner, has interested political circles by publishing a full first-page declaration in large type that Gov. Dockery is the one man who can lead the National Democrats to victory in 1904.

Gov. Dockery has been thinking seriously of entering the fight, and this announcement by a newspaper owned by another State officer was regarded as being a semi-official declaration that he really intends to enter.

PARKER AND OLNEY BOOMS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Presidential booms are brewing in both Tennessee and Georgia. In this State there is a movement on in the interest of ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904. Over in Georgia, the friends of Justice Alton Parker of New York are preparing to launch him as a candidate.

The Tennessee Legislature has been asked to pass a resolution inviting Mr. Olney to address it. There is no opposition to the resolution, and it will be adopted. If Mr. Olney accepts the occasion will be used by his friends to put him forth as a candidate for the nomination.

The resolution was presented to the Legislature by Senator Norfleet, who comes from Memphis, where an "Olney boom" was launched some time ago, but was squelched when the latter refused to go there to make a speech.

The boom for Judge Parker is to be launched with his permission at the annual meeting of the Georgia State Bar Association in June. An invitation has been extended to the Judge to deliver an address before the association, and if he accepts his friends will use the occasion to exploit him as a candidate for the Presidency.

The American Riviera.

Illustrated brochure descriptive of the attractive resorts in Southern lands will be mailed upon application to Town and Country, No. 289 Fourth Ave.—Adv.

PATRICK DIVVER BURIED

The Casket Carried to the Church on Mourners' Shoulders.

Crowds in Near-by Streets During the Funeral—Many Tammany Leaders Attend the Service.

Patrick Divver's body was buried at Calvary Cemetery yesterday. The funeral was notable in several respects, but chiefly because of the manifestation of affection for the ex-Police Judge and political leader by people of the city, particularly those of the Second Assembly District. Thousands of persons from all walks in life—city officials, professional men, policemen, firemen, merchants, and men of toil—crowded each other in Madison Street, near Mr. Divver's late home at No. 7, and with difficulty entered the house and viewed the body.

There was a simple religious service at the home, but few save the members of the family and the pallbearers heard it. After that the casket was taken to St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in James Street, several blocks away. The hearse was not employed, but the casket was carried through the thronged streets by the undertaker's assistants.

Following the casket were the pall bearers: Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Daniel F. McMahon, Samuel Wolf, Fritz Lindinger, Jeremiah Cronin, John J. Ryan, Justice Boltz, ex-Senator John F. Ahearn, ex-City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, and Andrew Bartlett. The several hundred members of the Patrick Divver Association were next in line. Each man wore a crepe badge and a strip of crepe on his coat sleeve.

At the church the casket was placed on a catafalque before the altar. The Rev. Father James B. Curry celebrated solemn requiem mass. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Gleason as deacon and the Rev. Father Rafter as sub-deacon. The combined choirs of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street and of St. James's Church sang Verdi's requiem mass.

The little church was packed to suffocation. The main section was almost filled by the members of the Patrick Divver Association, and the two long galleries on the sides were thrown open to the public. Great crowds waited in silence outside, unable to gain admittance.

After the religious service Father Curry stepped down from the altar, and, standing beside the casket, delivered a tribute to the deceased, his good qualities, his generosity, his splendid fellowship, and his consideration of the welfare of others. He said in part:

"It would be most unjust before this large gathering of friends of the deceased not to pay a parting tribute of respect and affection to the big, generous-hearted man who is dead. Amid the gloom that surrounds these obsequies there is still a ray of sunshine and encouragement because of the many good and kind things that can be said of him. He was not a master hand, he was a man of his own making, simply hewn out of the rough block. He advanced not through political trickery, but by fair dealing and by the aid of his own popularity, which was the real secret of his success.

"He won his way into the hearts of every one by his many kindly deeds and gentleness of manner. Many of his charitable deeds were known, many others are known but to his widow and children. He was a born leader, and he only needed such a district as ours to lead, for he found always a response in the good-hearted people who emulated him. There are tears flowing to-day, not alone by his bereaved family, but by thousands who mourn him as a friend. He is more beloved to-day than even when he was the idol of the people."

The procession that followed the hearse as it left the church and passing through several east side streets went to the bridge was remarkable. It was more than a mile in length. In the lead were a dozen carriages bearing the members of the family. Then came a like number almost completely filled with the floral tributes of personal friends and civic, political, and religious organizations with which Mr. Divver had been associated. The procession passed up New Bowery to East Broadway, through that street to Market, through Market to Madison, back through Pike Street to Madison, and thence to the bridge entrance.

When the large number of carriages arrived at the bridge all street car traffic was blocked for nearly an hour, and the square in front of the bridge approach was packed with vehicles. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in New York.

Some of those present at the service were:

Congressman Sullivan.
Alderman Sullivan.
Senator Plunkitt.
Ex-Mayor Grant.
City Judge McCarthy.
Justice E. F. McCall of the Supreme Court.
Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions.
Borough President Cantor.
Ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan.
Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions.
Thomas F. Smith.
Thomas J. Foley.
Coroner Brown.
Patrick Sheehy.
Ex-Alderman Shiels.
Dr. George E. Wilson.
J. Sargent Cram.
James Keating.
Joseph Burke.
John C. Sheehan.
George Scannell.
Patrick Ronan.
John J. Scannell.
John Spellman.

Nearly all of the Tammany district leaders, Aldermen, and Assemblymen were present.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM OUT.

Resignation of the Board of Education's Head Accepted—Business Reasons Given.

It was announced that at a special meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday, President Charles C. Burlingham of the board had tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The reason for Mr. Burlingham's resignation, it is said, was because he found the press of other business too great for him to attend to his duties properly.

The transfer and promotion of 400 teachers also took place at the meeting, and was approved by Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the city schools. This transfer and promotion was held up for some time by an injunction granted to Miss Baum of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association by Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn. This injunction was vacated last Friday.

It was also announced that 200 teachers had been appointed at the meeting.

FOSTER'S BROTHER MISSING.

Belief Is That His Oyster Boat Was Upset by Gale on Tiana Bay.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., Jan. 31.—Louis Foster, nineteen years of age, a brother of Clarence Foster, who was drowned with Miss Sarah Lawrence in June last, is missing. He was oystering in Tiana Bay late yesterday afternoon.

His oyster tongs were found in the water this morning, but his boat was not found afloat. The belief is that the boat was upset by the gale.

School Children's Theatre Holiday.

F. C. Whitney had 1,000 Harlem school children as his guests at the matinée of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the New York Theatre yesterday. The song "My Own United States" from this musical comedy was first taken up in the Harlem schools recently, and Mr. Whitney invited the children to come to the theatre and sing it for the benefit of the players. They filled about two-thirds of the orchestra seats and had a jolly time.

At the end of the first act and at the conclusion of the piece they sang the ballad and were warmly applauded, especially by crippled children from charitable institutions who had seats in the boxes named after American heroes.

Park Avenue Tunnel Conference.

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, President Haffen of the Bronx, and President Newman of the New York Central Railroad held a consultation yesterday in reference to the terms of the bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing for changing the motive power in the Park Avenue tunnel from steam to electricity, and also for the depression of the tracks and other improvements. Mayor Low said after the conference that all the details had been published some weeks ago, and that the form of the bill was now being settled. No official statement, he said, would be issued about the conference.

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Boys' and Girls' English Ribbed Wool Hose, 39c. pair, all sizes, regular prices 60c. to 98c.

Furly & Buttrams' English Merino Underwear for children; odd sizes, 39c. & 69c. each, regular prices 98c. to $1.[illegible]

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GRIP

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A practical Training School in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to
E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager.
Room 145, Carnegie Hall, New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Burglars Found Rifling Trunks in Apartment House by Janitor and Superintendent.

Clarence Moore, janitor of the apartment house of 65 Central Park West, caught burglars in the act of rifling trunks, which contained valuable clothing and silverware, early yesterday morning. Moore did not become frightened, nor did he run out and summon the police, but tiptoed back to the hallway and summoned the superintendent of the building, [illegible] McAllister.

Unarmed both McAllister and Moore tiptoed back to the store room, and there beheld two men prying open the trunks. Several already had been rifled, and silverware was lying on the floor, ready for removal. The janitor and the Superintendent pounced upon the intruders, and grabbed them by their coat collars as the men were bent over an open trunk. The surprise was complete. The burglars were so startled and bewildered that they offered no resistance. Moore and McAllister took them to the street, and there being no policeman in sight, marched their prisoners before Sergt. Fitzpatrick, in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

"Capt. Lantry and his men couldn't get in our house," said Moore. With a smile Sergt. Fitzpatrick responded, "No; you would pinch them, too."

The burglars, who were recognized by Fitzpatrick, he said, as old offenders, gave the names of Thomas Brown, eighteen years old, of 247 West Forty-fourth Street, and Thomas Loughlin, nineteen years old, of 506 West Fifty-fifth Street. The latter was captured by the police of the same station only a few weeks ago for stealing two cut glass plates. No owner for the stolen property appeared at the time and Loughlin was discharged. They had gained entrance to the apartment house by removing a few slats from a cellar partition.

In the West Side Police Court they were held in $1,500 bail each for trial.

Stop using liquid extracts which evaporate in cooking, and use instead

Vanilla Crystals

Pronounced by U. S. Commission at Paris Exposition, after use for months in the U. S. Navy Kitchen, much superior to liquid vanilla extract, on account of its purity and richness of flavor, and because there is no loss of flavor during baking. Delicious, pure and economical. At all grocers, only 10 cents. Equals a 25-cent bottle of vanilla extract in flavoring power. A single trial will prove this fact.

VANILLA CRYSTAL CO., NEW YORK.

GEN. GREENE REBUKES POLICE CAPTAIN LANTRY

Says His Detectives Had No Right to Enter Private Houses.

JEROME TAKES OPPOSITE VIEW

Some of the Persons Whose Homes Are Said to Have Been Invaded Express Indignation, but Servants Now Are Watchful.

Capt. John J. Lantry yesterday morning awoke to find himself by far the most talked-of man in the New York Police Department, owing to the original means he had taken the day before to prove that all a thief had to do in order to enter the homes of the rich in his precinct was to go to the house, open the door, walk in, and help himself to anything that might strike his fancy. The Captain at first, when he read the papers and saw all the space given to him and his sleuths, chuckled softly, it is said, and waited for the letter of commendation he was certain would be forthcoming from Police Headquarters.

The precinct commander was not disappointed and did get a letter early. It came from Headquarters, too, but what a different epistle from the one that he had hoped was to come! Gen. Greene yesterday morning just as soon as he recovered from his surprise at what the newspapers apprised him Capt. Lantry had seen fit to do, hustled down to his office on Mulberry Street, and, calling his Secretary, dictated the following letter to Capt. Lantry:

Capt. John J. Lantry, Twenty-fourth Precinct—Thro' Police Channels:

Your action yesterday, as reported in this morning's papers, in sending plain clothes men to enter private residences in your precinct for the purpose of showing that these residences can be easily entered by burglars, is not approved, for the following reasons:

1. Such action, if justifiable, will in no case be taken by a police Captain without previously receiving the approval of the head of the Detective Bureau or of the Chief Inspector of Police.

2. Rule 46 makes it the duty of the police to see that the doors of houses are properly protected, but they have no right to enter houses for this purpose, and their actions should be limited to giving notice to the occupants by ringing the bell or otherwise calling their attention to the unprotected condition of the house, but without entering it.

While it is desirable that the owners of residences should have their attention called to the fact that through carelessness in leaving their doors open their houses can easily be entered by sneak thieves, yet the method adopted by you to call attention to this was in excess of your authority and it is not approved.

FRANCIS V. GREENE, Commissioner.

The sentence "through police channels" was the part of the letter most commented on by policemen, and it was taken to mean that hereafter Gen. Greene would appreciate it if Police Captains would notify him when any unusual or spectacular things were to be done, so that he would not have to wait until morning to find out what had taken place from the papers.

"The Captains," said Gen. Greene, "must learn that they cannot run their precincts to suit themselves. When they decide to do anything quite so unusual as this they should consult their superiors before taking action. I am here, then there is the Chief Inspector, and the Borough Inspector, and we are all ready to give advice and counsel when necessary. Suppose one of these men up in the Twenty-fourth Precinct had been shot while in a house. I do not see exactly how the man who did the shooting could have been prosecuted, under the circumstances."

MR. JEROME'S VIEW.

District Attorney Jerome, on the other hand, expressed his approval of Capt. Lantry's action.

"I am led to believe that it was entirely justified, from the stories that appeared in this morning's papers," he said. "He had been informed that the residents of these houses had not taken the most ordinary precaution against burglars. This information was given him by a burglar whom his men had arrested. He started out to prove the truth of the man's statement for the benefit of the residents of the houses. He proved it, evidently, and so long as the detectives did not break into or make forcible entrances I think he was acting properly."

Capt. Lantry, when he got his letter, went to Police Headquarters and received from Gen. Greene a little talk along the same line as in the letter. He seemed greatly put out—in fact, hurt—at the unexpected turn affairs had taken, and showed plainly that he had expected quite different treatment. While the opinion at Headquarters was unanimous that Capt. Lantry did what he did with only good ends in view, many persons seemed to think that the action taken was unwise.

Especially did the people whose houses are said to have been entered fail to appreciate the unceremonious calls of the plain clothes men. Several were indignant, and Dr. Roswell D. Stebbins, who lives at 4 East Forty-third Street, said he intended to complain to Headquarters about the "outrage," as he called it, perpetrated by Capt. Lantry on the citizens of that part of the city.

"Why, this is about the most outrageous affair I have heard of in months," said Dr. Stebbins. "Am I going to do anything about it? I most assuredly am. Why, just think of it, these men say they went all through these houses and nobody saw them! They want to let all the thieves in the city know where we live, I suppose. Yes, Sir, you can say that I am going to report the whole affair to Police Headquarters.

"They may have gotten in here, but if they did it passes my understanding how they did it, for certain it is that there are plenty of people about, some of whom must have seen them. Then, if they came through the basement, they would have been confronted by one of the most vicious dogs in New York, and it must have been the first time on record that the beast failed to bark at strangers. Just think of all this alleged information going the rounds about the unprotected houses up here. Why, the thieves will conclude that we are about the easiest lot on earth, and forthwith commence to operate around here."

At 75 West Fifty-fifth Street, where Dr. Raymon Guiteras lives, it was said that the police had called there the day previous. John Welch, the janitor, is in charge of several houses on that street, and it was he that did the talking concerning the part that Dr. Guiteras's house played in the general round-up of Capt. Lantry.

"Yes," said Welch, "two detectives came here yesterday. I was in front of the house at the time and one of the men approached me and asked why the basement door was not locked. I answered that I had charge of the house and that I did not see any sense in keeping the door locked while I was in front of the stoop. He then asked me who lived next door and when I told him that Mr. Salisbury lived there he said good-bye and went on up the street. That is all they did, so far as we are concerned.

"As for getting into Mr. Vanderbilt's house on West Fifty-second Street, I do not see how that was possible. I went to that house a few days ago with a friend of mine named Brown, who does a lot of express work for people who have homes at Newport. I wanted to see the place, and, as Brown had to get a trunk out of the house, I went around with him. I do not know how the officers fared, but I do know that it required a lot of talking for us to get in, and we had business there."

Another house that the police say they had no trouble getting into is 27 East Forty-fifth, the dressmaking establishment of Miss Baldwin. According to William Johnson, who is employed by Miss Baldwin, it was about noon Friday when the detectives arrived.

"Several of the girls were going out to lunch," said Johnson, "and I had just let two out, when the two officers brushed past me and came into the house. I was, of course, startled at first, and when the men said they were policemen I asked them what they wanted. One asked me why I didn't keep the door locked, and I told him I did, except when people wanted to get out. That is all a mistake about this place being entered so easily. Why, we have to keep the door locked to keep 'Bob,' Miss Baldwin's Skye terrier, in. We have almost lost that dog twice already, and I don't intend to let him get away if I can help it, and therefore I always keep the door locked."

AT THE VANDERBILT HOUSE.

At the home of William K. Vanderbilt, 2 West Fifty-second Street, James Lovegrove, for almost a score of years Mr. Vanderbilt's butler, was emphatic in denying that Detective Byrnes had been able to enter and closely inspect the premises without being detected.

"It is all ridiculous," said Lovegrove. "It could not have been done, and I have made a rigid examination of the servants and am unable to verify the story at all. Then, again, Mr. Vanderbilt was here at the time the supposed visit was made, and he would have known it if any such thing had taken place."

Whether Byrnes did see the art treasures in the Vanderbilt residence or not, is therefore, according to Lovegrove's statement, open to question, but his fellow-officers say Byrnes must have got in because he knows more about art now than any man in the department.

"You just ought to hear that fellow talk about them pictures," said the doorman of the East Fifty-first Street Station last night. "There ain't a thing from women's heads to horses that he don't know all about to-day, so far as paintings are concerned. He is a wonder, certainly, and it's a pity they couldn't use him at the Marquand sale, for with what he knows now he must have come in pretty handy."

As the story current at the station house goes, Byrnes and Heyer were the men called upon to prove that the mansion of Mr. Vanderbilt could be easily entered for the purpose of burglary. Byrnes was selected to make the entrance, Heyer remaining outside. The door was unlocked, Byrnes says, and he walked in. For perhaps a minute he stood still, in order to let his eyes get used to the rich things that were all about him. In reporting the visit to the station Byrnes, according to his brother officers, said, in substance:

"Naturally I was quite surprised when the door yielded so easily and I wondered why the servants had been so careless. Of course, in a certain sense, I had no right to go inside, but I was on duty and was trying to keep people from being robbed. Everything in the house was quiet, in fact the stillness was almost depressing, the only thing I heard being the ticking of a clock somewhere. I waited a little while, and when nobody came down I started up stairs. I looked at the beautiful pictures and some of the decorations and I could not help but wonder at the easy time a crook would have in that house.

"All this time I was expecting somebody to come along and ask me for my card or try to ascertain my business, and when no one came I went back to the door and rang the bell. When the servant answered the bell I told him who I was, and warned him to keep the doors locked, and then told him what I had done. I thought the fellow would appreciate the kind spirit in which the advice was given, but he seemed to take affront, and said that I had no right in the house I don't know, but I do not see why the owners should kick on account of our having proved that all their servants are not as vigilant as they might be."

Byrnes also visited the home of C. O. Iselin, at 3 West Fifty-second Street. There he got in without any trouble, the door being unlocked. He stood in the doorway several minutes, he says, without being detected. He was in the doorway long enough according to his calculation for a thief to go up stairs and get what he wanted. Then he rang the bell and told the servants that they should be more careful.

None of the other detectives made such instructive visits as Byrnes. Detective Heany said he went to houses on probably twelve streets, but did not make any extended explorations. When he found the doors unlocked he would look around a moment or so and then ring the bell and notify the servants. Martineau, Ray, Dicker, and Hallohan were loath to talk at length, especially after they heard of what Gen. Greene had done, and said they had only rung the bells and told the servants to be more careful in the future.

WHAT CAPT. LANTRY SAYS.

Capt. Lantry, who in the morning had been very communicative, and also proud of what he had done to make people in his precinct more careful, was not so communicative in the afternoon. However, he answered all questions briefly and courteously.

"Captain, are you entirely satisfied with the results obtained?" he was asked.

"Yes, I am, but it was not any experiment, as some people seem to think," he replied. "I only desired to warn these people to be careful in the future, and my instructions to my men were to try the doors and if they found them unlocked to ring the bell and notify the servants. It is untrue that I carried my notebook around to take down data."

"Have you received any protests from residents in regard to the actions of your men?"

"No, I have not, although in some cases my men were abused for their zeal. We were simply good Samaritans trying to do these people a good turn."

"Are you responsible for all that was done?"

"Yes, it's true that I did not receive orders from headquarters to do what I did. I alone am responsible. I only told the men to go to the houses, and when they found a door unlocked to ring the door bell and warn the owners."

"Is this the first time the police have warned people on such a large scale?"

"I guess it is."

"What caused you to take the action you did?"

"Charles Gerry, alias Beckett, one of the men concerned in the burglary at Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice's home, gave me the information that caused me to take the action I did. Gerry said it was easy to get into the homes of the wealthy, that the doors were seldom locked, and as he expressed it, it was a 'cinch' to enter them in the daytime, secure valuable things, and get away without being caught. I wanted to see if he was telling the truth, and the result indicates that he was."

"Do you believe that some of your detectives explored these houses as reported without being detected?"

"No, I don't believe a word of it. If they did go through the houses, they did so without orders from me."

"How about those places with watchdogs; you do not think they got past the dog unmolested, do you?"

"I do not know anything about the dogs. The only thing I know is based on the reports made to me by the men."

"What did Gen. Greene say to you in his office this morning?"

"About what he did in the letter."

"Will the warnings be kept up in this precinct?"

"I don't know. If the residents won't pay attention to them what can I do? They must keep their doors locked if they want to save their valuables; that's certain."

The justification for entering the houses under which Capt. Lantry says he acted is Rule 46 of the police regulations, which reads:

"Policemen, while on patrol duty, shall frequently examine all doors, low windows, area gates and gratings of buildings on their posts, and investigate all suspicious circumstances that may present themselves to them."

In the district visited by Capt. Lantry's men it may be said with certainty that there were very few unlocked doors yesterday.

"Every butler, every bellboy, every cook, every chambermaid, and everybody else who works in the houses in this neighborhood is attending to duty to-day. There is not the least doubt of that, and they won't forget the lesson learned Friday very soon either," said a policeman on Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street yesterday.

TWO NEW POLICE CAPTAINS.

Sergts. Joseph Burns and John J. Farrell Promoted—Six New Sergeants.

Capt. Joseph Burns and Capt. John J. Farrell are the latest police officers to attain commanding rank, both having been promoted by Commissioner Greene yesterday, when both were Sergeants serving in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Capt. Burns was assigned to the Church Street Station, where he long did duty as roundsman, while Capt. Farrell was sent to the Old Slip Station. Both are young for their places, and Gen. Greene in announcing their promotions referred to this as a reason why they should make reputations. Both had been highly recommended, and in the case of each, he said, he had made a personal investigation which had convinced him that they were fitted for higher rank.

Capt. Burns is forty years old. He was appointed Jan. 12, 1880, made a Roundsman June 7, 1882, and a Sergeant Feb. 9, 1894. He is a brother of Wardman Burns, who disappeared as a result of disclosures at the Lexow investigation, and who returned a short time ago only to die.

Capt. Farrell is thirty-nine years old. He was appointed Oct. 23, 1886, made a Roundsman Dec. 8, 1890, and a Sergeant May 1, 1894. He has the distinction of a spotless record.

In appointing Burns and Farrell the Commissioner passed over the names of Sergts. Lynch and Rooney.

Gen. Greene promoted the following Roundsmen to Sergeancies:

Charles E. Northrup, Greenpoint Station.
Jeremiah Murphy, Leonard Street.
Henry Breen, Fourth Street, Long Island City.
Charles Nichols, Humboldt Street.
James E. Fleming, Central Office.
George Charlton, Gates Avenue.
Joseph J. McCann, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Daniel O'Connell, Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

"PUT-UP JOB," SAYS GANNON.

Convicted ex-Police Captain Says He Did Not Have a Fair Trial—Blames Moss and Jerome.

In his cell in the Tombs yesterday ex-Capt. James Gannon, who was convicted on a charge of neglect of duty in Recorder Goff's court on Friday and ousted from the Police Department the day before, gave out an interview in which he declared his conviction the result of a "put-up job."

"I did not curse the jury or call them names," he said, referring to the torrent of abuse for all concerned with which he received the verdict. "Whatever I said was directed against the county detectives, who are nothing but a lot of stool pigeons. I did not criticise the Judge, but I firmly believe that Capt. Piper's decision, by which he ousted me from the police force, was intended to influence the verdict of the jury. And Jerome is back of the whole thing. Piper and Greene and everybody at Police Headquarters do just what he tells them to do.

"I did not receive a fair trial. My counsel was not permitted to call five or six witnesses whose testimony was vital to the defense. Jerome set out to do me, and he kept on pounding me until he got me. Sandford went on the stand, but he does not tell what he knows. He says what Jerome directs him to say. Nobody knows better than he that I merely followed the raiders into the Webster House. But what difference would it make, anyhow, even if I was there that night? I had been there many times before and I have been there frequently since."

Gannon said that his trouble with Mr. Jerome was due to the influence of Frank Moss, who brought pressure to bear on the prosecutor to pay off an old grudge he had against Gannon. One of his wardmen, Tierney, he said, had arrested one of the agents of the Parkhurst society.

"Frank Moss insisted that I transfer Tierney, but I thought my man was justified in making the arrest and declined to transfer him. Then Frank Moss went after me, and that was how the trouble began."

Recorder Goff will sentence Gannon on Tuesday.

GEN. GREENE IN BROOKLYN.

Makes Second Tour of Inspection, Accompanied by Deputy Ebstein.

Police Commissioner Greene paid another visit to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and made an automobile tour of the southern precincts of the borough. Gen. Greene was accompanied on his trip of inspection by Major Ebstein, First Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner stopped at the Adams Street Station, in the Borough Hall district, and then went to the stations in Prospect Park, Flatbush, Parkville, Fort Hamilton, Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, and Bath Beach. While on the trip Major Ebstein had opportunity to give the Commissioner a good idea of the extent of the territory covered by the police in Brooklyn's suburbs and to point out to him some of the posts of great length and breadth which policemen are expected to patrol.

TWO HEROES OVERLOOKED.

Policemen Who Distinguished Themselves at Cigar Factory Fire.

Policemen Patrick Colleary of the Broadway squad and Francis Fitzpatrick of the Mercer Street Station are heroes whose names were forgotten in the distribution of honors to those who saved lives at the cigar factory of Leopold Miller & Son's a week ago.

Gen. Greene received a letter a few days ago from Alexander Schloff of 618 Broadway, who said that from a window at the rear of his establishment, which extends back to Crosby Street, he had seen Colleary rescue six women at great peril to himself. Acting Inspector O'Brien was directed to investigate and found the story true. Fitzpatrick, who is one of the largest men on the force and an athlete, had just left Police Headquarters at the time of the fire. He was the first policeman to enter the building, and he rescued two women from the fire escapes. His name, like that of Colleary, who was the second policeman to enter, was omitted from the report which Capt. Titus was ordered to prepare in regard to the tragedy. A supplementary report will now be made.

SHOT DOWN AT HIS DOOR.

C. B. Allison of Pittsburg Aroused at Night and Wounded by an Assassin.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—C. B. Allison, a well-known electrical contractor of this city, was called to the door of his home at Sheridan, a suburb, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, and shot down. The bullet entered Mr. Allison's left side, but it is believed he will recover.

Mr. Allison was awakened by loud ringing and knocking at the front door. Taking his revolver, he descended and opened the door, but no one was there, so he stepped out on the porch. He was peering into the darkness, when a shot was fired from the side of the house, and Mr. Allison fell, shot through the side. He quickly raised himself by the porch railing, however, and fired three shots after the assassin. Mrs. Allison dragged her husband inside the house, and a physician was summoned.

No reason is known for the attempt on Mr. Allison's life, and the identity of the man who fired the shot is a mystery. It is said that an infernal machine was sent to Mr. Allison last Thursday, but it failed to work when the box was opened.

This morning it was said that the shooting is the result of political trouble which Mr. Allison has had in the borough. Another reason given for the shooting is that, by some, it is thought, Mr. Allison is connected with the anti-Saloon League, as the box containing the revolver was directed to "C. B. Allison, Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, Sheridan, Penn." It is denied that Mr. Allison is in any way connected with the league.

MANSFIELD BUYS A YACHT.

Actor Purchases the Prize-Winning Schooner Amorita.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Richard Mansfield, now playing "Julius Caesar" at the Colonial Theatre, has purchased a yacht. The vessel is the famous schooner Amorita, which has won more prizes than any yacht of her class afloat.

The boat was designed for W. Gould Brokaw by A. Carey Smith, and was built in 1895 by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del. Thomas N. McKee of Fitchburg purchased her only last year. The schooner's measurements are 60 feet waterline, 99.5 feet over all, and 20 feet beam.

MAY SELL A FAMOUS CHURCH.

Mountain Ash That Flourished in a Tower May Disappear.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 31.—During the last few years the business part of the city has been steadily growing up about the Church of the Reconciliation, on Seneca Street, and now the Trustees have been asked to place a price upon the property.

The church has become famous throughout the land because of a mountain ash tree which flourished in its tower far above the street, getting its nourishment from showers and entwining its roots among the rocks of the tower. The origin of the tree was always a mystery.

It is understood that the Trustees of the church consider very favorably the suggestion of disposing of the present edifice for business purposes and moving further up town.

YACHT LA BARBARA WRECKED.

Went Ashore Near Jupiter Inlet, Fla.—All on Board Escaped.

Telegrams which reached this city yesterday reported the loss of the auxiliary centreboard yacht La Barbara belonging to Dr. E. M. Culver of this city, twenty miles south of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., Thursday night. Only the crew were on board, and all managed to escape and even saved some of the vessel's costliest fittings after she ran upon the beach. Dr. Culver, with Mrs. Culver, who is the daughter of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, had intended to spend the greater part of the Winter cruising on the boat, but at the last moment changed their minds about sailing from New York in her, and determined to join her at her destination, Miami, Fla.

The vessel was commanded by Capt. J. Lund of Florida. She was 68 feet long, 15 feet beam, and drew but 2 feet 10 inches of water with a depth of hold of 5 feet 5 inches.

Steamship Condor's Chief Officer Killed.

Thomas Coleman, chief officer of the steamship Condor of the Grace Line, was killed instantly on board the vessel, at the foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by being struck by a case of oil and knocked into the hold. His wife was on board the vessel. He was thirty-eight years of age.

PEREGRINATIONS OF A BILL

It Was for $10.50 for Chairs Loaned to the City.

Its Passage Through the Various Municipal Departments Before It Could Be Paid Cost Over $100.

New York's method of carrying on public business and the bookkeeping system of the various city departments has been attacked frequently of late. The Merchants' Association declared that a rigid investigation was necessary and that the entire system should be revolutionized. Mayor Low became interested in this matter and appointed Worthington C. Ford, one of the leading statisticians employed by the Government at Washington, to do the work. Mr. Ford did not take up his duties in New York, and the Merchants' Association are now considering what they can do to remedy the defects in municipal bookkeeping.

An example was brought to light last week through the records of the Board of Aldermen and of the Controller's office. An investigation by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter showed that it cost the city more than $100 to pay a bill the total amount of which was $10.50.

Thomas Sullivan loaned to the city during the reception to Prince Henry of Prussia, held in the City Hall, six dozen camp chairs. There was a slight delay in presenting the bill, but Mr. Sullivan was compelled to wait until last week before receiving his money. In the meantime the travels through the various city departments of the voucher have been amazing.

The bill first appeared before the Board of Aldermen, and by the following resolution it was declared that Mr. Sullivan should get his $10.50:

Resolved, (by Alderman Devlin,) That the Controller be and hereby is authorized and requested to pay the bill of Thomas Sullivan amounting to $10.50, for the use of six dozen camp chairs in the Aldermanic Chamber on the occasion of the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia, the amount to be charged to the appropriation set aside by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, amounting to $1,500, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate, Feb. 10, 1902, pursuant to Subdivision 8, Section 188, of the Greater New York Charter.

This resolution was printed in full in The City Record. It was referred to the Committee of Finance of the Board of Aldermen and at the following meeting the report of the committee, including the resolution as above set forth, was reprinted with the report of the committee favoring the payment of the bill. This report was signed by Herbert Parsons, William T. James, Frank W. Longfellow, and James E. Gaffney of the Finance Committee. The date of the report was May 21, 1902. In the City Record there was printed under General Orders No. 72 the record of the bill of Thomas Sullivan for the use of the chairs. After this record had been printed 28 consecutive times in the calendar of the Board of Aldermen, the resolution was finally put through and received the signature of Mayor Low.

"I have made a careful estimate," said an official yesterday, "and it is safe to say that the city has expended more than $100 in the printing and the clerical work incident to the passage of that bill of $10.50 through the Board of Aldermen. This bill could have been put through expeditiously, and if promptness marked the work in carrying on small business matters, New York City would be saved hundreds of thousands of dollars every year."

Although the bill was formally approved by Mayor Low, the end was not yet, nor could Mr. Sullivan get his $10.50. After the clerks in the Mayor's office had entered in their various books the passage of the ordinance authorizing the payment of the bill and it had again been printed in The City Record as an approved paper, a copy of the resolution was certified to by City Clerk Scully and sent to Controller Grout.

The bill next went to the receiving clerk in Controller Grout's office, who copied it on a voucher and filed it away. The bill was then entered in a borough book and the name and amount of the bill entered on the register; also on the claimants' ledger, kept to prevent bills being sent in twice for the same work. This done the bill was carried to the Inspectors' Bureau. It was handled by one of a staff of eighteen Inspectors, who had the power to find out whether Mr. Sullivan was charging more than the market rate for the use of the camp chairs. The bill was next passed to the Examiners' Department and an examiner passed upon its correctness as to amount, form, &c., after which it was handed to a warrant clerk who attached a warrant, and sent it to another clerk whose duty it was to ascertain whether there was any lien or assessment against Thomas Sullivan. He stamped it and sent it on to the registry clerk, who recorded its progress in the register.

Next it passed to the auditor's room, where it was examined by the chief auditor or one of his eight assistants. The registry clerk then recorded the progress of the bill and placed the initials of the examining auditor in the register. This done the bill was deposited in a series of bins from which it was taken to the Bookkeepers' Department of the Finance Department. It was entered in the day book under the title of the "account."

The fifteenth move in the Controller's office was to enter the bill in the "Abstract Ledger." This book is balanced every day so that the Controller can tell at once how the city stands in any department. All the amounts paid out are balanced against the appropriations. The bill was next entered in the journal, used as a check on the day book and abstract ledger, examined by one of the heads of the bookkeeping department to see whether it was properly drawn, and then it was signed by the Deputy Controller. The Registry Clerk thereupon recorded the number of the bill in the register.

Mr. Sullivan's voucher for $10.50 was now carried by messenger, in a big batch, to the Mayor's office, there to be entered in a book signed by the Chief Clerk, while the Registry Clerk recorded the signature of the Chief Clerk, with date, in the Mayor's register. Then the City Chamberlain signed the voucher and had it fully recorded in the books of his office, after which the warrant was detached from the voucher and mailed to the claimant.

All this detail work was done by well-paid officials, and the $10.50 bill went through the hands of ten officials receiving from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

Thomas Sullivan's voucher receipted for $10.50 was received last week and placed with hundreds of thousands of others in the record room, and it will probably never again see the light of day.

CLEARANCE RECORDS BROKEN.

Yesterday's Total $24,977,748—The Sub-Treasury Had a Credit Balance of $2,664,356.

The balances at the Clearing House yesterday broke all previous records in volume. The grand total was $24,977,948. The nearest approach to this figure was in July, 1902, when the total was $24,943,000. The showings of the leading banks gave rise to much speculation and conjecture. The First National Bank, for instance, had a debit balance of $12,600,000, which was partly offset by credit balances of the National Bank of Commerce and the American Exchange National Bank. The debit balance of the National City Bank was over $8,000,000.

The unusually large credit balance of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House, amounting to $2,664,356, was due to the payment of a note and interest to the Government of about $3,000,000 by the Central Pacific Railway of California.

A meeting of the Clearing House Association will be held next Wednesday for the purpose of discussing some proposed amendments to the constitution so far as it relates to trust companies. The Clearing House Committee has been considering this matter for some time. The matter of charges for check collections will also be taken up, as several banks have asked for a clearer interpretation of the rules regarding this branch of the business.

Pliny Fisk Sells His Seat.

Among the changes in memberships of the New York Stock Exchange which were announced yesterday was the transfer of the seat of Pliny Fisk to Charles F. Binkley. Mr. Fisk has been a member since 1885, but has not been active for the last three years. The dissolution of the firm of Offenbach and Moore, which was connected with the crash in Webb-Meyer securities, was also announced.

French Cooks' Ball and Exposition.

The thirty-seventh annual ball of the Benevolent Society of French Chefs will be given in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday. In connection with the ball there will be an exhibition of creations of culinary art of various kinds, including set pieces composed of meats, game, &c., pastry, cake, and breadstuffs.

NEW YORK'S CHILD LABOR WORSE THAN SOUTH CAROLINA

So City Superintendent Maxwell Asserts—The Entire White Race of the South Being Killed, He Says.

In an address at the annual dinner of the Doctors of Pedagogy of New York, Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Schools of this city, declared in the most positive tones that child slavery was worse in this city than in South Carolina.

"When you go back to the early years of the nineteenth century," he said, "and read the accounts of children's sufferings due to the cruelty of slave-drivers, your hearts are apt to cry out in anguish. Just think of to-day. Think of to-day in these great United States, children five and six years old working from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening, and at the hardest and most trying kind of labor. These children are being ruined by thousands by the manufacturers. It is killing the whole white race of the South.

"It may be surprising, but it is the absolute truth, that things just as bad are going on right here in New York City. Child slavery thrives here in greater proportion than in the South.

"There are parts of this city where little children are driven to work early in the morning for two hours and then sent to our American schools, and after school are forced into sweatshops, where they are obliged to work from 3 in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night."

NEGROES AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Richmond Colored Men Condemn Sentiments, Credited to Hayes, but Which He Repudiated.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.—At a mass meeting of representative colored citizens held here the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The public press has communicated to us a certain speech purporting to have been made by our friend and townsman, James H. Hayes, in the City of Washington, which speech, if true, we regard as being incendiary; and,

Whereas, The said press publish the fact that the said James H. Hayes was counsel for the colored people of Virginia; now,

Therefore, As citizens of Richmond, we desire to enter our protest and disapproval of the utterances attributed to Hayes as having been made at a public meeting in the City of Washington.

We now, therefore, invite the representative colored men of this city to meet us in conference Monday afternoon to take such action as may be deemed necessary to place us properly before the public as colored men engaged in business in the City of Richmond.

James H. Hayes on Jan. 28 delivered a speech before the Afro-American Council in Washington in which he was quoted as saying that the time for peaceful measures had passed, and that the Southern negroes should inspire respect by the use of the sword and torch. Mr. Hayes, in a letter to the Coliseum Club of New Orleans, asserted that the reports of his speech were incorrect. He asserted that he had never advocated violence, and his assertion was corroborated by others who were present.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S TRIP.

On the Way, with Mrs. Vanderbilt, to Garnett, S. C.—European Trip to be Undertaken Soon.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is convalescing slowly from an attack of typhoid fever, left his home in Park Avenue at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, with Mrs. Vanderbilt, her maid, and a nurse, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City, where he boarded a train for Garnett, S. C. He expects to occupy for several weeks a cottage that belongs to August Belmont.

As soon as Mr. Vanderbilt regains sufficient strength it is his intention to go to Europe and cruise with Mrs. Vanderbilt on the Mediterranean. The children did not accompany their parents. They will remain with Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, at 511 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., who has attended Mr. Vanderbilt through his long illness, spent about an hour with him yesterday.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. PALMER.

Service in Honor of the Late President of Wellesley College.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31.—Four college Presidents paid tribute to the memory of another President in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, this afternoon, when the friends of the late Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer assembled to hear the last high eulogies of the former President of Wellesley College. The service was a beautiful and impressive one.

After the choral from Mendelssohn's St. Paul, prayer was offered by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, an eloquent address given by James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan.

Addresses were also given by Caroline Hazard, the present President of Wellesley; the Rev. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, and President Eliot of Harvard. The Wellesley College choir sang appropriate hymns.

Free Sons of Israel Building.

District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Free Sons of Israel has under consideration plans for the erection of a building in some central location which shall combine the functions of clubhouse, lodge rooms, and home for such of the members as may desire apartments. The site, it is expected, will cost about $60,000, and the building will require an outlay of $140,000 more. When completed the business offices of the Grand Secretary and Executive, General, and other committees of the United States and District Grand Lodge, No. 1, will be situated in the building. The order has a membership of about 10,000 in this city.

WIGS

for Ladies Having THIN HAIR

When the hair has become thin from any cause, our wigs quickly remedy all defects. Are non-detectable, and harmonize with the contour of wearer's face. Curling iron not required, as they always retain their naturally wavy condition. New and exclusive productions in

CURLY KNOTS, WAVY BANGS, POMPADOURS, Half Wigs for Elderly Ladies. TOUPEES for Gentlemen.

HAIR DRESSING

Scalp Treatment and Manicuring.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14th St. [illegible]

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Wash Dresses for Girls.

A Foretaste of Spring.

Innovations in effects and colors, in materials and elaboration, mark the advent of the new season's apparel. The following are Guimpe, High Neck and Blouse models of various fabrics trimmed with lace embroidery, and fancy braids. The sizes are from six to fourteen years.

Of Percale or Crash, Guimpe, High Neck and Blouse effects, in a variety of colors. At 95c.

Of Dimity, Chambray or Percale, three styles, High Neck, Lace trimmed; Guimpe, trimmed with pique, or Blouse with embroidered emblem and braid effects. At $1.50

Of Chambray in various colors, Guimpe effect, trimmed with fancy pique and embroidery. At $1.75

Of Dimity, striped or figured, Guimpe model, fancy Bertha trimmed with lace insertions and edging; long waist effects. At $2.25

Of Mercerized Chambray, Guimpe effect; deep Bertha of embroidery. At $2.90

Wrist Bags

have found universal favor. These ought to at this price. They are perfect in finish and detail.

Of Grain or imitation Walrus leather, nickeled or oxidized frames, of new and exclusive designs. At 45c

New Spring Shirt Waists.

Those presented here are but a hint of what you may anticipate. At intermediate prices, you will find many in the following and other effects.

Of plain colored Chambray, striped Madras or White Pique; full front, French back, stock collar and tie. Value $1.50. At 98c

Of Bedford Cord, tailor stitched, side button effect, large pearl buttons, gray, tan, cadet, red, reseda, light blue or white. At $4.25

Of Taffeta Silk, black or colored, made and trimmed with fancy stitching. Value $5.90. At $3.95

Dresses for Girls in Service

Their positions demand extreme neatness and dignity in their dress. Quiet colors and good taste in design should be a feature of every garment they wear. The following answer to those requirements:

Of Cambric, in light stripes or figures; three styles, hemstitched yoke, plain, full front and tucked back, or tucked back and front, trimmed with fancy braid. At 98c

Of Cambric, in dark or light shades, front and back of yoke finished with white piping or trimmed with fancy braid. At $1.25

Of Percale, in fancy figures or stripes, various styles of round or pointed yokes; gored skirts, well made and neatly trimmed. At $1.88

Of striped Seersucker or plain Chambray, in light blue, pink or gray, designed for Maids or Nurses. At $1.98

Two-piece Dresses, light colors, tucked back and front; deep flounce skirt. At $1.25

Two-piece Dresses of striped Seersucker, gray or white, in various styles. At $1.75, $1.98 and $2.50

Nurses' Uniforms for hospital service, in striped Seersucker. At $2.50

Dresses of Black Sateen, fancy tucked yoke, gored skirt. At $2.50

Dresses of Black Brilliantine, plaited or tucked front and back. At $4.50

Lingerie for Women.

These are all the garments we have to tell of the success of our January Sale. They will not be with us long at these prices.

Drawers of Cambric, trimmed with ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace and ribbon. At 45c.

Robes of Muslin, high neck, yoke of five deep tucks and ruffle at neck. At 50c.

Robes of Nainsook, square neck, with Point de Paris lace insertion; round neck, with Torchon lace insertion and edge, beading and ribbon; of Cambric with tucked yoke and two Valenciennes lace insertions. At 75c.

Drawers of Cambric, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with Point de Paris lace edge and insertion with group tucks. At 75c.

Robes of Cambric, square or V neck, trimmed with two insertions and edge of embroidery or surplice neck finished with hemstitched bands. At 98c.

Chemises of Nainsook, skirt length, trimmed with embroidered edge. At 98c.

Here endeth this story, but the spring styles, both French and Domestic, is another; they are both here in all the glory of their newness.

Women's Hosiery.

Five styles, which include Plain Black Cotton, Black Drop Stitch, Black Cotton with unbleached split feet, Ribbed Lisle Thread with fancy stripes, and Embroidered Ribbed Cotton.

Values 25c. to 35c. At 19c. per pair

Dresses for Children

That are just as dainty in effect and serviceable in material as one could wish them to be, though the prices do not give that impression.

Children's Dresses of Chambray, tucked French waist effect; sizes 2 to 4 years. At 75c.

Children's Gingham Dresses, French waist effect, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 2 to 4 years. At [illegible]

Boys' Russian Dresses of White Percale, [illegible] finished; also a variety of other materials [illegible] colors in Russian effect. At [illegible]

Boys' Russian Dresses of White Percale, trimmed with Persian embroidery. At $1.75

Manufacturers' Samples of Infants' long and short Dresses, of French and English Nainsook in a variety of designs, daintily trimmed with fine embroidery or laces.

Values $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 to $13.00.

At 75c., 98c., $1.25 to $7.75

Silk Petticoats

know no law of seasons. Their pleasing rustle is music to the ear at all times. Those offered here are of excellent silk, in exquisite shades and effects. The trimming is in perfect good taste.

Of Taffeta Silk with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with ruche; plain or changeable colors. Value $6.50. At $4.95

Of Taffeta Silk, light or dark changeable effects, or black; deep accordion plaited flounce edged with ruffle. Value $8.50. At $6.50

CHAMBERLAIN SPREADS DISMAY AMONG THE ENGLISH PRO-BOERS

His South African Tour Rapidly Paving the Way for Peace and Prosperity—British Taxpayers Still Feel the Burdens of the War However—Lord Cromer's Praise of American Missionaries in the Soudan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Politics, religion, and business are the three things in which alone, according to Voltaire, the English take any interest. Without pausing to dispute or examine into the assertion of the witty and cynical Frenchman, it may be admitted at once that these three provinces of human thought and activity have engaged the attention of the public this week to a degree which proves that their importance is in no danger of being underrated by descendants of those at whom the original gibe was directed.

Political questions, apart from the vexatious and dangerous Venezuelan imbroglio, have been by common consent in a state of temporary suspension for the last few weeks. Even politicians require breathing space at times, while, after months of wrangling in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, peaceable citizens have often a mind to exclaim, with Mercutio: "A plague on both your houses!"

But the truce is at an end. With the new sessions approaching, Conservatives, Liberals, and home rulers are entering on those preliminary skirmishes by which more serious engagements at Westminster are always ushered in. On Feb. 17 the King and Queen will open Parliament in state and the London season, with its accompaniment of gayeties and dissipations, will begin in earnest.

English speakers, when addressing great audiences, can always count on an enthusiastic reception for a well-founded panegyric of "the great Mother of Parliaments." The truth, however, compels me to confess that in their moments of ease and relaxation it is their wont to refer to that august institution by the irreverent appellation of "the talking shop." This is a quite recent innovation. No one would have dared to use such an expression in the presence of Mr. Gladstone even when he was in his most genial and convivial mood. If any one had been so audacious the Grand Old Man would have turned his leonine countenance upon him and annihilated him with a glance from his flashing, indignant eyes; those eyes the depth and brilliancy of which no one who once saw them ever forgot.

Possibly this familiar description of Parliament is a sign of the growing distrust and contempt for representative bodies which Mr. Lecky, in his pessimistic book on democracy and liberty, cites as one of the most characteristic features of the closing years of the nineteenth century. More probably, it is merely an indication of the reaction from the staid and formal manners of a prim, punctilious age.

CRY OF BRITISH TAXPAYERS.

However this may be, the talking shop will have plenty of subjects for discussion during the coming session. The taxpayers are crying out for remission of the burdens put upon them, now that the war is over. I attended a banquet given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer this week, at which he promised some remission of taxation, but was careful to warn his hearers not to set their hopes too high.

The fact is, the war expenditure has not ceased with war. There is still a large garrison in South Africa which will be reduced only gradually, each soldier of which costs £50 yearly more for his maintenance than he would cost in England. There is the interest on the large war loan to be paid and there are many other heavy expenses connected with the settlement and pacification of the country to be incurred, so that altogether the outlook for the British taxpayer is not particularly reassuring.

More hopeful signs are apparent in the Transvaal of establishment of good relations between the Boers and the British. Mr. Chamberlain's tour, which continues to be reported at great length in the newspapers, having had most promising results already.

Mr. Chamberlain's trek through the Western Transvaal was certainly the most interesting part of his journey.

"Now that the fight is over," said Mr. Chamberlain at Ventersdorp, "let's shake hands and be friends." It looks as if the country burghers are inclined to act on this excellent advice.

A remarkable feature of the proceedings at Ventersdorp was the impromptu and unexpected speech of Gen. De la Rey, who expressed pleasure at seeing Mr. Chamberlain among them and remarked that he had found the Colonial Secretary a strong man, and he thought Mr. Chamberlain was the man to set things right in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain has earned the respect of the Boers by refusing to reopen the question of peace terms. He declined in London when the Boer Generals endeavored to persuade him to do so, and he declined again in Pretoria, where another attempt was made. The Boers respect a man who knows his own mind and can keep to his resolution.

Very many years ago a Boer who knew his countrymen well said: "It is the jerky hand on the reins that makes them jib." Mr. Chamberlain's hand is steady, and the Boers are already showing that they appreciate firmness when it is allied with kindness and sympathy.

SADNESS AMONG PRO-BOERS.

The poor pro-Boers in England are sadly disconcerted by Chamberlain's success with his former enemies. It upsets all their calculations, falsifies all their predictions, and makes them look not a little foolish. "Never prophesy unless you know," is a sound maxim in politics as well as in other departments of life. Had they observed it, the small section of extreme pro-Boers in this country would have been spared much mortification. As it is, they are inclined to withdraw their sympathy from those who have disappointed them so grievously by yielding to the stern logic of facts and grasping the hand of friendship held out to them by Mr. Chamberlain in the name of the British Nation.

Britishers are compelled nowadays to "think continentally," as Alexander Hamilton would have said. While South Africa claims their attention to its pressing problems they dare not forget North Africa, where Kitchener and Milner both served their apprenticeship under Lord Cromer, the great administrator, whose magnificent statesmanship their activities have temporarily outshone. Lord Cromer made a remarkable speech this week in Khartoum, which reminds the people that in five years after the defeat of the Mahdi at Omdurman the Soudan has been reclaimed from sanguinary fanaticism to peace, prosperity, and civilization.

Lord Cromer spoke most highly of the American missionaries on the Sobat River, saying that their work was being conducted admirably. Despite all this progress, however, he insists that the Soudan wants more population, more railways, more irrigation, more British officials, more schoolmasters, more public buildings; in fact, except sand crocodiles and hippopotami, of which there is a superabundant supply, there is not enough of anything in the Soudan.

Will all these wants be supplied? That depends on the moral and financial resources of the British Empire and its continuity of policy. At present there is every indication that the nation will rise to the demands of its great responsibilities.

Frequently of late English education has been adversely criticised. Cromer admits that the English youth are behind those of other nations in book learning, but he maintains that the results of the British educational system are the best seen in countries like the Soudan. A lad, he says, who has been trained in the free atmosphere of the great English schools or military colleges has learned lessons which fit him for his duties as one of an imperial race. He is no automaton, but can think and shift for himself; can take responsibilities and can govern with justice and firmness.

In proof of the truth of this, he adds that there exists all over the Soudan these young Englishmen who are being regarded by the natives as the representatives of a system which debars any return to the oppression and maladministration of the past.

ALASKAN TREATY PLEASES.

The mental process of thinking continentally is again illustrated by the attention bestowed on the Alaska treaty. From the burning deserts of Africa it is necessary to turn to the icebound shores of a country which Kipling excited the wrath of all Canadians by baptising as "Our Lady of the Snows." It is sufficient to say of this treaty that it has met with the most cordial reception from men of all parties here, who rejoice that the difficulties surrounding it have been overcome.

There are geographical questions of considerable complexity to be solved, but it is felt that these by no means exclude a political compromise between nations who count the maintenance of solid friendship worth the trouble of attempting to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to both parties concerned.

Diplomatic secrets are very carefully kept, but one sometimes wonders how much conversation on the burning political questions takes place between the King and the Ambassadors accredited to the Court of St. James's. Prince Metternich dined with King Edward on Tuesday in honor of the Kaiser's birthday, this being in accordance with custom. The Court Circular mentioned this meeting, but I have seen no public reference to the fact that Henry White, the United States Charge d'Affaires, was the guest of Lord and Lady Carrington on Thursday, when the King and Queen visited them at Daw's Hill Lodge, High Wycombe. Their Majesties, who remained to luncheon, each planted, during their stay, a cedar of Lebanon in commemoration of the occasion. That is all the information vouchsafed to the press, but I happen to know that Mr. White was one of the party. Prince Metternich had left Windsor Castle the same morning, so that, although possibly no political significance attaches to it, the fact of Edward's meeting a United States representative immediately after taking leave of the German Ambassador is not without piquancy and interest at the present moment, when international relations are in a condition of some complexity.

I referred in a recent letter to American influence on English amusements, but I was not aware when I did so that I should be able so soon to point to royal testimony to the truth of my assertion. To-night, however, the King of England is being entertained by the King of Marches—in other words, Sousa's Band is playing before Edward "by royal command."

AMERICAN ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Among the late arrivals from America are:

At the Savoy:
Mrs. Joshua Howell.
Miss Howell.
Charles N. Welsh.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ellis.
Mrs. J. Randolph Woodruff.
R. Thompson.
R. A. Wilson.
J. Allison Bowen.

At Claridge's:
Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Lemon.
J. Biddulph Martin.
Miss Z. M. Woodhull.
Mrs. and Miss P. H. Butler.
Lawrence Butler.
Miss J. L. Henderson.
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Webster.
Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.
Mrs. Percy Chubb.
C. T. Garland.
B. R. Winthrop.
H. E. Hooper.

BRITISH TOPICS BY MAIL

Disquieting Parades of English Coxeyites in London.

Cheap Foreign Labor Crowding Out the British Workingman—Dr. Lorenz's Chilly Reception—Trusts in England.

When Coxey's Falstaffian crew was making its grotesque march to Washington a few years ago "our dear friends in Europe" were convinced the end of the United States was in sight. The Republic lacked the stability to survive such organized demonstration of discontent. But nothing in the Coxey incident equaled the scenes in London within the past few days. There have been not one but many processions of the unemployed, beseeching charity with such exaggerated professions of order that the Pall Mall jewelers thought it prudent to put up their shutters. In the words of one report:

As one looked up from the ranks of the procession at the gorgeous West End shops, crammed with beautiful and luxurious objects drawn from all the world, one could not wonder that to some of these seedy men should come the mad and foolish notion so turn against the city of their suffering.

According to another report:

The pace of the procession was as slow as a funeral march, and at the main crossings traffic was held up for nearly two minutes to allow the long line to pass. The van was led by a little knot of members of the Social Democratic Federation, who carried aloft a red flag and sang the "Marseillaise" in fitful, mourning bursts. The procession was followed by some eighty collectors, who rattled boxes labeled "For the unemployed" in the faces of the passers-by. Now and again some disparaging remark would bring a hot flush to a collector's face, and, generally speaking, a commendable restraint dominated the appeal. In the West End many contributions were handed out from passing carriages, and in the Strand a stately looking equipage drew up while the occupant, a lady, with jeweled hand, placed a gold coin in one of the boxes.

By the time the procession got back to Mile End it was dark, and the counting up of the day's proceeds did not finish before 8 o'clock. Only those men who had met out at 9 o'clock in the morning and had done the whole distance came in for a share of the £99 collected. Each man received 1s. 6d., and that for a nine-hours' tramp through the bitter cold can hardly be termed an excessive reward. The collectors got 2s. 6d. extra.

Still another report says:

Yesterday's procession was split up into four divisions, each headed by a red banner bearing the word "Unemployed." Now and then an attempt at song was made, but it was not the "Marseillaise." It was a chorus which ran something like this:

The poor, the poor, are ever in the way,
They are starving day by day,
They are taking the King's Highway,
The starving poor of Old England.

Sometimes these processions were accompanied by handergans and hurdy-gurdies, with picks, shovels, bricklayers' tools, or other symbols of idle labor conspicuously tied upon them. Sometimes these amateur musicians patrolled fashionable quarters and were well paid to relieve them of their unappreciated presence. When they accompanied processions they swelled the takings to handsome figures. It is said £217 11s. 6d. was taken on one day, and it is not certain that this is the highest sum.

EXTENT OF REAL DISTRESS.

Such demonstrations would seem about equally disturbing whether by the genuine unemployed, or by the disorderly class. Not a few leader writers lean to the latter view, and stoutly urge an unyielding front to such threatening appeals to charity. The official returns show 30,802, or about 5.5 per cent., of unemployed trades unionists. Probably the idle workers not trades unionists are about equally numerous. This is serious enough, but not so alarming as to excuse the parades. There is no Mansion House fund, which is the same as saying the authorities perceive no need for any. And the Charity Organization officials are by no means a unit in thinking the paraders deserving poor, or the aid thus given them well bestowed.

According to the half-yearly statement of the Local Government Board, the proportion of paupers was lower in 1902 than it has been in any year since 1892, with the exception of only two years—1900 and 1901.

London pauperism is relatively always higher than elsewhere, owing doubtless to the tendency of "undesirables" to gravitate to the metropolis. These latest figures show that one in every thirty-eight Londoners is in receipt of pauper relief compared with one in every forty-one in the country.

In 1902 there were 84,907 indoor and 40,953 outdoor paupers registered in London.

UNWELCOME IMMIGRANTS.

The most striking and pitiable feature about these processions was that they were composed of Cockneys. In the United States the very poor are not typically Americans. It is the newly arrived immigrant who are most in evidence doing the worst paid work or giving outward and visible sign of crushing poverty. But London's poor devils are British. There were no foreign laborers, or comparatively few, in these processions. It must not be imagined that there are not enough of them in London to entitle them to representation. Upon the contrary, a surplus of foreign cheap labor is an ever greater grievance than the unemployed British labor. The Poles and Germans are reaping a sweatshop wages, while the British labor is idle. One newspaper has a column daily devoted to evils resulting from unrestricted immigration. These aliens work for nothing, and take the bread out of the mouths of Englishmen who cannot live upon what enriches the foreigner. They live in hovels, rendering entire quarters uninhabitable for more respectable laborers. Their competition drives up rents, to the despair of other renters and the illgotten gain of landlords.

West London feels the presence of the undesirable alien even more keenly than the East End. In Soho, out of about 7,300 people, no fewer than 5,000 are foreigners. Their presence has sent rents up to an almost incredible amount.

Eight shillings a week for one small unfurnished room at the top of a house is now quite an ordinary charge. In many cases it is greatly exceeded; £1 or 25s. a week for three rooms is a common figure.

Foreign tailors, home workers, are among the people who chiefly pay these sums. They are, however, outbid by undesirable foreigners.

In St. Pancras this class of foreigner has largely driven out the better class alien. Whole streets were until recently occupied by the best class of immigrants, skilled workers in the cabinet-making factories near by, metal workers, and the like. Their place is now taken by the criminal and vagabond class. Rents have risen so high that as a rule the honest workers can no longer live there.

Worse yet, these unwelcome guests are dishonest—thieves, blackmailers, and so on—keeping the courts busy, defrauding the charitable, and making England uninhabitable to the English.

In sentencing a foreigner to six months imprisonment for housebreaking, Mr. Loveland Loveland, the Judge of the County of London Sessions, said the case fully illustrated how desirable and necessary it was to check the unwelcome invasion of alien criminals.

At present, he said, the dregs of foreign countries flowed incessantly into hospitable England, and within a few days they were engaged in committing all sorts of offenses.

"The sooner," added his lordship, "Parliament framed laws to prohibit the landing of these undesirables, the better."

Other Judges and magistrates, including Mr. Justice Darling and the late Lord Mayor, have of late been saying much the same thing. The Recorder of London at the Old Bailey, when sentencing a German ship's stoker to a month's hard labor for assault, said:

"It appears, gentlemen, that we have the riff-raff of the whole world pitchforked into this country and we spent days and days at this court every sessions trying these disreputable foreigners. No other country in the world would have such persons."

Sir Forrest Fulton's remarks were received with loud "Hear, hear!" from the jury and others.

A newspaper poet puts the matter into telling rhymes thus:

Let them all come, O let them come,
There's heaps of room in London.
'Tis kind to welcome foreign scum,
Though half our friends are outcasts
To welcome thieves who end in—why,
Is heavenly hospitality.

And what tho' all our Judges sit
A-toiling hard at Yiddish,
Now in the Courts they find that it
Is twice the use of British,
For 'tis our property, not speech,
For which these Poles and Germans reach.

So as go rents and morals down,
And in come foul diseases,
What though it enriches our good town
If foreign towns it eases,
Across the Thames write big and clear,
Friends, please to shut all rubbish here.

It is not too much to say that our Chinese question is not more serious even on the Pacific Coast than is the alien immigrant question in London. It is all very well to be the "refuge of the oppressed of all nations," but we have been obliged to place limits upon our hospitality, and England is well upon the way to imitate us and her own colonies.

DOCTOR LORENZ UNAPPRECIATED.

The repressed enthusiasm of Dr. Lorenz's reception by British doctors has been already mentioned by telegraph, which, however, did faint justice to the ultra conservatism shown by the profession. One account by an expert expressed the hope that "he will adopt the more gentle form of manipulation which obtains in the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital." Others thought Dr. Lorenz's methods not new. Some identified them with the ignorant if often successful work of such "bone-setters" as Dr. Sweet, famous throughout New England. Here is an example taken from an editorial article:

It is a singular fact—and a tribute to Welsh surgical sagacity—that Prof. Lorenz follows a method adopted nearly two hundred years ago by "Dr. Thomas, the famous Welsh 'bone setter,' and his qualified son, surgeons who succeeded him.

This is the view of one vouched-for "authority":

It is quite possible that Dr. Lorenz's orthopaedic treatment is the one which a future generation of surgeons in this country and abroad will perhaps unanimously adopt and approve of. But the fact that some two or three years must elapse before a real test is afforded of the results of the Professor's demonstration certainly justifies one in withholding anything like a positive opinion. I may be wrong in pinning my faith on what are called in some quarters "old fashioned methods of surgery," but until the complete efficacy of the new school is proved to satisfaction I shall certainly continue to do so.

Other more unfavorable views are published, but, as they have been received blue-pencilled at least one New York newspaper office, they are not quoted for a reason which will be understood.

BRITISH VIEWS ON TRUSTS.

British opinion is no more united than American regarding trusts. Prof. Smart and Sir Robert Giffen are the two latest exponents of the laissez faire doctrine.

Trusts have so far done no great harm. There is no call to legislate against them. We see them sometimes, no doubt, threatening, and, to the superficial glance, dangerous at the outset of their operations; wait a little, and we may witness the disruption of the best planned of such combinations on the entrance of competition into the field from which it seemed for ever excluded. That is the purport of Sir Robert Giffen's optimist review of the situation. Prof. Smart regards trusts as, in the main, the elimination of the unnecessary—the unnecessary person, the unnecessary process, the unnecessary machinery of production and distribution. They mean smaller cost of raw materials, the dispensing with costly advertisements, larger shipments, fewer middlemen, and a smaller staff. There is no ground for any pessimistic outlook.

While British theorists are thus complaining practical men are demonstrating that combines can thrive as well under free trade as under protection. That is the lesson of the big—big for the British—locomotive trust. A meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Neilson, Reid & Co., Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow, Messrs. Dubs & Co., Polmadie, and Messrs. Sharp, Stewart & Co., Atlas Works, Springburn, has been called to ratify an agreement which has been arrived at between these firms to form a combine. The capital of the concern will be £2,000,000, divided into £1,000,000 5 per cent. preference shares and £1,000,000 ordinary £10 shares. Only the preference shares will be offered to the public.

It has been known for some time past in British engineering circles that a combination of certain large locomotive-building firms was under consideration. The three firms mentioned are among the oldest and most successful constructors of locomotives in the world, and there are very few countries in which the products of one or more of them are not at work. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the history of the development of the locomotive is inseparably bound up with the names of these great houses. The records of Neilson, Reid & Co. and Sharp, Stewart & Co. go back to the thirties, when George Stephenson was yet alive and the railways of England, such as then existed, had never dreamed of building engines for themselves, but depended entirely on private makers. At present the firm of Neilson, Reid & Co. alone can turn out 400 engines per annum, and have actually built some 6,000 since the date of its foundation in 1837. These have been of all classes, from the smallest of narrow-gauge locomotives to the heaviest and most powerful of those employed in hauling express trains. Messrs. Sharp, Stewart & Co. have an equally fine record, and none of the best work in early railway practice was done with engines built by them. Messrs. Dubs & Co., although a younger house, have also turned out many locomotives of the very highest class.

AMERICANS AT WINDSOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White Spend Week End with Royal Family—Gen. Miles Invited to Dine.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Henry White, the United States Charge d'Affaires, and Mrs. White went to Windsor to-day to spend the week end with King Edward.

Lieut. Gen. Miles will go to Windsor to-morrow and will dine and sleep at the Castle by the King's special desire.

COLLISION OF WARSHIPS.

Fifteen British Sailors Believed to Have Been Drowned Off Corfu.

ISLAND OF CORFU, Jan. 31.—The British cruiser Pioneer ran into the torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell near the Channel of Corfu to-day, and fifteen persons are believed to have been drowned.

The Orwell was cut through at the conning tower during night naval operations, and her fore part sank in deep water, taking down fifteen men.

Only two bodies have been recovered. The after part of the Orwell has been towed here.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

Melting Snows Cause Rivers to Overflow in Many Districts.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The melting of the snow has caused extensive floods and serious damage in Scotland. The River Tay has overflowed in Perthshire, and many carcasses of deer, cattle, and sheep and quantities of household furniture are floating in the streets of Perth.

In Inverness the River Ness has overflowed and the railroad bridges have been damaged. The River Dee has flooded part of Balmoral and has elsewhere caused great destruction.

MRS. MAYBRICK FAILS AGAIN.

Home Secretary Refuses to Give Imprisoned American Woman Her Freedom.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Both Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Florence Maybrick herself recently received further rebuffs in the attempts to gain the latter's freedom.

Home Secretary Akers-Douglas replied to the Embassy's representations and to the imprisoned woman's appeal that he saw no grounds for her release. The appeals were made especially in connection with the necessity for Mrs. Maybrick's presence in the United States to testify in the Virginia land suits in which she and her mother, Baroness de Roques, are interested.

The Baroness has exhausted all her means in her endeavors to gain her daughter's freedom, and is now almost penniless.

If the remission of sentence which is generally applied in the case of life sentences is granted in Mrs. Maybrick's case, she should be released in March.

Whether this will be done seems doubtful, notwithstanding the alleged existence of a letter from Lord Salisbury to the late Ambassador Bayard promising that the prisoner's sentence would be remitted.

EXPANSION IN BELGIUM

Annexation of Luxembourg is Discussed at Brussels.

Much Interest Centres in the Sale of the Chateau Chimay—Other Topics of the Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—The severe illness of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, following closely upon that of the hereditary Grand Duke, has made the Luxembourg question one of great present interest in official circles here. The perplexed problem of succession to the Grand Ducal throne may be opened at any moment, and its solution is naturally a matter of importance to Belgium.

A party is well known to exist in the Grand Duchy in favor of annexation to Belgium, and there are not a few statesmen in Belgium who are of the opinion that this would be the easiest way out of the difficulty. The Grand Duchy by becoming an integral portion of the Belgian kingdom would thus cease to be a danger to the peace of Europe. Strong affinities of race and language exist, moreover, between the people of Belgium and those of Luxembourg.

The forthcoming sale of the Chateau de Chimay, the famous historical seat of Prince Joseph de Chimay, to a wealthy foreigner now residing in Paris, and said to be an American, has naturally drawn attention to this ancestral home of the Caraman-Chimay family. The history of Chimay is intimately connected with some of the most important events in the annals of Europe during the last 500 years. It has been owned successively by the Ducs de Croy, the Ducs d'Arenberg, and the Princes de Chimay.

Members of these families who were closely allied to the reigning royal houses of Europe, and who have distinguished themselves as soldiers and diplomats in the service of the French Kings and Austrian Emperors, have left unique souvenirs at Chimay of their power and glory. The château was besieged on several occasions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and was captured in 1558 by Don Juan of Austria. It was besieged again in 1595 by the Maréchal de Bouillon, and in 1653 by Turenne. It contains, among other historical rooms, a theatre hall built by Mme. Tallien, wife of the "Conventional," who married the Prince de Caraman-Chimay as her second husband.

Among the distinguished guests who have been received at the château and whose names are inscribed on the famous "Golden Book" are Napoleon I., the Empress Josephine and Marie-Louise, Jérome and Louis Bonaparte, Pauline Borghese, the Czar Alexander I., Louis Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie, King Victor Emmanuel II., Queen Victoria, and King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales.

The present owner of Chimay, Prince Joseph de Caraman-Chimay, was married in 1890 to Clara Ward. The Prince has, among other distinctions, that of being a Grandee of Spain of the First Class. His sisters are the Comtesse Greffulhe and Princess de Tinan.

M. Giron, with whom the Crown Princess of Saxony eloped, is well known in Brussels, where he had the reputation among those who knew him of being somewhat wild. It seems that at the early age of eighteen he had been the hero of a romance, the dénouement of which was an attempt to elope with the object of his affections, a young girl of the upper bourgeoisie here.

According to the official statement made by the German Minister to Belgium, Count Wallnitz, Giron was engaged by the Minister himself as tutor to the Prince of Saxony's children, Count Wallnitz is a brother of the master of ceremonies at the Saxon Court.

This fact brings back to mind an interesting episode. The German Minister to Belgium is a son-in-law of the Countess von Bülow, wife of the present Chancellor. Mme. von Bülow was first married to Count Doenhoff, Prussian Minister to Dresden, by whom she had two children, a daughter, the wife of the German Minister in Brussels, and a son, Count Siegfried Doenhoff. M. von Bülow was, about twenty-five years ago, Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Dresden, when he eloped with the wife of his Minister, Countess Doenhoff.

Such an adventure would forever have ended the diplomatic career of any one less favored by fortune than the present Chancellor, whose prospects were not in the least injured by his escapade. Countess Doenhoff obtained a divorce, and the Pope annulled the marriage. The eloping couple were then married. As for Count Doenhoff, he is still Minister at Dresden and, by a strange irony of fate, he sends his diplomatic reports to "His Excellency Count von Bülow!" It is certainly a coincidence that it should be the son-in-law of a woman who left Dresden in much the same manner as Princess Louise who sent Giron to the Saxon Court.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister to Belgium, gave a dinner party last Thursday in honor of Robert Mason Winthrop, Secretary of the United States Legation here. Among those present were Count de Smet de Naeyer, Minister of Finance, and Countess de Smet de Naeyer, Duke and Duchess de Caivello, Count van der Straeten-Ponthoz, Mr. and Mrs. L. Donny.

The preparations for the international exhibition to be held at Liege in 1905 are being actively pushed forward. The members of the Exhibition Executive Committee were received yesterday by King Leopold at the Brussels Palace. The general plans of the exhibition were laid before his Majesty and were approved by him. One of the features of the Liege World's Fair will be a section devoted to the evolution of municipal and public art in Belgium from the earliest times down to the present day.

Owing to the great strides made by the municipal art movement in Belgium of late years, this section promises to be one of unique interest. It augurs well for the success of the Liege exhibition that Prince Albert has accepted to be the effective Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of Organization.

The second Belgian international automobile show will be held here next month, and promises to be a great success. Belgium now holds the second rank in Europe as regards the manufacture of automobiles. The best French and Belgian firms will exhibit at the coming show. There are at present no less than 100 automobile manufacturing firms in Belgium, the total number of men employed being 10,000.

B. C. de W.

OIL TO PROPEL WARSHIPS.

Four Vessels of British Channel Squadron Start on an Experimental Cruise.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Exceptional interest is attached to the departure of the Channel squadron from Portsmouth to-day on a prolonged cruise. For the first time British battleships have been fitted to consume oil as fuel. These experiments have so far been confined to small war vessels, but now both the Hannibal and Mars will use petroleum instead of coal, while the cruisers Duke of Edinburgh and Black Prince are similarly equipped. The oil is carried in tanks [illegible] in the double bottoms of the ships.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

General Miles and Staff Arrive in Paris—Notable Entertainments of American Minister to Turkey and Mrs. Leishman—Mrs. Houston's Brilliant "At Home."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, and Col. Marion P. Maus have arrived at the Hotel Continental.

George W. T. Lord of New York, who died at his residence, Rue Boissière, and whose funeral was held on Thursday, is a brother of John Lord, who died at Cannes in December last. He was a member of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Lloyd C. Griscom, recently appointed as Minister to Japan, is stopping here on his way to America for a short holiday before taking up his new appointment.

Perhaps the United States Minister to Constantinople and Mrs. Leishman figure among the most notable entertainers of the Diplomatic Corps in Europe. Their memorable fêtes given at Hapsburg Castle, Switzerland, will ever remain in the minds of those who attended those brilliant soirées and receptions. While Mr. Leishman has returned to Constantinople with his son, Mrs. Leishman and her daughter remain for a few months at their pretty hotel in the Avenue Du Bois de Boulogne. That of Sunday was the last of the receptions Mrs. Leishman intends giving until the early Spring. On this occasion her toilette in cream lace over cream satin was relieved by a pastel blue velvet sash. Miss Leishman wore a rose crêpe de chine and mousseline toilette. The skirt, gathered in on either side of the hips, fell in voluminous and graceful folds, while the corsage was simply draped with pink mousseline de soie.

Baroness von Orendorf gave a dinner party to a few friends at the Hotel Ritz on Saturday evening last. Pink, the favorite color of the hostess, was carried out in the table decorations, which were roses, smilax, carnations, and dahlias. Pink was also employed in the dainty silk coverings over the numerous wax candles.

The Baroness von Orendorf wore a princess robe of rich black velvet. The corsage was finished off with a jabot of rose point lace. A large picture hat of black mousseline crowned with plumes completed the toilette.

Mrs. O. D. Barrett was in black peau de soie, trimmed in dull jet. Mrs. John Edwin Thomas wore a costume of cream and black chantilly. Miss Gladys Calla was in rose mousseline, with incrustations of cream guipure. Miss Philomena Joubert was in black cream mousseline.

Baroness von Orendorf is a daughter of Gen. Voohees of Washington. She married the Russian Ambassador to America, who died some two years ago, and the Baroness has been travelling most of the time since. She has recently come to Paris, and expects to make this city her home. She has taken an apartment on the Rue Hamelin and, with her niece, Miss Gladys Calla, will entertain extensively throughout the season.

The programme at Mrs. Houston's "At Home," in the Avenue Victor Hugo, was very interesting. For attractions she had Mlle. Vettura, a young Roumanian, who has carried off all the prizes at the Conservatoire in Paris, and who promises to be one of the future stars at the Comédie Française. She was particularly successful in poems by Beaudelaire. W. Clark, the American baritone, who is rapidly conquering the Parisian public, as he has that in the States, sang several selections.

Among the guests were Jean Lahore, the poet; Mme. Cassilis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank King Clark, M. Veyrin, Dr. Weiss, M. Nouffiard, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal have left Paris for New York on a short visit. They expect to return by the end of March.

John E. McGowan, after a two months' stay at Nice, has just arrived at the Hotel de Londres, Rue de Castiglione. Mr. McGowan intends to spend one month in Paris and to return in April to the United States.

John Barrett, Commissioner General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for Asia and Australia, has arrived at the Hotel du Louve et de la Paix, Marseilles from Melbourne, en route for Paris.

Mrs. Ross Winans of Baltimore, who is now at the Hotel du Rhin, gave a ladies' luncheon on Friday, the guests at which were the Marquise de Fresnoy, Comtesse de Coetlogon, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Rockwell, and Mrs. Payson.

The Marquise de Wentworth resumed her reception days on Thursday, at her hotel in the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

The Duc and Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld left last week for their château in the south of France.

Mrs. Mitchell, mother of Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld is much improved in health, but will remain at the Palais D'Orsay some weeks longer.

SIR JOHN SPRIGG HISSED.

Premier of Cape Colony Publicly Insulted at Banquet to Mr. Chamberlain.

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony, Jan. 31.—Since his arrival here with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain a series of demonstrations against Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, have occurred.

He was publicly hissed on several occasions, and during Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on the situation in Cape Colony at the banquet given in his honor here yesterday evening cries were raised of "Away with Sprigg!" while the members of a deputation which waited on Mr. Chamberlain informed him in the Premier's presence that they had no faith in the Sprigg ministry, which "pampered the Afrikander Bund and was dependent on it for its existence."

Sir John heatedly characterised these remarks as a personal insult.

TO SELL THE HILL OF TARA.

One of Ireland's Most Historic Sites to Go Under the Hammer.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Hill of Tara, so rich in historic memories, will shortly be sold at auction in Dublin.

Until the sixth century Tara was the chief seat of the Irish Kings, and a pillar six feet high is still pointed out as the coronation stone. Then it also was a university, the Druids' headquarters, and the site of King Cormack's splendid Court.

The last important gathering on the Hill of Tara was in 1843, when a gigantic meeting was held there under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, who urged the repeal of the union.

MAY BE WAR OVER ACRE.

Brazilian and Bolivian Troops Moving on Disputed Territory.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Gen. Itaperuna has left here for the Province of Matto Grosso, the scene of the Acre difficulty between Brazil and Bolivia. He is taking with him artillery, rapid-fire guns, and ammunition, and is accompanied by Gen. Caesar Sampaio. Gen. Sampaio will command the Brazilian division on the Matto Grosso-Bolivian frontier.

The Acre difficulty between Brazil and Bolivia has been reported to be growing acute, notwithstanding the statements from some quarters that an amicable understanding would be reached.

Dispatches received from La Paz, Bolivia, declare that two detachments of Bolivian troops have left the capital for Acre and that the Brazilians in Acre were besieged in the Porvenir and Costa Rica settlements.

SANTO DOMINGO YIELDS.

Agrees to Submit Claims of American Improvement Company to Arbitration.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 31.—United States Minister Powell and a representative of the Dominican Government to-day signed a protocol providing that the matter of the disputed claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York be referred to international arbitration, and that the Dominican Government pay the improvement company the sum of $4,500,000 for all its rights and franchises. The proposition was recently presented to the Dominican Government by Mr. Powell, and accepted by it.

The arbitrators, of whome there are to be three, will meet in Washington. One arbitrator is to be selected by the Dominican Government from the Justices of the United States Supreme Court or the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

The claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company, which alleges that it was unjustly deprived of certain valuable franchises by the Dominican Government, have been in dispute for several years. The Government has strongly resisted any settlement of the case up to the present time.

STRENGTH OF FRENCH ARMY.

Socialist Deputies Repudiate the Charge That They Are Opposed to Its Increase.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The discussion of the army budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day brought out considerable general debate relative to the strength of the army and the necessity of maintaining it on a strong fighting basis. Gen. André, Minister of War; Col. Rousset, a Republican Liberal member of the Chamber, and other leaders of the military element, took an active part in defending the army from criticism.

M. Messimy (Radical Socialist) made a long speech on the heavy financial burden the maintenance of the army imposed upon the country, saying this limited industrial and agricultural progress and took the best years of the youth of France for military service. Col. Rousset pointed out the dangers of surrounding France and declared peace to be at the mercy of a single adverse incident. Amid the enthusiasm of the Chamber, he asserted that the part of wisdom for France was to prepare for all eventualities.

Gen. André devoted his attention to the desirability of keeping up the army on a peace footing, so that it would readily be transformable to a war footing.

M. Jaurès (Socialist) repudiated the statement that Socialists are opposed to the army. He said he considered the army to be one of the strongest arms of the republic, and that its first line and the reserves equaled in strength the Germany Army. He said it was necessary to maintain an effective peace footing corresponding to the needs of war.

Amid a patriotic demonstration the first chapter of the army budget was finally adopted.

FRENCH ARMY REFORM.

Concerning "Dismissed" Officers—Decrees on Salutes and Mess Tables.

Some interesting reforms are being meditated by Gen. André, the French Minister of War. The first is a bill which will make it possible for an officer dismissed from the army to re-enter it. The second consists of two decrees which concern military salutes and messes.

At present, when an officer is expelled from the army by a decree signed by the President of the Republic, he can under no circumstances re-enter it. Gen. André's bill, if passed, will alter this condition of things. It will give the Minister of War power to bring before the Cabinet Council at any time the names of officers who have been "mis-en-reforme," and in the event of the Ministers approving their colleagues' proposal, those officers will be restored to their old positions. The Nationalist journals will of course declare that this measure is destined to benefit certain officers whose names were removed from the army list during the Dreyfus agitation. But as the bill is of a general character, it may also be applied for the benefit of the two officers whose refusal to obey instructions in connection with the expulsion of the nuns in Brittany led to severe disciplinary measures being taken against them, and in connection with other cases, should they arise. M. Joseph Reinach, whose wish as an Officer of the Reserve was taken from him, may, with Lieut. Col. Picquart, benefit by the new law.

There has hitherto been no "mess" in the French Army. Officers usually arranged with some hotel or restaurant for a monthly "pension," the bachelors Continental feeding at one table, the unmarried Lieutenants at another, often in another house and so forth. Now the fact has come out that they may arrange as they please, together or separate, according to their respective tastes.

The other change has been brought about by the suppression of the movements of advancing and presenting arms. The orders "Portez armes!" and "Présentez armes!" are no longer heard. It is argued that these movements took long to learn and were of no particular service. No arms are no more to be presented to officers and to high functionaries who were entitled to the compliment. But of course this does not mean that all military salutes are to be abol

SAXON CROWN PRINCE MAY RENOUNCE SUCCESSION

Reported He Will Give Up His Rights to the Throne and Resign His Military Offices—Coolness of Dresden Population Toward the Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—There is a report current here that the Crown Prince of Saxony will resign his succession to the throne. The story is based on the statement made by an eminent legal authority that in view of the military positions which the Crown Prince holds he cannot do otherwise. Being an officer, his wife's affairs, according to army traditions, ought to go to a court of honor. Usually in such cases the court compels a duel. M. Giron is not, however, willing to fight.

It is considered peculiar in Dresden that for the German Emperor's birthday no representative of the Saxon Court came to Berlin, as had been the formality observed heretofore. The personal congratulation of the Saxon Minister of War was also omitted, and it was noticed that at the gala dinner of the Saxon Court Prince Johann George and not the Saxon Crown Prince responded to the toast to the Kaiser.

The population of Dresden is reported to be cool toward the Crown Prince. Some days ago as he was entering a store to make some purchases the people surrounding his carriage called to him that the Crown Princess should return.

"We want our Princess Louise again," they cried.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A curious story widely told in the provincial and Berlin papers this morning is that the Crown Prince of Saxony is determined to renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son, George, who is ten years of age, for the reason that the military code of honor does not permit a husband wronged as he has been to remain in the service, and the Crown Prince, as Commander of the First Army Corps of Saxony and as the future Commander of the entire Saxon contingent, must pass upon the findings of military courts of honor, which, in circumstances similar to those of the Crown Prince, require a challenge or the laying aside of the uniform.

The Crown Prince, it is added, is scarcely expected to challenge Prof. Giron, the teacher of languages who eloped with the Crown Princess, but opinion in the army is so rigid on points of honor that the Crown Prince is regarded as ineligible for reviewing the decisions of courts of honor and protecting the honor of the uniform.

The Rheinische Courier of Wiesbaden says without reservation that the Crown Prince has renounced his right of succession to the throne and the Berlin Morgen Post's Dresden correspondent says he has already appealed to the Emperor to relieve him of all military positions.

CHILD LABOR IN GERMANY.

Bill Prohibiting Children Under Twelve Years in Factories Passes Second Reading.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Reichstag to-day passed the second reading of the bill protecting child labor in factories and shops and prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in some branches of industry and under thirteen in others.

The Socialists attempted to extend the prohibitions to agriculture and household work, but this was voted down. They also moved the raising of the age limit, but this also was rejected.

YANKEE MERCHANTS IN BERLIN.

Objects of American Chamber of Commerce Formed in German Capital.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The American Chamber of Commerce, formed here Thursday, has among its objects the establishment of Courts of Arbitration for adjusting disagreements between German and American firms, and the supplying to Boards of Trade and individuals in both countries of accurate information on business and tariff subjects.

It is intended to have the best relations with the German Chamber of Commerce and the Government. A number of German business and financial leaders will be invited to become honorary members of the American Chamber.

AMERICAN ARTIST PRAISED.

Berlin Critics Say Arthur Johnson of Cincinnati Has the Hand of a Great Painter.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Arthur Johnson of Cincinnati, the landscape painter, is making a special exhibit here. The art critics praise his work.

Paul Warncke, in the Kreuz Zeitung, says: "He shows in simple, clear strokes the greatest mastery of detail, and every stroke betrays the hand of a great artist."

H. N. Matzen, the sculptor, of Detroit, is sending a model of a statue of the late President McKinley for Philadelphia's international competition.

A number of German sculptors are also preparing to send models to Philadelphia.

Lecture on America Before a King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Prof. Schaefer, the famous historian of Heidelberg, lectured before the German Naval Society at Stuttgart on the development of the United States as a world power. The King of Würtemberg and his Ministers were present and seemed much interested in the lecture.

BANDITS HOLD FULL SWAY.

The Caucasus Overrun and Terrorized by Lawless Bands.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Brigands have been terrorizing the Caucasus recently, levying tribute on towns and holding up trains to an extent hitherto unknown. Even garrison towns have been frightened into paying regular tribute, in return for which the bandits not only refrain from plundering but protect the towns from other marauders.

The attempts of the troops to cope with the situation have been generally foiled, owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are fearful of the brigands' vengeance and therefore warn and shelter the latter. Stations and trains on the Vladi-Kavkas Railroad have frequently been attacked.

DUTCH RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

Companies Agree to Demands of Employes Not to Carry Goods for Transportation Concerns.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—During a meeting of striking railroad men, held here this evening, a telegram was received from the Netherlands Railroad Company announcing that the company had agreed to the demands of its employes not to carry goods for the transportation companies in support of whose men the railroad men had gone out on strike.

The State Railroad, having agreed to act in accordance with the Netherlands Company, the strike is considered to be at an end and the early resumption of the railroad service is expected.

SANTO DOMINGO MUST SETTLE.

Refuses to Pay Clyde Line Claims and Is Warned by American Minister.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 31.—The Dominican Government has informed United States Minister Powell that it cannot agree to his request, made in the name of the American Government, in the matter of the claims of the Clyde line of steamers, and that if this company feels aggrieved at the action of the Government it should seek redress before a tribunal of the Dominican Republic, and not appeal to the Government of the United States.

To this communication Mr. Powell made a strongly-worded reply, in which he informed the Dominican Government that the United States would insist upon redress for its citizens, and that the pending cases must be settled by the Government, and not through the courts.

Previous dispatches received from San Domingo say that Mr. Powell had demanded the withdrawal of the Dominican decree charging the port dues, and that if the Government failed to comply with his demand it should pay the Clyde Line the money due and recognize certain other rights claimed by the company.

On Jan. 28 Mr. Powell insisted upon a reply from the Dominican Government to his previous demand for the immediate payment of the $250,000 claimed to be due the Clyde Line.

SCHEME TO BOYCOTT POLISH MERCHANTS IN POSEN.

An extraordinary case of police interference with Poles is contained in a dispatch from Posen published in The Vorwärts, the Prussian Socialist organ. The Chief of Police in Posen recently wrote to the commander of the troops there that a certain Polish restaurant-keeper, named Robinski, during the Kaiser's recent visit, neither illuminated his house nor displayed any decorations. He closed his restaurant at 8 o'clock, and pulled down his shutters. The Chief of Police added that numerous officers of the garrison frequented Robinski's restaurant, and that it is his duty to acquaint the commandant of this fact.

The commandant replied that he wished to know whether any other establishments besides Robinski's had displayed a similar attitude; if so, he would take the necessary steps against all these establishments together. The Chief of Police mentioned eighteen other houses in Posen which showed a similar disloyal bearing. The commandant informed the police that they were to bring these facts to the knowledge of the military and sanitary officers, and of the higher civic officials, especially those whose duty it is to arrange for the supply of military canteens.

Spanish Strikers Loot Shops.

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 31.—The supply of provisions having failed at Reus, (near Tarragona,) where a general strike is in progress, the strikers have looted a number of shops, most of which are now closed. Many arrests have been made.

Steamship Cedric on Trial Trip.

BELFAST, Ireland, Jan. 31.—The White Star Line steamer Cedric, the largest merchant vessel in the world, left here this morning for Liverpool on her trial trip. Mr. Arnold-Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Admiralty, will be among the passengers of the Cedric when she sails on her maiden voyage to New York Feb. 11.

Dangerous Rebellion in Canton.

CANTON, Jan. 31.—The Chinese authorities have captured arms, ammunition, and commissariat stores collected for the "Reformers." Foreign marines are patrolling the Shamien suburb of Canton, and gunboats are held in readiness at Hongkong to sail for this port if their services are required.

Again Things Look Bright in Fez.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 31.—The information was received by courier from Fez this afternoon that the Pretender to the throne, Bu Hamara, had detreated a distance of eight miles to his former position. There has been no engagement between the imperial troops and the soldiers of the Pretender. Several villages in the Hiyiana region have been burned, and the inhabitants captured. The feeling at Fez is hopeful.

DRINK REFORM IN TURKEY.

How a Policeman Was Punished by Marshal Hassan Pasha.

Although, as is well known, Mohammedanism forbids the use of alcoholic liquor, according to advices from Constantinople the Turkish inhabitants there are not among the most temperate people in the world. Recent drinking in taverns at Para had seriously threatened the peace, followed, as it usually was, by stabbing affrays and downright murders. The Sultan has, therefore, issued a decree making all persons in the employment of the Government liable to six weeks' imprisonment if seen in taverns, and to dismissal from the service on a second violation of the ordinance.

It is related in a local paper that a policeman was caught in a tavern the other day, and taken to Marshal Hassan Pasha, commander of the Beshiktash police, who asked him why he was tipsy. The prisoner pleaded toothache, and said that he had taken alcohol in order to kill the pain. The Pasha called in a barber—barbers are generally supposed in Turkey to have some knowledge of dentistry—and ordered him to extract the tooth that was the cause of the mischief. The barber examined the policeman's mouth, and as the poor fellow's teeth were in a perfect state, could not discover any rotten tooth. The prisoner was thereupon compelled to point out one, and a moment later it was in the hands of the Pasha. "This is perfectly sound," said he. "Surely, this could not have caused you any pain." Then, turning to the barber, he said: "You must have taken the wrong tooth out; it must be the next one. Extract it at once." The poor policeman had to submit to the second operation, and out came another tooth, as sound as the first. Hassan Pasha then thought the chastisement sufficient, and dismissed the prisoner, after expressing the belief that his remaining teeth would not ache to the extent of making him forget the imperial prohibition regarding drink.

SERVANT PROBLEM A TOUGH ONE IN CUBA

Housekeepers Hire "Specialists" for Each Phase of Domestic Work.

Male Cooks Who Do the Marketing and Keep the Change—Lazy Maids, Laundresses, Porters, and Dishwashers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The servant question puzzles the feminine world all over the globe, from the household where the number of dependents is reckoned in two figures to that—not always in an extreme rural district—where the one maid sits at table with the family, helping herself complacently to the best of everything, retaining her seat while the daughter of the house replenishes the plate of hot bread from the kitchen, and perhaps not persuaded to be absent from the table when guests are expected.

In Cuba the question is quite as trying—to a foreigner. The native housekeeper does not encounter all of the difficulties, although she, too, has her share of them, the greatest of which is keeping peace among her dependents. The main reason that Americans have difficulties is that as a rule they do not keep the number of servants that the natives do. Families whose means are not particularly large keep several, while the wealthy keep a great number. As a consequence in the average Cuban household servants are in each other's way.

The cause of this large number is that each expects to do but one thing; the housemaid or houseman—in fair sized houses there are several of these—simply cares for certain rooms; his or her duties end there. There is a man who does the scrubbing of these. If there are children probably there is a nurse for each one. There is a gardener, a cook, a second cook, perhaps a third, a waiter, a laundress, a porter, and various others.

This is a very moderate estimate. A Cuban woman who spent several years in the States said that on her return she determined to conduct her household on American lines in regard to the servants; so instead of having a chambermaid for each room she had one for all the bedrooms; instead of one nurse for each of her children she had two nurses for the four. For a time she had considerable trouble, but finally the machinery become smooth in a measure. Now, instead of employing ten servants, as she did formerly, she has only five.

AMERICANS HAVE TROUBLE.

Americans are still having trouble on this score. They find it impossible to persuade some of them that it is possible to do "two works," as the expression goes. A maid-of-all-work, such as many American families of small size would like to have, is rarely found in this country of specialists. When one is seen she is remarked upon.

In despair of finding a maid who is willing to occupy a fair share of her time in work, many women have adopted the plan of employing immigrants just arrived from the old country, principally those from the Spanish Province of Galicia. For this purpose they go to the immigrant station on the hill overlooking Triscornia, and from the peasants congregated there—every Spanish ship brings over many of these—make a selection. These peasants from Galicia—Gallegas they are called—are hard workers, but for the most part very dull and stupid. It is not hard to account for this when we realize that for generations their people, both men and women, have been tillers of the soil, with none of the benefits of civilization. They themselves came here directly from the fields, the father's cottage having been mortgaged in many cases to raise the necessary money.

The poor creatures do not forget their obligations, and as soon as they make the money they send it back to pay off the indebtedness. Some of them know scarcely anything of the most common articles of the household. One would not press her clothes with an iron warm enough to smooth out the wrinkles because she was afraid that she would burn them, nor would she scald her clothes with hot water, for the same reason. In spite of this stupidity, they make good servants; besides not being afraid of work, they are honest.

HIGH WAGES PAID.

The price offered seems princely to these peasants, who probably have not possessed in all their lives the sum offered for one month. But they are not here long, or perhaps only long enough to get broken in, before they learn that it is not customary for servants to do more than "one work," and they, too, begin to object to doing more than others. The women are usually employed as nurses. The nurses carry babies in their arms more often than they roll them in carriages. Out of a dozen nurses the probability is that not one will be wheeling her charge. As a rule, Cuban babies are not large, so one is not such a burden as it might seem on the surface.

Some Jamaican negresses have found their way here, and are usually accounted very good; they come nearer to equaling the American maid-of-all-work than do any of the other servants. Nevertheless, a woman cook is a rarity. With many Cubans it is a matter of grave doubt whether a woman can prepare food acceptably; out of a hundred kitchens it is doubtful if more than one presided over by a woman could be found. There are probably not more than half a dozen transplanted American kitchens that have a woman at the head. There are many Chinese and French, but the majority are Cuban negroes. It will not do to investigate too closely their methods. The food is far more appetising if there is ignorance of the manner in which it is prepared. Personally, these men are far from attractive, and in their untidiness they remind one of some negro cooks of our own Southern States, their slovenliness being no key to their ability to cook.

Cooks command the largest wages, and yet their duties are not arduous. They come at 10:30 or 11, just in time to get the noonday breakfast. A house servant or undercook prepares the early breakfast of coffee and milk; the chief cook rarely troubles himself with it. After he arrives he busies himself with the arrangements for the late breakfast, everything being brought to him by his understudy. Some cooks are such specialists that they will not cut the grape fruit nor prepare the salad dressing. Of course they do not wash dishes; that is left for the dish washer, who cleanses all the china and silver in cold water, and places it on a rack to dry. The dish rag is a mass of hemp, usually raveled rope.

COOKS AS MARKETERS.

The cook usually does the marketing for the day before he comes in the morning, bringing the things with him in his basket. For this purpose he is allowed a certain amount of money each day, no change being expected. At night, when he goes home, he takes his basket with him, and in it everything that is left over. So should any one go to the cupboard for a bite to eat after his departure, that one would re-live the experience of Old Mother Hubbard of nursery fame. The family is not treated to warmed-over dishes. The cook expects to support his family from his employer's table, and he does so in the majority of cases; it is one of the tacit understandings when he is engaged, unless it is stipulated otherwise.

Special feast days are hailed with delight by his family, for although their feast comes a day later than it should, according to the calendar, it is good when it arrives. The cook receives anywhere from $15 to $30 a month, $18 being considered very fair wages. His perquisites, such as the savings from each daily allowance of money, are considerable, often doubling or trebling this salary.

Cooks have no holidays. Women servants expect one day in every two weeks, leaving as soon as their duties are completed in the morning and returning in time for the next morning's work.

Unless a laundress, especially engaged as such, lives in the house, every bit of washing is sent out to a washerwoman or to a laundry. There are no steam laundries. Clothes are badly treated, and chloride of lime is universally used to whiten them, and while the appearance is very good the clothes last only about half as long as they do where this bleaching substance is not used. Besides this, the Cuban sun fades colors so quickly that in a few washings a colored dress becomes white. Everything is starched so stiff that it almost stands alone.

CLOTHES RUINED IN THE WASH.

Your laundress, when she comes to arrange with you concerning your work, is arrayed in an immaculate wrapper of calico and lace, starched and fluted until it looks quite elaborate. When the clothes go to the wash they remain almost a week, and one is fortunate indeed if he gets them in five days. Down here we almost forget that there are places where there is a day generally observed as "washday." We never see the wash hung up in our back yard—if, indeed, we have back yards—and those of us that live in the city don't.

The porter sits on guard at the open doorway all day, and when night comes he puts his bed on the floor back of it, so that no one can come in without passing over him. He is not the neatly dressed or uniformed servant that one might expect to find at the door of an elegant house. Often he is old, too old to do manual labor, and takes this way of earning a living during his declining years. His clothing is of any kind, and more often than not it is shabby.

Cuban servants are lazy. They have little energy and move about as though there was nothing else whatever to do but the one thing at hand. The Spanish servants are energetic for the first few years on the island, and then they, too, fall victims to the energy-stealing climate.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE CAKE WALK IN VIENNA.

Its Figures and History Amusingly Described by the Paris Correspondent of Die Zeit.

If the prognostication of the Paris correspondent of Die Zeit of Vienna comes true, the emphatic steps and nimble struttings of the "cake walk" will soon absorb the attention of the Austrian capital. According to Die Zeit's correspondent, it is due to M. Houdique of Paris that the honor is due of introducing "the great American dance" to Europeans. M. Houdique has forced the "cake walk" within the limitations of a regular dance, which may be taught by figures. Its history and description imparted by the French dancing master to the representative of Die Zeit are as follows:

"The 'cake walk' was invented by the negroes, and was originally 'a walk.' For many years a planter gave a feast, to which he invited a wealthy negro and his wife, who lived in New York. This couple were so overdressed and so conceited and insolent that they were met everywhere with derision. They furthermore caused attention on account of their ridiculous walk.

"When the pair left the plantation, the host told his slaves that the next week he would give another party, and would present a cake to the couple who copied best the walk and grotesque bearing of his guests. After this, at every gathering, the 'cake walk' was danced, and the white people began to learn it. Elk's (a Paris dancer) father was a whisky manufacturer who kept hundreds of negroes. The boy, after learning the dance thoroughly, came to the idea to regulate the dance to figures, to obtain music for it, and to become a professional 'cake walker.' The dance is always performed in pairs, and the couple who introduce the most fanciful figures receive the prize, which is always a cake. The principal rules are: 1, a pronounced bending back of the trunk; 2, to keep both arms outstretched horizontally; 3, to lift the legs very high at each step.

FIGURE I.

"The gentleman and lady, standing side by side, the body bent back, the arms stretched out, dance, while they lift their knees as high as possible. This is the rule to be followed in every figure.

FIGURE II.

"The gentleman stands before the lady and searches for a glance from her eye, while at every step he changes from right to left and vice versa.

FIGURE III.

"The lady stands before the gentleman; she looks at him over her left shoulder.

FIGURE IV.

"The lady and gentleman, with their bodies held as in Figure I., dance side by side, but the gentleman backward, the lady forward; that is, the one facing the other.

FIGURE V.

"The lady and gentleman, with arms stretched forward, dance side by side, but in such a way that at one step they face each other and at the next they are back to back.

FIGURE VI.

"The gentleman encircles the lady with his left arm and the couple dance forward.

"After each couple have passed through these figures, they form a line, and in the position described in Figure I., dance very animatedly. The pair who dance with the most grace and fantasia receive the prize."

ITALIAN TOPICS.

Concerning Signor Prinetti's Illness—Retirement of Abbe Romolo—Nurri from the Christian Democratic Movement.

The importance of Signor Prinetti's illness at this time is not exaggerated in the TIMES special published yesterday morning. From a position of practical distrust when he entered the Zanardelli Cabinet two years ago, he has grown to be the strongest man in the Ministry, and his rearranging of the commercial treaties, especially that with Austria-Hungary, was looked forward to by intelligent Italians with considerable faith in Italy's ultimate advantage.

"Portfolios make strange colleagues," was Baron Sonnino's comment in February, 1901, when he heard that Prinetti had accepted the Foreign Ministryship. For several years previous Prinetti had been a most determined opponent of Signor Giolitti, the new Minister of the Interior, whose faults he had pitilessly exposed in the name of political morality. But in the Autumn of 1900 he had not hesitated to emulate his old enemy by introducing various measures of popular finance, including a reform of the income tax. Still, he was unwilling to put his theories to the proof at the Treasury and took the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, for which he had never displayed any special aptitude.

Nevertheless, his rare adaptability enabled him to do conspicuous work as Foreign Minister, just as he did when he dropped his politico-financial theories and entered one of the Rudini Cabinets as Minister of Public Works, for which subject he also had no special training. He has been described as "a bad candidate for a portfolio, but an excellent Minister," and his management of foreign affairs has certainly been such as to obliterate the memory of his having forsaken the extreme Right to join a Ministry of the Left, where he has worked side by side with Giolitti, a man whose return to power he had always professed to consider the apotheosis of political immorality.

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Greatly encouraged by the particular distinction made between Social and Christian Democracy in the Pope's last reply to the address of loyalty by Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stephano, Abbé Romolo-Nurri, leader of the Christian Democrats in Italy, delivered an address in Rome the other evening which closed with the surprising announcement that he intended to withdraw from the movement. He traced the history of the formation of that party, which came into existence after the repression of recent disorders, which proved the unspeakable firmness of present institutions in Italy and the futility of any attempt to overthrow them, and added that the new party, "freed though it was from all entanglements with the past, had encountered the active hostility of the Clerical Party." He withdrew from the movement, but he hoped that one day "the Government of the Church at large" would return to his views.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET will visit Algeria about the middle of April, leaving Paris on Easter Eve. He will spend two days at Marseilles to witness some gymnastic fêtes. The French President will not confine his stay to Algiers, but will make a tour inland, visiting Oran and Constantine, and he may even proceed along the coast as far as Tunis and Bizerta.

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Paris municipal returns for the week ended Jan. 22 show that the number of deaths registered was 930, as compared with the average of 1,056. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 478; 1,128 children were born, of which 549 were boys and 579 girls.

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The Nord Railway Company of France is at present experimenting with a new platform luggage truck. Instead of being pushed by hand, the new truck is propelled by an electric motor, and the porter, instead of pushing behind, walks in front and guides the vehicle. The new truck is said to be somewhat higher and larger than the usual luggage truck, and can carry a ton of baggage with ease. It is mounted on four wheels, and, when set in motion by pressing a handle, travels along the platform at a fair pace.

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The municipality of Rheims, France, has granted the use of a site upon which to hold an industrial exhibition. The works are being actively proceeded with, and the opening of the exhibition has been fixed for May 15.

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The adventures of the French convict, Alphonse Stephen, who was recently arrested in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, are said to be similar to many found in works of fiction. He was the chief of a gang known as "Les Sacristains," and was sent to Cayenne in 1896 for ten years' penal servitude. In April, 1900, he escaped with four other convicts. The fugitives obtained a canoe, and for twenty-two days were on the sea. Two of the party died; the others were picked up by the Captain of an English bark and taken to Demerara, whence Stephen escaped. After working in various countries he returned to Paris, and found that his wife had married. He threatened her, and she informed the police. Stephen will shortly be sent back to Cayenne.

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Consternation is reigning in a little place in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, France, owing to the decree of M. le Maire, forbidding the circulation of cats for six weeks. The reason for this announcement is that a cat had gone mad the other day and had bitten two people before the inhabitants put an end to her. The Mayor of the parish only a few days before the issue of this decree had similarly dealt with the dogs in the community.

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The death in Vienna the other day of Frau Aniela Rensinska at the age of ninety-one years recalls Napoleon's famous flight from Moscow. Her father was the head porter of the English hotel in Warsaw, at which Bonaparte stayed. At that time Frau Rensinska was born, and her father asked the Emperor to be godfather, to which Bonaparte consented, sending one of his aides de camp to represent him at the ceremony. From 1854 and until the fall of Napoleon III. the woman received a pension yearly of 600f.

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Gen. Saussier, ex-Military Governor of Paris, has resigned his position as a member of the Higher Council of War on account of ill-health. The General is in his seventy-fifth year. He took part in twenty-four campaigns, having fought in the Crimean war and taken part in the Italian, Mexican, and African campaigns. He has the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. His successor at the Council of War will be Gen. Hagron, the commander of the Sixth Army Corps.

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The Governor of the Italian colony of Erytrea in East Africa has conceded to a syndicate three portions of land of ten hectacres each, in the region of Hamasen, for mineral mining. The concession has a duration of thirty years, but should the company desire to give up the work it may do so at the end of four years, dating from July 8, 1900. According to the latest report of the company there had been found in eighteen months 4,500 tons of quartz, 3,479 tons of which were subjected to analysis, which resulted in a product of 65 kilogrammes, 248 grammes of gold, or 18.735 grammes for each ton of material.

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The Official Gazette of Lisbon has just published an account of the Portuguese floating debt at the end of each month, from December, 1901, to June, 1902. The total of the floating debt on Dec. 31, 1901, was 58,381 contos of reis, and on June 30, 1902, 58,684½ contos of reis, or an increase of 303½ contos in six months. In the same period the interior debt increased from 50,245½ contos, to 51,389½ contos, and the exterior debt decreased from 3,869½ contos to 2,720 contos of reis.

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The British Foreign Office, it is reported, is negotiating with the Persian Government for an extension of the road from the gulf to Teheran, the concessions of which will expire next July. The completion of this road is said to be of great importance to British interests. It will become of more importance to manufacturers in England and the United States in view of motor car developments and the interest which the Shah has recently conceived for motor transport. Upon the completion of the road heavy goods, it is thought, could be taken through the country nearly as cheaply on motor wagons as by rail, and fast passenger cars could reach Teheran from the Persian Gulf in one day.

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A Swedish company has purchased the Rjukan Falls at Telemarken, in Norway, in order to apply its power to industrial purposes. This is one of the largest waterfalls in the world, and plans are being drawn up for making use of it. This company tried to obtain some of the falls in Sweden, but that Government retained them for public objects.

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The story going the rounds of the Paris press, that Mme. Carolus Duran, the wife of the well-known painter, has just come into a fortune of $10,000,000, is denied by M. Duran. When M. Stern's death, which occurred while he was riding in a race at Elbeuf, was followed by the death of his father, Baron Stern, and the latter's wife, it was thought that the Baron's property would go to his sister-in-law, Mme. Duran. But the fortune must be shared by the Baron's heirs, and, consequently, will be divided among the Baron's sister, the sons of his brother, and other relatives.

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The plan of M. Alexandre Bérard, the French Director of Posts and Telegraphs, to lay two cables, one from Brest to Dakar, the other connecting Madagascar with La Réunion and the Mauritius Islands, will greatly modify the telegraphic position of France. Heretofore communications between Paris and the French possessions in Western Africa or the Indian Ocean have been made exclusively through British and Spanish cables. Madagascar is served by a single cable from Majunga to the Portuguese possession of Mozambique, where it joins the British network. Thus Senegal and La Réunion are severed from the mother country, and the plan, when sanctioned by Parliament, will have valuable results.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Russia Reconstructing Her Near Eastern Policy—Programme of the French Ministry—Yves Guyot May Have a Portfolio—Leroy-Beaulieu on the Moorish Problem.

In the Chancelleries. There is much searching of hearts among European diplomats in a vain attempt to arrange recent events in the Near East into some sort of coherent Russian policy. The man who will be able to form a certain logical sequence between the passage of the Dardanelles by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, the appointment of Ferid Pasha as Grand Vizier to the Sultan, the Russo-Austrian scheme of reform in Macedonia, and the campaign just inaugurated by the Russian Orthodox Church in Constantinople, will deserve well of his fellows in the Continental diplomatic college for his extraordinary perceptive ability.

Two curious things have succeeded the revival of the Dardanelles affair. One is that while the diplomatic press of the Continent has been teeming with articles regarding the probable outcome of England's protest, those papers of Paris which are known to reflect the opinion of the French Government have remained practically silent. The other is that about a fortnight ago, according to trustworthy advices, two additional Russian destroyers entered the Dardanelles and passed up the Bosphorus. This fact was communicated to Signor Santini of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who at once announced his intention to interpellate his Government on the subject.

In Vienna, England's protest is now regarded simply as a warning to the Porte against a too liberal interpretation of the right given to the Sultan to issue firmans for passage through the straits. This opinion finds its inspiration in the news that the British Embassy in Constantinople has just secured permission for the Khedival Company's steamers to pass through the Dardanelles without the formerly required firmans.

The most recent view expressed in Berlin is that Downing Street only protested after it had become aware that Russia had in contemplation a complete readjustment of her near Eastern policy, in which the passage of the Dardanelles was the entering wedge. It is surmised that Downing Street is now in complete possession of the circumstances attending Count Lamsdorff's mission to Vienna, Sofia, and Belgrade. In which case, it is said, the concession to the Khedival line is only the beginning of a series of demands on Turkey by England in order to discover at what point Russia will tell the Porte to draw the line.

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The Russo-Austrian Entente. The generalizations indulged in by the St. Petersburg press in regard to Count Lamsdorff's tour have now subsided. It is authoritatively stated (and here "authoritatively" means that the utterance is simply inspired by the Government) in the Novoe Vremya that the sole purpose of the Russian Minister's mission was simply to bring about an agreement between Russia and Austria as to desired reforms in Macedonia and to inform the Governments of Bulgaria and Servia that on no account would Russia permit the status quo of the Balkans to be disturbed. As a guarantee of this sole and undivided object of Count Lamsdorff's mission the Vremya republishes the text of the reform articles practically as they appeared in these columns Jan. 18, and adds in a becomingly specious manner:

"The reforms will, it is true, deeply touch Turkish pride, but Turkey herself will derive great advantage from them. She requires the performance of a small operation in the European provinces. Every operation is painful, and is naturally resisted by the diseased organism; but this resistance must be overcome by bringing certain influences to bear. It is to be hoped that Turkey will show that she is capable of listening to the voice of reason and that she will of her own accord accept the proffered assistance."

Apparently, the Sviet, of St. Petersburg, organ of the Pan-Slavonic Party, accepts without question the foregoing official explanation. At the same time, it makes a mild attempt to convince public opinion of the impossibility of settling the Macedonian question by means of the proposed reforms, and concludes that a general insurrection of the Christian population in that country will inevitably take place next Spring, and will certainly be energetically supported by the Bulgarians and Servians in spite of the attempts of Russia and Austria-Hungary to restrain them by exercising pressure on the Governments at Sofia and Belgarde. It ends with expressing the commendable hope that when the inevitable happens, Russia may find herself impelled by the course of events to support the Macedonian movement.

The very diplomats, who assert that the Sultan is completely in the power of Russia, do not hesitate to declare that the Porte will never institute the suggested reforms. They say that these reforms had their inception in the desire of Russia to divert the attention of Austria-Hungary from some supreme object, and if possible, to tranquillize, for the time, the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee. What that object is will probably not be revealed during the life-time of Abdul Hamid. Nevertheless, it may be taken as significant that the army corps in the Southern Governments of European Russia is being reorganized and rearmed, and that the passage of the Dardanelles serves as a precedent by which Russia is able to re-enforce her Black Sea fleet by vessels, which, leaving the North Sea with orders to proceed to the Far Eastern station, are diverted before they reach the Suez Canal.

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Political Outlook in France. While the French Chambers are busying themselves with a discussion of the budget, Dr. Combes and his colleagues in the Ministry are preparing to add the finishing touches to the "chef d'oeuvre" of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, the Associations Law. Some 2,700 Congregational schools have been closed, and about 70 applications for authorization have been received by the Senate and the Chamber. Last year Dr. Combes and his colleagues were most modest in their declarations to the Chambers. Now they probably believe themselves to be in a position to insist that applications for authorization shall be rejected by Parliament. A sign of this policy is to be found in the rejection of applications made by associations controlled from abroad, which, according to the law, had to be submitted to the Council of State. It will consequently be seen that the Combes Cabinet has still a great deal to do before it has instituted the chief item in its programme.

But whither will that item lead? This question is being asked by Parisians as they note the increased Government majorities in both Chambers, and the fact that Dr. Combes has recently had several interviews with MM. Bourgeois and Dubief, delegates of the Radical Socialist groups, who represent men who believe in entire separation of Church and State.

The Government is practically helpless to respond to the calls which are being addressed to it from all over the country for a reorganization of the elementary and secondary schools made necessary by the expulsion of the religious orders. This can only be brought about so as to serve the public good by trebling the number of schools and by raising the salaries of the State teachers so as to attract men and women of refinement and education. The abrogation of the Falloux law would give the Government the necessary authority in the matter, while Republicans of all shades and their occasional friends, the Parliamentary Socialists, could hardly conscientiously object to the inevitable expansion of M. Rouvier's budget occasioned thereby.

As far as the "Cabinet of Country Doctors" has gone, it has destroyed without rebuilding and has deprived the public of certain necessities without offering anything in return. Both the Government and its legislative majority have gone too far to retreat at this late hour, and doubtless the former will be allowed to proceed with its programme. It would be premature, perhaps, to declare that the present Government actually contemplates a separation of Church and State, and yet when it comes to paying the cost of reorganizing the school system, where is the money to come from? The Parliamentary Socialists will declare as one man that the millions yearly paid by the State to the [illegible] clergy should be given to State schoolmasters. What reply will the Government make?

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The Case of Yves Guyot. The announcement [illegible] last week in a Times [illegible] cial that M. Yves Guyot would cease to direct the fortunes of Le Siècle and devote his [illegible] entirely to politico-economic writing is not without interest. Although M. Guyot was once Minister of Public Works, and had already written several important brochures on economical subjects, it was not until he became identified with the Dreyfus case that he obtained much reputation outside of France. Both he and his associate on the paper, M. Joseph Reinach, were tireless in their efforts to bring about revision by publishing many important documents in Le Siècle and by using their pens in a manner which brought confusion to the devoted heads of the French general staff. But it was an unpopular crusade which they conducted and, before the paper had time to recover from the effects of the second verdict at Rennes, M. Yves Guyot entered upon another campaign equally unpopular in France. The espousal of the British cause in South Africa caused him to lose touch with his able lieutenant, M. Reinach, who was a pronounced Anglophobe, although still an ardent Dreyfusard. M. Reinach left the paper.

With the exception of the Bibliothèque Universelle, Le Siècle was the only publication in France which attempted to give trustworthy reports of the Boer war, [illegible] lened with distinct pro-British proclivities. M. Guyot based his argument on the ground that the Boers interfered with the progress of civilization, and he took all France to task for its short-sightedness. "I have noticed," he wrote on one occasion, "that whenever a sympathizer with the Boers, who has shares in the [illegible] mines, has received news of Boer successes he has sold, and whenever he has heard of an English victory he has bought." Such sentiments soon attracted the attention of the English, who suddenly began to find many realized prophecies in M. Guyot's economic works. His address on "Bounties and Free Trade" before the National Liberal Club in London, nearly a year ago, and his subsequent argument with the Cobden Club aroused considerable appreciative comment. On Oct. 22, 1902, he addressed a communication to President Roosevelt, suggesting an equitable way out of the commercial, industrial, and social difficulties produced by the strike of the coal miners.

For some time it has been an open secret in official circles in Paris that his presence in the councils at the Elysée was greatly desired by both Dr. Combes and President Loubet. It is not unlikely, therefore, that his withdrawal as directing editor of Le Siècle may precede his acceptance of a portfolio at the hands of the Premier.

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France, Spain, and Morocco. It is apparent that certain French journalists are attempting to force a confirmation or denial of the supposed Franco-Spanish alliance. Le Matin of Paris recently published statements said to have been authorized by Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, and Señor Abarzuza, formerly Spanish Ambassador to Paris. The former is alleged to have stated: "At the present time and as far as it is possible to foresee in international politics, the Franco-Spanish alliance can only be a generous dream which may inflame the people, but which no statesman would dare to mark with the seal of reality." Señor Abarzuza, according to Le Matin, said: "The project of an alliance between France and Spain is a delusion. The only situation possible on our side is independence with a free hand. The enthusiasts who yearn for a nearer approach forget that a nation which is only convalescent has neither the liberty of movement nor the strength necessary to bear the weight of an alliance, which, as far as Spain is concerned, would be a dupe's bargain."

Both these statements have been formally denied by the chief organ of the Conservative Government in Madrid, La Epoca, but nothing further is offered. At the same time, that distinguished political economist, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, takes it for granted that France and Spain have reached an agreement by which Spain is to have a free hand over the entirety of Morocco, with the exception of a rectification of the Algerian frontier, which he delimits as follows:

"The Algerian frontier must be extended to the Atlas. The valley of the Muluya and its tributaries to the line of partition between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic should become French possessions. In other words, this will be the natural mountainous border separating the Morocco of the future, or Atlantic Morocco, from that part of the present empire which ought in equity to belong to France. In the South, where there are scarcely any mountains, the limit could be the course of the Wady Draa, and a straight line from El Hamid to the bend of the same river as far as the Spanish coast colony of Rio d'Oro. This would form an acquisition of from forty to fifty square miles in the Tell region, with the Tafilet and several oases."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that the downfall of the Sultan is inevitable, and that the Pretender on his succession will be unable to maintain the integrity of the Moorish Empire. When that time arrives the Franco-Spanish agreement will be made known. He anticipates no interference from England, who will receive formal guarantee for her commerce; nor from Italy, who will be allowed a free hand in Tripoli; nor from Germany, who has no interest in absorbing Mediterranean territory.

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NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

On no account will the United States join France, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland in a counter-demonstration against the allies who are now at war with Venezuela. These European countries, like ourselves, are creditors of Venezuela. France is really in the position of a judgment creditor, her claims having been allowed and in part paid. They naturally regard with disfavor the position taken by Great Britain, Germany, and Italy that Venezuela must settle with them first, leaving other creditor nations who have not resorted to armed force to take their chances of getting paid out of what remains. We might of our own motion and alone, in our own way, take that position ourselves—never as a party to a joint demonstration, involving alliance or association with European Powers.

We have many times made it plain to the world that in dealing with American questions we neither invite nor permit the joint action of any European Power or Powers. Our position ought to be well understood, but it appears that it is not understood. The suggestion that we unite with France and the minor European Powers in pressing our money claim against Venezuela, to prevent the allies from constituting themselves preferred creditors, offers a fresh occasion for affirming our century-old policy of "No entangling alliances."

All the same, the attitude which Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have seen fit to take is unreasonable. France and the other Powers that have not gone to war with Venezuela are well within their rights in protesting against it. We have just cause of protest, but we do not seize the present occasion for raising money issues with Venezuela or with her other creditors. Our policy and our attitude toward the Venezuelan affair rest upon different grounds. We want the blockade raised, the fleets withdrawn, the wretched war ended, and to that end we have directed our efforts to secure an arbitration of the matters in dispute. [illegible] with patience the pretensions of the allies to be treated, or rather to treat themselves, as preferred creditors. But it is impossible not to view the claim they have set up as an obstruction to the progress of peace negotiations. As a doctrine of law, the assertion that the Power which is promptest in presenting with cannon its claim against a debtor nation thereby becomes a preferred creditor, entitled to immediate payment in full, can hardly be sustained, or if sustained, would lead to an unpleasant number of little wars. That such a preposterous attitude has been taken by the allies is a discouraging indication of their present temper. The representatives of these three Powers in Washington had apparently accepted the terms made by Mr. BOWEN on behalf of Venezuela. The definite rejection of these terms at London, Berlin, and Rome would open up possibilities of European wrangling which would postpone the raising of the blockade. We are growing more impatient at the continuance of the blockade. We are weary, and something more than weary, with German explanations and protestations and with British apologies for the German alliance, coupled with ministerial assurances of undying friendship for ourselves. We leave Italy out of the account, but if Germany and Great Britain sincerely desire the good opinion of the American people they will let no minor and negligible considerations of advantage in the Venezuelan haggling postpone the ending of their blockade.

CAPT. LANTRY'S OBJECT LESSON.

The Police Commissioner does not approve of Capt. LANTRY's mode of teaching the house occupants of his precinct how very careless they are in keeping proper guard of their houses, and how easy it would be for sneak thieves to rob them.

There is no doubt that the lesson was extremely impressive. We venture to say that there were many thousand doors strictly locked yesterday after reading of the adventures of the Captain's detectives, which had not been secured the day before. The criticism of Commissioner GREENE relates especially to the fact that the Captain exceeded his authority in sending his plain-clothes men into private houses. If that were a proper thing to do at all, it should have been done with the approval in advance of the head of the Detective Bureau or the Chief Inspector of Police. Unquestionably this is sound reasoning, and it is in the direct line of the policy the Commissioner has pursued from the first—the policy of holding the force strictly to responsibility in the order of their rank and power. It is clear that no officer can be held to a definite and practical accountability if his immediate subordinate is to be allowed to act on his own discretion in matters which it is the duty of the superior to decide.

It may be added, moreover, that it is not exactly the business of a police Captain to prove to the community that petty crimes are easy. Even if the householders are careless, it is part of the duty of the police to keep the criminal class away from the city, and that can be done with proper energy and skill. Capt. LANTRY's action was taken by some—uncharitably and possibly unjustly—as an effort to prove that the police are not so much to blame for the prevalence of petty crime as they appear to be. The impression was natural enough, considering the general record of the police in the last few years.

DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION.

It is a little surprising and very pleasant to find the Democrats of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House criticising the majority because it does not go far enough in the direction of a sound and safe and truly elastic bank currency. Not long ago all that the average Democrat cared to do about any legislation for improving the bank system was to kill it if possible on the general ground that banks were the tools of the money power and the natural foes of the common people. Especially was it the feeling of many Southern Democrats that all currency should be issued directly by the Government and that the right to issue currency was, in the hands of the banks, solely a means of oppression.

That these views are undergoing a decided change is plain from a report of the minority of the Banking and Currency Committee on the currency bill known as the "Fowler bill." The report is made by Mr. W. J. TALBERT, (S. C.,) and is signed by him and by four other Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. THAYER, (Mass.,) LEWIS, (Ga.,) PUGSLEY, (N. Y.,) and PADGETT, (Tenn.,) while Mr. BARTLETT (Ga.) concurs in the main. The report begins with a very practical and searching criticism of our present National bank currency as defective and inelastic, predicated upon an inadequate banking principle, and declares that the bank currency system of the country should not rest solely upon a Government debt represented by bonds. Such an arrangement is condemned as mischievous in two directions; the tendency is to contract the currency when bonds are high and currency is most needed and to inflate it when bonds are low and the legitimate business of the country does not demand an increase. The report continues with the following forcible and reasonable statement:

> These we consider improper banking conditions, and the currency of the country should not be predicated solely upon such conditions. We believe that the banks of the country, under proper and wise legislation, safeguarded so as to secure a sound and solvent currency, are the agents and instrumentalities to issue the currency of the country, and we further believe that the legislation should be so framed as to permit the issuance of an amount of currency at all times adequate and sufficient for the business needs of the country, and which would be retired when not needed for the transaction of legitimate business.

This frank avowal of the opinion that the banks under proper conditions "are the agents and instrumentalities to issue the currency of the country," is creditable to the intelligence and candor of the gentlemen who make it. Equally noteworthy is the statement that the conditions of issue for bank currency should be such that the currency "would be retired when not needed for the transaction of legitimate business." Undoubtedly there have always been in the Democratic Party, and in the South, men who have seen these truths clearly, but they have either not been among the leaders, or their views have been subordinated to the sentiment of the party. It is an excellent sign when the entire Democratic minority on so important a committee as that of Banking and Currency can make a report such as we have here noted.

"COURT POLITICS."

The discussion in England of the constitutional question raised by the action of the Ministry in making what Lord CRANBORNE calls a "co-operation" with Germany is becoming warmer and warmer. It is not at all cooled by the consideration that nothing can be done about it officially. It is very certain that no responsible Minister is going to plead to Parliament the "commands" or even the wishes of an irresponsible monarch. The point of inquiry for Parliament will be how the Ministry came to make war, as Mr. BALFOUR has publicly admitted that it did, without consulting Parliament. That threatens to give the Ministry sufficient trouble.

Meanwhile, some of the denouncers of "Court influence" have gone to quite unwarranted lengths. Mr. SIDNEY LEE, for example, has set forth that the sovereign is "debarred from offering formal advice" to the Ministry, and The London Spectator appears to agree with him. The veteran publicist Mr. FREDERICK GREENWOOD forcibly takes issue with this view, and points out that, if it were adopted, the King of England would be denied political rights that belong to every one of his subjects.

The best statement of the case as to what really are the political powers of a British monarch is that which was made a generation ago by WALTER BAGEHOT. The chief rights of the sovereign, according to him, are "the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn." He adds that "a King of great sense and sagacity would want no others." As a matter of fact, Queen VICTORIA exercised these rights with effect, and sometimes to the great benefit of the nation. There is little doubt that the softening of the British dispatches in the Trent affair, which was due to her, or possibly to the Prince Consort, made the peaceful progress of the negotiations much more easily feasible than it would otherwise have been. Surely the King has a right to his political opinions. He has a right to bring them, "formally" or otherwise, to the notice of his Ministers. But always it is the Ministry and not the King that is ultimately responsible, and the power of decision must go with the responsibility. If King EDWARD has advised his Ministers to enter into a "co-operation" with Germany to bully Venezuela he has done nothing unconstitutional. It is the Ministers who have done something at once unconstitutional, weak, and fatuous, in yielding to his advice and acting upon it against their own judgments.

STEEL WAGON WAYS.

The article by Gen. ROY STONE on steel wagon ways, which appears on another page of this issue, is an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of good roads. Lest it should be assumed that the author of the paper referred to, being the inventor and patentee of the system he advocates, is actuated therein by considerations of personal advantage, we are authorized to say that his interest in such patent or patents is dedicated to the public, and that he expects no further advantage from the use of the system than will come to him as a citizen and perhaps the user of wheeled vehicles.

The building of roads suited to the increasing requirements of the automobile gives the subject especial interest in connection with the agitation for good roads which the owners and friends of this class of vehicles have started and are maintaining with zeal and intelligence. Fortunately, what is a good road for the motor vehicle and the bicycle is also a good road for the road wagon, the heavy truck, and the farmer's wain, and the good roads argument is too well known and too unanswerable from the point of view of the public interest to need repetition here. The experimental section of steel wheelway laid on Murray Street has greatly facilitated the hauling of heavy truckloads from the river to the comparatively level streets running north and south along the backbone of Manhattan, and in a wider street its value would be proportionately greater.

TENEMENT REFORM THREATENED.

Most people have assumed that the tenement house reform was now quite secure from attack, since Commissioner DE FOREST consented, for the sake of conciliating opposition, to the amendments added to the law last year. He went, as he made clear at the time, to the utmost limit of the concessions that could be made without destroying the value of the reform. The immense improvements that have already been made in the building of the tenement districts of Manhattan are plain to whoever will take the trouble to look into the matter. They are plainest of all to the dwellers in those districts, who are voiceless, except through their votes. These will be cast on the side of decency when the time comes, and the issue is made plain. It will be seen, we believe, that providing tolerable conditions of living for those whose conditions have been intolerable was as "good politics" as it was good citizenship.

But it is by no means true that the friends and beneficiaries of unreformed tenement houses have ceased their efforts to beat the law. The Marshall bill, now pending at Albany, is the most formidable as well as the most insidious attack upon the reform that has been made. The Evening Post deserves special credit for being the first newspaper to analyze and expose it. When New York consisted of Manhattan, the moral weight of Brooklyn opinion was thrown on the side of tenement house reform, and was of good service. Now that Brooklyn is included in New York, all the selfish interests in Brooklyn that are concerned in the continuance of unreformed tenement houses are arrayed and leagued together for the purpose of securing the exemption of Brooklyn from the operation of the law. For, practically, the Marshall bill is a bill to exempt Brooklyn. A tenement house is so defined in it as to include the types of tenement houses commonest in Manhattan, and to exclude the types of tenement houses commonest in Brooklyn. Some ignorant or shameless Brooklynites have been heard even to maintain that there is no tenement house problem in that borough, that there are no slums in Brooklyn. The fact is that the inspectors of the Department have found conditions in Brooklyn too disgraceful to be overlooked, and have begun the Augean labor of putting the worst of the Brooklyn tenements into some decent and habitable shape. Hence these protests.

The builders of Manhattan have, for the most part, loyally accepted the law, or at worst have concluded that there was no use in trying to beat it. They have found that they can live and make money by conforming to it. Of course they have had to change their notions, and to exhibit more ingenuity than had been required of them before, in order to adapt their work to it. The spirit of routine is always one of the chief obstacles to progress. Apparently it is stronger in Brooklyn than in Manhattan. Certainly the Brooklyn builders more strongly and obstinately resent an interference with their habits. They will not, if they can possibly help it, be "put out of their way." If the people of Brooklyn were really desirous of maintaining their slums, and of creating a tenement house quarter that in a few years would involve all the physical and moral mischiefs of the worst of the unreformed tenement houses of Manhattan, the people of Manhattan might be moved to let them have their way. But it is by no means proved that this is the wish of the people of Brooklyn, and we decline to believe it on the evidence gathered by persons not exceptionally scrupulous, whose own interests lie in furnishing the dwellers in Brooklyn tenements with houses not fit to live in. And the question intimately concerns Manhattan also. Since it is necessary to make the wording general, the adoption of this bill would take away all the safeguards that have been laboriously erected around those dwellers in tenement houses in Manhattan, whose habitations happen to come under the categories exempted, for the benefit of the speculative builders, and to the injury of the tenement dwellers of Brooklyn, from the operation of the law. The bill is an abominable measure, which faithful legislators and every good citizen ought to oppose to the utmost.

THE PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

It is not surprising that the Senate is apparently determined to do what it can to secure the passage of its own bill for the establishment of a sound currency in the Philippines in place of the bill passed by the House. This is natural from a purely party point of view. The House bill was passed by a combination of Democratic votes with a minority of Republicans, and while the latter are entitled to their own opinion, it is not to be denied that the action of the Democrats was largely inspired by a desire to bring the majority into confusion.

Apart from any partisan feeling the Senators may have in this matter, it is evident that their bill has the support of the best judges of local interests in the Philippines. It is the plan that was unanimously approved by the Civil Commission in the islands, by the Governor, by the experts sent out from Washington, and by the representative bankers of Manila. We believe that it is a plan that will work out for the stability and improvement of the currency in the islands, and that it will be safer, more practical, and more easily adapted to the existing conditions than the House plan of transferring the exact currency of the United States to the Philippines. Incidentally it is worth noting that the Democrats, in their anxiety to put the majority in "a hole," have committed themselves to a stricter anti-silver bill than that of the Senate. Precedents set with such motives have not usually much influence on future action, but this is at least a sign of returning sense.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

On another page of this issue will be found a digest of the results thus far reached by the engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to determine what becomes of the water impounded in the Croton Valley and brought to the distributing system of Manhattan by the existing aqueducts. The facts presented in this digest should be carefully studied by every citizen who pays taxes, directly or indirectly. They are as instructive as interesting. The startling injustice of the system of assessing the water tax for domestic consumption on the basis of the front foot measurement is well illustrated by the fact that whereas in a section of the Murray Hill district we have a daily per capita consumption of 128 gallons in an upper east side tenement district we have a per capita consumption, including still undiscovered waste, of only 27½ gallons; but the return to the city under the present system of water rates is a little over 7 cents per 1,000 gallons for the Murray Hill district, while for the tenement district contrasted with it the city collects at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. Obviously, if the domestic use of the district having a per capita consumption of only 27½ gallons was metered, instead of its being a burden to consumers to pay for water by measure, they would find the meters a substantial economy over the frontage rates which yield the city $37,815 per annum. Facts of this character should show the fallacy of the arguments by which the popular opposition to the metering of dwellings is sustained and made plausible to the unthinking.

With the completion of the works now in hand in the Croton Valley New York will have an available supply of about 400,000,000 gallons of water per day. This is as much as London finds, or its authorities consider, necessary for the uses and waste of a population of 12,000,000. And yet we are assured that New York is confronted with the dreadful contingency of an imminent water famine. The facts show that we are, but it is obviously not because we have not water enough for the requirements of a population at least three times as great as we now claim. The work undertaken by the Department of Water Supply promises to have great educational value. It should open the eyes of all classes of citizens to the fact that in wasting water as we do we are robbing ourselves, and that to spend a hundred millions, more or less, for new watersheds, reservoirs, and aqueducts prematurely would be a misappropriation of the public money and an intolerable burden upon the taxpayer. This, however, can be averted only by intelligent co-operation between the citizens and the administration of this branch of the public business. In proportion as waste is guarded against the supply is increased, and that it may be multiplied by two or even by three is the judgment of those who are best qualified to pass judgment in the matter.

To the three Commissioners appointed by Mayor Low to study the whole problem of the water supply of New York we commend the thoughtful consideration of the fact that we are not now conserving more than half of the water which the Croton watershed yields. The average rainfall in the Croton watershed for thirty-three years is given as over 48 inches; for the past twelve years (1891-1902) it seems to have averaged 50 inches, as shown in Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN's report. According to departmental reports more than half the water which reached Croton Lake went over the old Croton Dam to waste, as the following comparison will show:

	Brought to city and said to be used. Million gallons.	Ran over Croton Dam to waste. Million gallons.
1891	53,375	100,754
1892	56,545	46,825
1893	59,868	119,732
1894	61,909	78,375
1895	64,085	40,129
1896	74,051	56,346
1897	76,886	66,691
1898	82,827	109,476
1899	86,509	78,220
1900	82,462	47,254
1901	93,988	96,611
1902	95,280	100,500
12 years	908,636	951,822

The arithmetic of the water proposition is really very simple. Only about one-half of the yield of the Croton watershed is now impounded. Of this half not more than one-half is accounted for. Of that accounted for about one-half represents preventable waste. The conclusion is inevitable that if we are confronted with a water famine the quickest and cheapest way to make it a matter of no concern to the present generation of our citizens is to utilize and economize the water we have.

THREE OLD BUILDINGS.

The demolition of the old Hall of Records is proceeding as rapidly as could be wished. But no more rapidly. We do not know any example of what may be called local piety more misdirected than the agitation to save this ugly old sham, the room of which is so much more desirable than its company, excepting, indeed, the proposition to take it away piecemeal and re-erect it. This latter proposition is particularly absurd, because the building has no claim whatever upon consideration except what arises from its site. To put it up elsewhere, with an inscription setting forth that it formerly stood upon the site of a prison which was at one time used as a political prison, is as fatuous a proceeding as can be imagined.

But we have, within the limits of Manhattan, two old buildings that are very well worth preserving, or rather one of preserving and the other of restoring. The first is the Morris house, commonly miscalled the "Jumel mansion." The second is Fraunces's Tavern. And there now seems to be good hope that both will be preserved.

The Morris house is the most considerable and creditable piece of Colonial domestic architecture left standing on Manhattan Island, antedating the Revolution by some fifteen years, and showing very well how rich New Yorkers lived in those days. It has both architectural and historical value, and it has the further advantage of a commanding site which would make an excellent small park.

The scene of WASHINGTON's farewell to his Generals is a monument which no patriotic American would like to see go. Happily the actual room in which the famous farewell took place remains as it was, and materials exist for the restoration to what it was of the whole house. When restored it can readily be let for more than enough to pay the cost of maintaining it.

It is both to be hoped and expected that these two relics will be spared and saved for the public. In that case we shall owe thanks to Mr. CANTOR, who has shown unfailing public spirit and appreciation in this class of questions.

GENERAL NOTES.

The election in Vermont on the question of sustaining prohibition or substituting a high license law with local option is to be held on Tuesday next, Feb. 3.

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Mr. William F. Wheatley has just retired from the office of Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., after holding the position thirty-five years.

* * *

The Troy Times, one of the last of the big folio newspapers, has put in new machinery, and has changed to the more convenient quarto form. The Times has existed for more than half a century, and is notable for its enterprise and many attractive features.

* * *

Montreal, Quebec, is to have a new French morning newspaper, to be called Le Canada and conducted in the interests of the Liberal Party. Godfrey Langlois, now editor in chief of La Patrie, is to be its managing editor. A committee of ten members will have control of the paper and the views it is to voice.

* * *

Edgar A. Bancroft was elected President of the Union League Club of Chicago last week by a vote of almost two to one, after, The Tribune says, the warmest contest the club has ever known. Mr. Bancroft was a Republican Elector in the Harrison campaign, and is said to be a close personal friend of President Roosevelt.

* * *

The New Orleans Picayune on Sunday last entered upon the sixty-seventh year of its usually prosperous and always energetic though conservative career. It was a daily from the start, and it has outlived all save one of the Louisiana newspapers that were in existence when its first number was issued. There were thirty-one newspapers in the State then, seven of them being dailies.

* * *

A bill before the Alabama Legislature provides for increasing the annual salary of the Governor from $3,000 to $5,000. The Mobile Register urges, in addition, that the State provide a home for the Governor at Montgomery, the capital. A movement is also on foot in Florida to increase the annual salary of the Governor of that State. He is now paid $3,500. Friends of the measure want it increased to $5,000.

* * *

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals has accepted an invitation from the State Bar Association of Georgia to address that body at its annual convention in July next. The meeting is expected to last three days. The Hon. Burton Smith, President of the association, will deliver the opening address on the first day, Judge Parker speaking on the second day, and miscellaneous papers by different members being read on the third day.

* * *

The Louisiana Historical Society has voted to devote two days in December next to a celebration in New Orleans of the centenary of the Louisiana purchase. As now designed, the celebration will open with a Colonial ball on Friday evening, Dec. 18, Saturday to be devoted to the entertainment of the President, an inspection of the Louisiana Historical Society exhibit, military parades, &c., and the observances concluding on Sunday with a grand pontifical mass and ceremonies at the Cabildo, in Jackson Square.

* * *

Richard G. Boone, Superintendent of Public Schools in Ohio, has recommended that the students in all the upper grades, at least, of the State's public schools take part in exercises on Thursday, Feb. 19, which shall appropriately recognize the centenary on that date of the signing by President Jefferson of the act admitting Ohio as a State into the Union. He also advises that the schools generally devote considerable time to the study of the history and geography of Ohio preparatory to the general celebration to be held from May 21 to May 28, probably in Chillicothe, of the State's admission.

* * *

The Trustees of Boston University have accepted the resignation of President William F. Warren, D. D., LL. D., who has been connected with that institution for more than thirty years, and have voted that he be paid a salary of at least $2,500 yearly as long as he lives. They also voted that he be continued in his professorship in the School of Theology with release from duty on full salary during 1903-4, and that this professorship be entitled the "Warren professorship of comparative theology and of the history and philosophy of religion." William E. Huntington, Professor of History and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the university, has been selected to act as President until President Warren's successor is chosen.

* * *

The Louisiana Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association at a recent meeting in New Orleans protested against the selection of George W. Cable's "Old Creole Days" as the designation of the Louisiana table at the Richmond bazaar. It is intended that each table shall be named after a book by some Southern author. One lady was loudly applauded when she said that she thought there were "plenty of brilliant Southern authors who were in sympathy with the people from whose works the title might be chosen." After prolonged consideration it was voted unanimously that the managers of the bazaar call the Louisiana table after the late Mrs. May Ashley Townsend's "Down the Bayou," as this would avoid discriminating among living authors, and the book is characteristic of the State and contains many pictures by Louisiana artists of scenes along the bayous which may be copied for decorative purposes.

Special Issues of Newspapers.

The Tacoma (Washington) Evening News worthily takes great pride in a "Prosperity Edition" which it issued on Monday, Jan. 12. It comprised sixty-eight pages, with many illustrations, and was, The News claims, an unprecedented journalistic achievement in that city. Its half-tone views of Tacoma are especially attractive, and the issue contains a vast quantity of historical, commercial, descriptive, and financial matter concerning the thriving City of Tacoma and the rapidly growing State of Washington. The News says: "Tacoma's prospects for 1903 seem bright, indeed. New factory buildings are being completed every month, and fresh industrial undertakings are being launched in rapid succession. Tacoma's bank clearances for the year 1902 were greater in volume than those of six cities in the United States which led Tacoma in 1901 in this respect. There are other cities considerably larger in population than Tacoma which fail to equal Tacoma in the volume of bank clearings reported."

The Seattle (Washington) Daily Bulletin issued Jan. 1 an enlarged and handsomely illustrated number, devoted to setting forth the advantages of its State and the especial glorification of its city, "the gateway to the Orient" and the "centre of Puget Sound industries."

The New Year's Day number of The Kokumin Shimbun, issued by the Nation's Friend Publishing Company of Tokio, Japan, was worthy of the most enterprising publishers among the Yankees of the East. It consists of eighteen pages, and is printed almost wholly in Japanese on many topics doubtless of great present interest and of permanent value—to persons conversant with that language. There is one article in English giving "a brief review of the political situation, which led to the dissolution of the House of Representatives on Dec. 28; Sunday, by way of showing the standpoint of the Kokumin Shimbun on the political and social state of the country." Several quaint illustrations are scattered through the many pages, including a quarter-page picture of a Japanese dinner party with the host and his guests seated upon the floor around the low table. There is also inserted a full-page colored cartoon representing a sedate-looking maiden of the Japanese style of beauty making a shadow picture with her fingers upon the wall. The New Year's number of the Kokumin Shimbun was a great success.

BENTON AS AN ORATOR.

Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson of Missouri, in a paper read at the Winter meeting of the Missouri Press Association at Columbia, talked most interestingly of Thomas Hart Benton, whom he styled the most prominent historical character of the State. In the course of his address he said:

"At the close of his last memorable campaign for Governor I heard him deliver his last speech in Missouri. It was the closing event of his remarkable political career. The place was on Twelfth Street, not far from where stands the City Hall in St. Louis. There was an immense crowd, and he received on this occasion respectful attention throughout an address of over two hours. In his appearance and manners there was no apparent apprehension of the overwhelming defeat he was to receive. The same proud, haughty, and defiant bearing was manifest in his every word and action. His personality was made as prominent as ever, his tall, robust, and commanding figure towering above all. He referred, as illustrative of his continued strength and prowess, to the fact that he had traveled over 1,200 miles, met with a continuous ovation from the people, and made forty speeches. His style on the platform was little different from that in the Senate, though slightly more condescending in tone. It was always Senatorial. He remained during the greater time in one place, occasionally advancing a step forward or turning and doing the same in a side direction. There was little variety in his poses. He held his head and body erect, the head occasionally thrown back, which increased the portliness and dignity of his appearance. When inclining forward he did so slowly and majestically. His principal gesturing was done with his right hand and arm; his left rarely was raised higher than his head. He indulged in no appeals to the kindlier emotions, and was never rhetorical. He riveted attention by the clear manner in which he propounded propositions, and the strong and earnest arguments with which he sustained them. An intelligent listener was impressed with the idea that he was being taught something new. He was always historical in illustration, a department of knowledge in which he was well versed. To the majority of hearers he was most attractive as an orator when indulging in sarcasm, invective, and denunciation. During such times he became excited, raised, pointed, and shook the forefinger of his clenched fist, and in a climax brought it down with emphasis.

"All the characteristics I have noted were manifest in the speech to which I listened. His invective was as strong and vigorous as it ever was, and he seemed to relish the indulgence. I was reminded of the time when he asked a friend, just after his speech in the Senate on the 'Omnibus Territorial bill,' if he 'didn't give Clay hell.' He took especial pleasure in excoriating two of his well-known prominent opponents for their attitude toward him. He thought they were beyond the pale of salvation. When so aroused his enunciation became clearer; he emphasized each word as if throwing them out separately as well as conjunctively.

"After the meeting I was in his room with Mr. Blair and several others. I remember how impatient he was to have a correct report of his speech in The Missouri Democrat of the next day. It was his custom always to require that a proof be sent to him—he read and corrected it himself. His manuscript showed a small and cramped hand, but a printer would call it legible. While there he talked about his campaign; said he would be elected; that the people were enthusiastically in his favor. And he referred with a contemptuous smile to those parts of his address in which he demolished his local enemies.

"That was the last time I saw Mr. Benton. Not quite two years after this I stood on the steps of Christ Church, on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, in the city of St. Louis, and saw a hearse drawn by six black horses decked with sable plumes, and within was a casket containing the remains of Missouri's illustrious statesman. Thousands of people looked upon the scene with a feeling of awe and reverence. The drapery and habiliments of mourning were on all sides. But there was one thing in the pageant that struck me as strange and remarkable. There were many men on horseback in front, at the sides, and in the rear of the hearse, apparently among the chief mourners, who I knew to be the most implacable and vindictive foes of Mr. Benton when living. I thought it remarkable. I was quite young then, and did not understand. I am old now, and can account for it."

How Husbands Shop.

From The London Telegraph.

The pleasures of shopping are as rigorously denied to "mere man" as are the advantages of whistling to fair woman. The decree, being nature's own, is universal, and the attempts made to contravene it are few and unsuccessful. An exception, more apparent than real, was made a few days ago by an uxorious Berlin husband intent on presenting his better half with a new blouse. He hurriedly entered one of the first shops in the capital and confided his intention to the graceful young lady assistant: "I want a blouse—a good one. You understand. It must be silk, the best silk." "May I ask what color you prefer?" inquired the superior young saleswoman, with a smile. "Oh, I'm not particular about the color, but I may say that it may cost from 30 to 40 marks." "And the cut?" "The cut? Well, I really don't much care; after all it comes to the same thing." "May I ask about the lady for whom it is destined?" "Why, she is my wife, of course! Whom else did you——?" "I beg your pardon. What I meant was, What is her size, at least approximately?" "It doesn't matter in the least. Please show me some blouses, one blouse, any blouse, and let me go, for I am in a hurry to catch a train." "With pleasure, Sir; but if you cannot give me an idea of the color, cut, or size, nor anything else to guide me, how can I hope to suit you?" "Give me any blouse you like so long as the price is between 30 and 40 marks. It doesn't matter a straw what cut or color or size I choose, for in any case it's certain to be changed. I told you it is for a lady!"

The Last Dueling Clergymen.

From The Philadelphia Enquirer.

"When did clergymen cease to fight duels?" is the most startling inquiry in today's Notes and Queries. It will be news to many of us that they were ever fond of that exhilarating pastime. But, as a matter of fact, the Rev. Mr. Allan fought a duel with Lloyd Delany, Esq., and killed him in Hyde Park in 1782. He was convicted of manslaughter, and fined one shilling, plus six months in Newgate.

Wouldn't Put Sign on Post Office.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

H. L. Hughes, Postmaster at Hughes, Plymouth Township, Penn., has resigned, and John W. Evarts, a veteran of the civil war, appointed to the vacancy. Hughes is seventy-seven years old, and has been Postmaster since the office which bears his name was established. The office is probably the only one in the country without a sign. Hughes refused to hang one out in order to avoid robbery. The net receipts of the office for the quarter ended Jan. 1, 1903, were 84 cents.

NUGGETS.

The Fire Demon Vanquished.

This is the way The Worcester Gazette headlines our Franklin Street fire: "Lurid Flames Lick Heavens!" And the Fire Department finally licked the "lurid flames."—Boston Transcript.

Painful Exposure.

Richard—Uneducated people often have a lot of insight.

Robert—That is so; our new maid knows that she is a better cook than we've been used to.—Detroit Free Press.

Business.

Merchant—Did you find out what that gentleman wanted?

New Clerk—No, but I found out what he didn't want—

Merchant—What! How dare you—

New Clerk—And I sold it to him.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Weather a Dangerous Topic.

Newitt—Well, there's one thing about the weather. It's always a safe topic of conversation.

Borroughs—I thought it was to-day when I met Lendham, but when I started to speak of it he said: "Yes, it's unsettled, and that reminds me of that note of yours." —Philadelphia Press.

Early Influences.

Lady—Oh, what caused you to drink so hard, my poor man?

Tramp—Well, mum, it's a sad story. When I was a baby I was found in a basket.

Lady—What of that?

Tramp—It was a champagne basket.—Chicago News.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.

[1780.]

John Williamson Palmer in Yale [illegible] Weekly.

We lurked with Shelby in the pines,
We supped (and sulked) on Marion's fare;
Through Santee fens, in Sumter's lines,
We trailed when Tarleton took the air.
The limber Swamp Fox, where was he?
Who last had heard the Game Cock crow?
While the Red ruffiers, spurring free,
Rawled in the harvest, high and low.

'Twas Troopers here and Tories there,
A one-armed Hector's hounding blade
Availed to lay an ambush bare,
Or hold a mountain camp afraid.
Jauntily the gibe, and grim the joke;
They guyed the slain with hideous "chaff";
And swaggering in a sabre stroke,
"That for your quarter!" capped a laugh.

Aye! Devil's doings!—but a man's,
A gruesome game!—but nobler stakes
Than forging balls from pewter pans,
Or matching straws for johnny-cakes.
The rascal brook, that rollicked by,
Bantered and mocked, with impish fun;
And in the stubble, piping high,
The quail defied the foolish gun.

One night the rain came down, a flood;
At dawn the sun rolled up, ablaze.
A draggled scout, all foam and mud,
Came clattering through the startled haze.
"To saddle, mates! Wake up and shout!
And spring and fling, and have your way.
The whole keen mountain pack is out!"
And Buckskin whacks the bush to [illegible]

'Twas Cleveland, fagged and saddle-sore;
'Twas Shelby, cramped with lying low.
'Twas flesh and blood, two legs and four,
To go where flesh and blood could go.
Blanket and Buckskin, hide and hair;
Rifle and knife and tomahawk.
Lank loins, without a shred to spare,
And thews no hunt nor brunt could balk.

And so we snared the royal game;
The Tory scent came down the wind.
Dear Lord, we felt a hunter's shame
To strike them, dazed and deaf and blind.
We that were one in blood and breed,
Had fared as one for good or ill,
In sport or brawl to cry godspeed—
Met in a pit to curse and kill!

Ill-met, ill-matched!—you know the rest.
'Tis not a cheerful tale to tell.
Let some smug singer find his zest
In tuning happy rhymes to hell.
For us no braggart screed or song,
No fool's conceit of blatant cheers.
The glorious Dead can do no wrong;
For them our silence and our tears.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

There are yet three weeks before Shrove Tuesday, and the calendar of important social events is nearly exhausted. At present the events in prospect are the dance to be given on Friday evening next by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the charity ball on Thursday. There is to be on Tuesday one more meeting of the Junior Cotillion Society, however, is hopeful and expectant, it having been whispered that William K. Vanderbilt may give an entertainment before Lent, and that Mr. Whitney has hospitable intentions. But the signs of the penitent period are beginning to be manifest. The Badminton Club is having meetings again, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club has commenced its Wednesday sessions, and there are numerous invitations floating around to join this and that series of conferences, and to subscribe to musicales and lectures, and dates of sewing society meetings are being arranged. If this is the end of the season, the social year has been short and not over merry. It may be said by some persons the new fad for arranging impromptu affairs is at its zenith; that society is hopelessly divided into many sets, and that, to perpetrate a bull, nearly half that goes on in New York happens out of it. In other words, the fashionable world flits from suburb to town and from town to country, entertaining lavishly.

New York has been less gay than Philadelphia, where there has been almost ceaseless entertaining since Christmas, and where two assemblies can be supported liberally, with the Benedict ball, private dances, and any number of classes. Washington has had a busy Winter, Boston has done well, and Baltimore has been quite lively. A jolly Winter in New Orleans will end with a brilliant Mardi Gras. Abroad, London has been dreary and Paris not over enchanting. The season has hardly begun on the Riviera. Dinard has had theatricals, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett has entertained there a great deal, while in Pau the hunting set has made things lively.

In smaller entertainments for the week, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting will give a dinner dance to-morrow in her residence. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will have a dinner on Monday, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey will entertain for Miss Barbey and her fiancé, the Baron de Neuflize, on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore will have a dinner, followed by bridge. On Thursday Mrs. Robert De Forest will give a musicale, at which the Dolmetschs will play on harpsichords, lutes, and viols de gamba, and will sing ditties of two centuries ago.

The trend of travel is toward the South just now. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to have a fortnight or more of quiet life in the land of magnolias and roses before they go to Europe and start on their Mediterranean cruise. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilts are to be at Palm Beach; but the Seward Webbs, with a party, are to seek Winter sports in the heart of the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser will give their annual excursion, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are to go to the islands of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea.

There are not to be many weddings before Lent. On Tuesday next Miss Mary Constance Greer, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, is to be married to Thomas S. McLane. The wedding of Miss Bertha Bartlett, the daughter of Col. Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, to Harry Horton Benkard is to be on Thursday, in Grace Church. Mr. Benkard gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last evening. Both weddings are to be large church affairs.

The past week has been very busy. It was opened with the cotillion given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, which was a beautiful affair. Many of those who were at the dance went before to the opera, and in consequence there was in the parterre boxes one of the most representative audiences of the year. There seemed to be a return to jewels, and many of the fashionable women wore many gems. The favorite flower of the Winter seems to be the gardenia. Miss May Goelet has been wearing great bunches of violets and gardenias, and Lady Cunard had her hair dressed in the low and puffy manner which the London women have introduced this season, wearing in her hair several of the waxy blossoms.

On Tuesday a new and charming young hostess appeared in the person of Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who was a bride two years ago. The dinner dance given at the Metropolitan Club Annex for Miss Gertrude Pell, a cousin of Stephen H. P. Pell, was a delightful affair. Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave a dinner at Sherry's that was followed by a theatre party on the same evening for Miss Jean Reid. Thursday was the date of the "small dance" in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Everything was very well done, and there appeared a new cotillion leader—H. Pelham Robbins.

Friday was devoted to many of the literary set, and a very enjoyable tea in the afternoon in the studio of Burr McIntosh brought out quite a mingling of society and Bohemia. At the Alliance Française soirée in the evening there were some agreeable novelties witnessed by many of the exclusive set. Miss Margaret Ayer sang French chansons and the importation from Canada by James H. Hyde of the Montmartre Minstrels was a success. For a final bonne bouche Miss Marbury brought the Comte Robert Montesquiou-Fezensac, the literary lion of the hour. The private theatricals given by Judge Ingraham and Mrs. Ingraham last evening were a great success.

New York has become a little London at the present moment, and more bearers of English titles are sailing over the seas. The Countess of Carnavon is one of those who will be here in the beginning of the week. On the same ship are the Earl of Carnavon, the Earl and Countess of Radnor, the Countess of Lathom, and Sir Charles Howard. The Countess of Carnavon is a very pretty young woman, small and piquante. The robbery of some of her jewels recently was a nine days' sensation in London. She is the daughter of the late Charles Wombwell, and she was married to Lord Carnavon in 1895. Her husband is the fifth Earl, and he bears the name of George Edward Stanhope Molyneux. The Carnavons have a town house at 13 Berkeley Square in London. The Earl of Radnor is named Pleydell-Bouverie and Lady Radnor was the daughter of a clergyman. They live at the Manor House, Folkestone. The Countess of Lathom is a relative.

The arrival of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. William E. Shepherd, (Miss C. Moore Gwynne,) and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, her sister-in-law, and Mrs. James Burden, who has been in Scotland a greater part of the Winter, produced some slight commotion, as it was supposed that, on the arrival of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the plans for the wedding of Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson would be arranged. There was much absurd gossip and ridiculous rumor in regard to the return of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. There was not the least ground for the story that Mrs. Shepard's son, Elliott, had rejoined his wife. The confusion in the names of Shepherd and Shepard was, possibly, the foundation of the story. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt have been stopping with Mrs. Vanderbilt in her residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

There has been much disappointment at the non-arrival of Mme. Von Andre, the sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, and Mrs. Cornwallis West, both at the last moment having changed their minds about sailing. Several entertainments had been planned for them. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness are being entertained a great deal since they have established themselves in the Bourke Cockran house at Sands Point. They are frequently in town. Mrs. Guinness had some superb jewels given her at her wedding. A novel idea was the subscribing by several of her friends, including the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Rosslyn, and many others, for a diamond and pearl tiara. The gift was magnificent, and society is waiting for a chance to see it.

Lady Lister Kaye, who was Miss Yznaga, seems to have come into the very front rank of hostesses. She has been entertaining the King and royalty and smart people in general. There is a rage for fancy dress dances abroad. Mrs. Bradley Martin passed the Christmas holidays at Balmacuen, where she had been giving large house parties. The Countess of Warwick brought out her daughter at a ball at Easton Lodge in Essex. She wore a gown that represented the rays of the sun and moon, worked in silver and black, with silver and black stars on the falling sleeves. In one hand she grasped a bouquet of gardenias, the scented cousin of the camellia, and the other was clasping the hand of her little son, Maynard. She wore also a Russian tiara, and, in her dress, a large knot of diamonds, with a diamond rivière, and a rope of pearls was twisted twice around her neck.

Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who returned to England after the Horse Show, has been quite ill with influenza. She is convalescing slowly.

The Countess de Castellane and her sons have gone to Florida. Mrs. George Gould has been in town and she will entertain again on Thursday with a dinner that is to be followed by a theatre party.

Miss Evelyn Van Wart has gone to Philadelphia for a short visit. She will return to New York in a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt have been visiting in Washington, D. C. They will return this week.

Mrs. Henry A. Coster and Miss M. R. Coster will have a euchre party on Saturday afternoon next. Mrs. William H. Osgood will have a bridge party also at Sherry's on Tuesday, Feb. 10, and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre has invitations out for a euchre party on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, in her residence at 10 West Thirty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will give a dinner on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 1 East Fifty-fifth Street.

A musical is to be given by Mrs. Richard Augustus Peabody to-morrow, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mme. Fritzi Scheff will sing.

Miss May Bird is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley in their city home.

Mrs. Auguste P. Montant will give a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie Montant, on Thursday evening, and later will take her guests to the Charity Ball.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening the second of her large dinners. The guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr.,	Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles,	Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,	Mrs. Charles H. Marshall,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Miss Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee,	Robert B. Van Cortlandt,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,	Frederic H. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller,	Charles A. Munn,
Lady Cunard,	Lloyd Warren,
Mrs. Paget,	D. O. Mills,
Mrs. Lee Tailer,	Bradley Martin, Jr.,
	Frederick T. Martin,
	Comte de Montesquiou Fezensac,
	Prince del Drago.

The theatre party that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will give on Thursday evening is to be followed by a supper in their Fifth Avenue house. Their guests will number between seventy and eighty.

As announced in this column on Jan. 8, the attendants at the wedding of Miss Mary Constance Greer and Thomas S. McLane are to be Miss Daisy Greer, Miss Madeline Cutting, Miss Crocker, and Miss Adele Skiddy. Guy R. McLane will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are John A. Gardiner, Hamilton Stanton, Robert Gay, Edgar Seaman, Morris Parke, W. Rossiter Betts, George Scrieber, and Dr. Philip Van Ingen. The ceremony is to be performed at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, and a large reception in the rectory, adjoining the church, is to be given.

The engagement was announced last week of Miss Julia Fanshawe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fanshawe, and Louis Lawrence White, a son of Mrs. Foxhall Keene by her first husband.

A clever and original entertainment was given by Justice George P. Ingraham and Mrs. Ingraham in the annex of the Metropolitan Club last evening. The affair consisted of private theatricals, and three one-act French plays were presented, in all of which the Justice's daughter, Miss Natalie Ingraham, took a leading part. The guests were asked to come at 10 o'clock, but it was 11 before all had arrived. A small stage had been erected at the north end of the large room in the first story, used generally as a restaurant or ballroom, and the stage, under the direction of Miss Ingraham, was transformed into an excellent reproduction of a characteristic French interior. Miss Ingraham, who was educated abroad, and has spent most of her life in France, is considered one of the best amateur actresses, and last evening there were many warm plaudits and encores for her and the rest of the amateur players. The programme of the plays was as follows:

L'AUTOGRAPHE.

Comédie en 1 acte, de Meilhac.

La Comtesse	Mlle. Gurnee
Julie	Mlle. Ingraham
Le Comte	Mr. Wendel
Chastenay	Mr. Méletta
Flavio	Mr. Cram

LES ESPERANCES.

Comédie en 1 acte, de Bilhaud.

Hermance	Mlle. Ingraham
Horace	Mr. Méletta

L'ANGLAIS TEL QU'ON LE PARLE.

Comédie en 1 acte, de Tristan Bernard.

La Caissière	Mlle. Gurnee
Betty	Mlle. Ingraham
L'Interprete	Mr. Hunt
Julien	Mr. Otis
L'Anglais	Mr. Wendel
L'Inspecteur	Mr. Méletta
Le Garçon	Mr. Cram

After the presentation of the plays a supper at small tables was served. The tables were placed in the rooms in the second story and also in the large room. Among the guests asked to the affair were:

Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay,	Miss Polly Whittier,
Dr. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar,	Mrs. Vail,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Mrs. Van Nest,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Dr. Holbrook Curtis,	Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong,
Mrs. Curtis,	Mrs. J. F. Pierson,
Mrs. Kernochan,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Miss Martha McCook,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,	The Misses Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney,	The Misses Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Miss Frederica Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney,	Miss Cornelia Barnes,
Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Clapp,	Miss Catharine Dodge,
Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer,	Miss Janet Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Frederick Schenck,	Miss Laura Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	The Misses Stone,
Mrs. E. G. Bacon,	Miss Patterson,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,	Clarkson Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Dr. John Woodbury,	Howard Sherwood,
Mrs. Woodbury,	George I. Scott,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	James de W. Cutting,
Miss Alice Strong,	Douglas Campbell,
The Misses Gladys and Beatrice Mills,	Charles E. Sands,
Miss Constance Livermore,	Robert Goelet,
Miss Laura Swan,	Mr. Griswold,
Miss Pauline Robinson,	Livingston Hunt,
Miss Amy Townsend,	Hugo Baring,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore,	Schuyler Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	The Misses Nora and Fannie Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Field,	Miss Therese Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,	Miss Rodgers,
Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller,	Miss Elsie Bacon,
	Miss Dix,
	Miss Dickinson,
	Miss Frelinghuysen,
	Miss Louise Gulliver,
	Miss Louise Scott,
	Miss Marion Fish,
	Miss Anne Morgan,
	Miss Gandy,
	Miss Wolfe,
	Phoenix Ingraham,
	Archibald Alexander,
	Marshall Kernochan,
	Ford Huntington,
	Franklin Plummer,
	Robert W. Goelet,
	Allan McCulloh,
	Moncure Robinson,
	Messrs. Barney.

Mrs. Harold Brown,	Bronson Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt,	F. A. Juilliard,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,	Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	John F. Talmadge,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Gordon Fellows,
Mr. and Mrs. Borland,	E. Coster Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman,	Louis H. Hosmer,
Gen. Whittier,	John Wallace,
Mrs. Whittier,	John C. Gray, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Armstrong,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont,	J. H. Bradford, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon,	F. H. Baldwin,
The Misses Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden,	Alexander S. Webb, Jr.,
Miss Aleid Schenck,	George Blagden, Jr.,
The Misses Parsons.	Frederick T. Martin,
	Lloyd Warren,
	Arthur Iselin,
	Robert E. Van Cortlandt,
	E. Townsend Irvin,
	Dexter Blagden,
	Harry Pelham Robbins.

The final arrangements for the Charity Ball on Thursday evening in the Waldorf-Astoria have been made. There are only a very few boxes left, and the demand has been unusually brisk. It is to be the only large ball of the week, and, according to present indications, perhaps the last great ball of the season. Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, President of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the officers, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, and Mrs. Edward Oothout, assisted by the Board of Managers, have been for many years active workers in this charity, one of the oldest in the city. New marches and dances are to be introduced by three orchestras. George Hammond Sullivan reports these additional members of the Floor Committee:

Theodore Layton Bailey,	McRae Livingston,
Charles Edward Manierre,	Russell Landale,
William R. McLaughlin,	Charles B. Samuels,
Percy R. Pyne,	L. Westervelt,
T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,	R. W. G. Welling,
A. Augustus Fraser,	William P. Wainright,
Roland Holt,	Frederick De Witt Wells,
Frederick D. Juilliard,	Washington Lee Copps.

Among the hostesses who have sent out cards for "dinner and the Charity Ball" are Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Henry C. Eno, Mrs. Auguste P. Montant, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee. The Cotillion of Eighty will have a large representation. Mrs. George A. Macy will give a dinner on the night of the ball, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock will take a party of twenty-five to the ball.

Mrs. Goddard, of 2 East Thirty-fifth Street has unexpectedly several of the best boxes to dispose of, as the following persons have been obliged to relinquish those secured: No. 21, F. Layng; No. 16, J. Pierrepont Edwards, and No. 37, Mrs. Meyer. Additional names of box holders are: No. 25, Frank A. Munsey; No. 1, Mrs. Henry B. Howell; No. 23, Dr. Allan M. Thomas, and Box H, Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

Naval officers who will join in the opening promenade are:

Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C.	Capt. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C.
Lieut. C. W. Koester, U. S. N.	Lieut. V. S. Houston, U. S. N.
Lieut. C. W. Mathews, U. S. N.	Lieut. A. W. Marshall, U. S. N.
Lieut. R. K. Crank, U. S. N.	Lieut. W. I. Manion, U. S. N.
Past Lieut. Engineer W. B. Day, U. S. N.	Lieut. Commander J. A. Dougherty,
First Lieut. W. W. Low, U. S. M. C.	Assistant Naval Commander Henry Williams,
Capt. H. I. Bearss, U. S. M. C.	Comm'der C. A. Adams, U. S. N.
Second Lieut. William E. Smith, U. S. M. C.	
Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lippitt, U. S. N.	

The concert is to be begun at 9:30 o'clock and at 10 the managers and their invited guests will open the ball. Tickets may be had at 19 West Fifty-sixth Street, 22 Riverside Drive, 30 West Forty-ninth Street, 116 Fifth Avenue, 16 West Eleventh Street, and 23 East Sixtieth Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained this afternoon at a small musicale in the East Room, when some fifty or sixty personal friends were invited to hear Mme. Roget-Miclos, who gave a number of selections from Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt on the new concert grand piano, which, with its gold case, is now the most conspicuous article of furniture in the entire White House. Tea was served after the music.

Hon. William D. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy, entertained at his first Cabinet dinner this evening, when his guests were received in the private suite of the New Willard. Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, acted as hostess for the bachelor Secretary. The entire company included, in addition to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Kean, Miss Lovering, Representative Foss, and Representative Gillett. The company was the largest of any Cabinet dinner of the season.

Representative Edward Morrell was the host this afternoon at a smart tea when his friends were invited to meet his mother, Mrs. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. The drawing-rooms and dining-rooms were decorated in pink roses and an orchestra played behind a wall of palms in the upper hall. Receiving with the host and Mrs. Johnson were Mrs. William J. Hunt, the daughter of the latter, and Miss Mullan. Mrs. Leonard Wood poured tea.

Senator and Mrs. Alger entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Hobart, widow of the ex-Vice President, who arrived this morning for a two weeks' visit to Washington. To meet Mrs. Hobart were Justice Brown, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator Frye, Mrs. Hanna, Gen. Young, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, former Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Elizabeth Young, and Garret Hobart, Jr.

The Austrian Embassy was this evening the rallying point for smart society, the occasion being the last evening at home of the Baroness Hengelmuller, who received after 10 o'clock. The drawing rooms were fragrant in roses and gay with poinsetta blossoms, and the dining room, where a buffet supper was served, was decorated in pink carnations.

The handsome hostess wore a new and extremely becoming gown of Nile green silk, veiled in a network of crystal, with corsage garniture of Brussels lace and ornaments of emeralds and diamonds. The entire Diplomatic Corps and hosts of personal friends of the Ambassador and his wife called during the evening.

The arrival of the German Chargé d'Affaires and Baroness Sternburg on Friday and of the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand to-day will add greatly to the closing days of the season as both these distinguished couples will be very generally entertained. The Baron and Baroness Sternburg are already perfectly at home in Washington, where the former served as Military Attaché for several years before his marriage, while on his last visit to the United States he and his American wife were the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will take immediate possession of their temporary embassy on Rhode Island Avenue.

The many friends of the First Secretary of the embassy of Austria-Hungary and Mme. Callenberg will be glad to hear of the proposed return of the latter, who has been awaiting the assignment of her husband to a new post, and consequently did not return with him in the Autumn. Mr. von Callenberg having recently been notified that he will remain in Washington until May 1 sent for his wife at once, and expects her to arrive in Washington within the next ten days. Owing to the lateness of the season the Secretary and Mme. Callenberg will take an apartment at one of the hotels for the remainder of their residence in Washington, where they are both very popular.

Count Frederic Hoyos, Attaché of this same embassy and the successor of Baron Franckenstein, who returns to Vienna next week, has arrived at his post and is likely to be a valued member of the diplomatic set.

This new Austrian Attaché is, strange to say, a native Washingtonian, being the son of a former Minister from that country who served here from 1875 to 1878, and is remembered by a very few of the older residents as a noted infant of that time, when blue perambulators and diplomatic babies were not so common in Dupont Circle or Lafayette Park as they are now. Count Frederic is twenty-six years of age, rich, handsome, and a bachelor.

A further distinction is that of being the brother of the Princess Herbert Bismarck, the cleverest young woman in German society to-day and the reputed author of "Elizabeth in Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer," which have disturbed the peace of mind of at least three nations and afforded unmixed joy to thousands of American readers.

When the weights of life seem running down, and hope is fading with your strength, try DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It's a revivifier and a health-builder.—Adv.

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM THE CLOTHING AND KINDRED TRADES.

By auxiliary: Marcus M. Marks, President; J. B. Van Wagenen, Treasurer, and Messrs. William Goldman, F. Norton Goddard, Maurice Rothschild, Benjamin M. Holzman, M. Rock, Alfred Adler, S. Gutman, and George J. Ferry:

A. Benjamin & Co.	$100	M. & W. Naumburg	15
Rogers, Peet & Co.	100	W. H. Lent & Co.	15
Holzman Brothers	100	Brill Brothers	15
J. W. Goddard & Sons	100	Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem	15
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100	W. F. Creraud & Co.	10
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100	H. Jacquin & Co.	10
D. Marks & Sons	100	L. E. Rosenfeld & Co.	10
Linen Thread Co.	100	Kaskel & Kaskel	10
F. Butterfield & Co.	100	Shaff & Silverman	10
Fechheimer-Fishel Co.	100	Crawford & Quigley	10
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	100	A. B. Carton & Co.	10
Brooks Brothers	100	Rosenbaum & Son	10
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	100	J. Silverman & Bro.	10
F. B. Q. Clothing Co. & employes	78	Samuel Roseff	10
M. & L. F. Rothschild	50	J. C. Stratton & Co.	10
Sykes & A. Kirschbaum	50	L. Siegbert & Bro.	10
M. & C. Mayer	50	Ivan Frank & Co.	10
Ferry, Weber & Co.	50	Wronker & Wall	10
Lackawanna Mills	50	S. J. Nathan, Son & Co.	10
J. Adler & Co.	25	Cumner, Jones & Co	10
S. Stein & Co.	25	J. Patterson & Co.	10
Frankenthal Bros.	25	J. B. McGovern & Brother	10
Brill Brothers' Employes' Mutual Benefit Society	25	Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby	10
M. Rock	25	Pass & Co.	10
Littauer Brothers	25	Jones & Naumberg	10
A. Robertson	25	Donner & Co.	10
Bendet Isaacs	25	Wechsler, Laufer & Co.	10
M. Sampter, Sons & Co.	25	Heller, Rothschild & Lang	10
Root Mfg. Co.	25	H. Kuhn & Sons	10
Simon Rothschild	25	Waterford Knitting Co.	10
E. V. Connett & Co.	25	Cash	10
G. N. Lowrey Co.	25	In smaller amounts	75
		Total	$2,356

CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND DYESTUFF TRADES.

By auxiliary: John L. Riker, President; Adolf Kuttroff, Treasurer.

J. L. & D. S. Riker	$100	Dillon & Co.	25
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	100	Chas. Cooper & Co.	25
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	50	Church & Dwight Co.	25
General Chem. Co.	50	Otto Hann & Bro.	25
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.	50	Fritsche Bros.	20
Peters, White & Co.	50	W. A. Ross & Bro.	10
V. Koechl & Co.	50	Teller, Hirsh & Co.	10
Tartar Chemical Co.	25	James Lee & Co.	10
C. F. Boehringer & Soehne	25	Schering & Glatz	10
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.	25	Read, Holliday & Sons	10
Parke, Davis & Co.	25	B. P. Ducas Co.	10
Wing & Evans	25	Coffin, Redington & Co.	10
Grasselli Chem. Co.	25	O. H. Jadwin	10
E. Hill's Son & Co.	25	Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co.	10
Kalle & Co.	25	D. D. Williamson & Co.	10
Lehn & Fink	25	F. Bredt & Co.	10
Thurston & Braidich	25	Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	10
McKesson & Robbins	25	The Upjohn Co.	10
E. Fougera & Co.	25	Henry Klein & Co.	10
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	25	Geisenheimer & Co.	10
C. Bischoff & Co.	25	Fuerst Bros. & Co.	10
Schieffelin & Co.	25	Parsons & Petit	10
Heller & Merz Co.	25	Hall & Ruckel	10
Eimer & Amend	25	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	10
A. Klipstein & Co.	25	Henry M. Rau	10
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	25	Whyte Bros.	10
Sharp & Dohme	25	Edward K. Kalbfleisch & Son	10
Berlin Aniline W'ks.	25	In smaller amount	20
Abram de Ronde & Co.	25		
John Campbell & Co.	25	Total	$1,375

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have ordered the Cadwalader cottage, which they will again occupy this year, to be ready for occupancy next month. They will remain during the Summer.

Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Ida E. Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Scott White are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned from New York to-day, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, who went to Oakland Farm to remain over Sunday.

Miss Ida E. Currier of New York has purchased a large tract of land on Indian Avenue, near Newport, adjoining the Huntington and Colt estates and in the vicinity of Boothden, the Summer residence of the late Edwin Booth. Miss Currier will build a summer residence on her land.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman have closed their villa in Portsmouth and are at the Norman villa, Belair, until the Summer months.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman entertained at dinner at the Barret cottage this evening.

Reception for Mr. and Mrs. A. Hitchcock

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Horace D. Purdy of New York, who has been entertaining extensively during the past week at her country seat here, gave a large reception this afternoon in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hitchcock, who were married about a month ago. Mrs. Hitchcock wore her wedding gown, and Mrs. Purdy wore a gown of pale blue satin.

NOME A SUB-PORT OF ENTRY.

Secretary of the Treasury's Order Is Expected to Add to the Alaskan Town's Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order making Nome, Alaska, a sub-port of entry. That action was taken after a thorough investigation of the whole subject by officials in Alaska, and it is expected that it will add materially to the prosperity of Nome and the whole Territory.

At present all vessels going to Nome are necessarily subject to many inconveniences and delays. Under the new arrangement vessels will enter and clear and duties will be paid at Nome the same as at all other ports of entry.

During the last Summer seventy-five vessels arrived at Nome from the United States carrying 4,000 passengers; 18,613 tons of general merchandise, 17,000 tons of coal, 1,710,244 feet of lumber, and 1,350 head of live stock, all for local consumption. During the same time 4,600 passengers sailed for the United States. The production of gold last season was about $6,000,000.

SHORTER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—It is the general opinion that the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway will soon change hands. There is considerable speculation as to whether the road will fall into the hands of the St. Louis and San Francisco, which controls the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, or whether it will go to the Louisville and Nashville. Both companies, it is said, are after it, and to either of them it would prove of great value. It is the connecting link between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Louisville and Nashville between Terre Haute and Evansville. The three roads together give the shortest line from Chicago to Nashville, Tenn., by 150 miles, and are considered the best route from Chicago to the Florida resorts.

The financial condition of the Evansville and Terre Haute has much improved during the last year. At present it does not owe a dollar of floating debt, and is strong in cash resources. For the year ended June 30 the net earnings showed about 5 per cent. for the common stock, and the first six months of the present fiscal year will show an even more satisfactory gain. It is thought the company will be able to materially improve its earnings when it has received its 1,100 new freight cars and five new locomotives, which have been ordered. About 200 of these cars already have been delivered and paid for out of earnings, and the entire new equipment will be paid for without the issue of any securities or the creation of any car trust.

The total mileage of the road is but 307, of which only the 109 miles connecting the Eastern Illinois with the Louisville and Nashville are of great value.

BOY SHOOTS HIS UNCLE.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Richard Redway of Middletown was wounded to-day by his nephew, Lewis Hargate, aged ten, in the Hargate house while Mrs. Hargate was away for a few minutes. The boy wanted to go out of doors, but the uncle would not let him leave the house, according to instructions he had received from Mrs. Hargate.

The boy became angry and, going up stairs, he got his father's shot gun. Before Redway could escape the boy fired the gun, and the shot entered the man's back. A physician removed most of the shot but the belief is that the man cannot recover from the effect of the wound.

EPHRAIM H. CUSHMAN.

Ephraim Holbrook Cushman, who died on Friday in his residence at 337 West Twenty-second Street, was born in this city on May 18, 1832. He was a son of Don Alonzo Cushman, one of New York's old-time merchants, and a large holder of real estate, situated principally in what was the old village of Chelsea.

In his younger days he was a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lombard & Buttrick, and later of Marks, Palmer & Cushman. On his retirement from the last-named firm he took an active part in the management of the Cushman estate. He was a member of the Union League Club, and for the last twenty-five years Senior Warden of St. Peter's Church.

Mr. Cushman was one of the oldest residents of the Chelsea section. The members of the Cushman family live in several old-fashioned houses near the Chelsea Seminary. They and the Baylies family had intended that part of New York for the court end of town. Mrs. Baylies lived for many years in a mansion on Ninth Avenue.

Among the members of the family are Howard Cushman, who is a member of the Union League Club; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman, (Miss Frances Rathborne,) and Victor Cushman. Several years ago a large garden party was given by Mr. Cushman for Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill in the gardens of the Cushman residences.

FUNERAL OF HICKS ARNOLD.

The funeral service for Hicks Arnold of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., who died on Wednesday in the Waldorf-Astoria, was conducted yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel. Mr. Arnold was a vestryman of Trinity Parish, and the service was elaborate. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiated, assisted by the staff—the curates of the chapel and the vicars of the parish.

An unusual feature was the celebration of the communion office, following the general service. The musical programme embraced Eyre's communion service and the Beethoven and Chopin funeral marches. The burial was at Kensico.

The pall bearers were John H. Caswell, Hermann H. Cammann, John T. Lockman, Nicholas F. Palmer, Edmund D. Randolph, Elihu Chauncey, Richard H. Derby, M. D., and William M. Polk, M. D.

Attending the funeral were the Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, the Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, the Vestry of Trinity Parish, a delegation from the Merchants' Association, and the employes of Arnold, Constable & Co. As a mark of respect, the prominent retail houses on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets, were closed during the hours of the funeral. Among those who attended the service were Col. William Jay, James Stillman, William A. Nash, James Rogers, Benjamin Altman, Louis Stern, Nathan Straus, George R. Read, W. D. Sloane, David B. Ogden, John W. Aitken, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Stuyvesant Fish, and Edward Martin.

REPRESENTATIVE RUMPLE DEAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Representative John N. W. Rumple of the Second Iowa District died in St. Luke's Hospital at 4 o'clock this morning from cancer. He had been in the hospital practically all Winter.

John Nicholas William Rumple was born in Ohio March 4, 1841. He attended the public schools of Fostoria, that State, and afterward Western College, Iowa, the Normal Department of the State University. While a student he enlisted in an Iowa cavalry regiment and served throughout the civil war. He then studied law in Marengo, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in February, 1867. He held many local offices in Marengo, was a Regent of the State University, a member of the State Senate, and also curator of the Iowa Historical Library. In 1866 he married Addie M. Whiteling, who died in 1870. His second wife was Mary H. Shepard. He was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress.

DEATH OF DAVID P. JONES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—David Philipps Jones died in his apartment at the Iroquois here last night.

David Philipps Jones was born in Philadelphia in 1841, and when eighteen years old was appointed one of the examiners of the Utah Government Surveys. He was also resident engineer of the Surveyor General's office, Utah Territory. He entered the naval service in March, 1862, as Third Assistant Engineer and was attached to the United States steamship Cimerone. During the civil war he was promoted several times, and in 1867 was appointed Passed Assistant Engineer. Afterward, while on extended leave, he was constructing engineer of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad. In 1873 he was attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and from 1874 to 1879 was instructor in steam engineering at the Naval Academy.

After several years' service with the navy abroad he was returned to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Again obtaining an extended leave, he became President of the West Kansas Constructing Company, and from 1885 to 1888 was professor of mechanical engineering in the Kansas Normal College. Returning to the navy, he served on the Ranger on the Pacific Coast until his retirement, June 21, 1892. He was one of the consulting engineers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and at the time of his death was actively engaged in that work.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Henry Addison Mandeville.

Dr. Henry Addison Mandeville, only son of the Rev. Giles Henry Mandeville, died yesterday morning in his residence in South Orange, N. J. He was born in Newburg on Dec. 16, 1838, and he entered New York University at the age of thirteen. He was the youngest student who ever matriculated there. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the age of twenty-one years. For two years he was on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, and afterward he was an associate of Dr. Thomas H. Burchard in New York City. He relinquished most of his practice after his removal to South Orange, fifteen years ago, but he remained as attending surgeon to the Colored Hospital, in New York.

He took an active part in South Orange affairs, serving for several years as a member and President of the Board of Education, also as a member of the village Board of Trustees and President. In 1887 he married Mrs. Jennie J. Morgan, widow of one of the owners of the Morgan Steamship Line. She survives him. He was a Director of the Riding and Driving Club of the Oranges, and a member of the Essex County Country and Orange Clubs, the New York Academy of Medicine, Hospital Graduate Society, Manhattan Surgical Society, Psi Upsilon Club, and New York Athletic Club.

George Parsons.

George Parsons, sixty-nine years old, who was born in Fairfield, Conn., died yesterday of Bright's disease at his home, 104 West Eighty-ninth Street. As a young man Mr. Parsons went to New Orleans, and when the civil war started he had accumulated a small fortune. He joined the Confederate Army and organized the "Crescent Brigade." He was a First Lieutenant and served with distinction, being severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After the war ended he was an official in the Post Office and subsequently was connected with the Louisiana Lottery.

Of late years Mr. Parsons had been well known as cashier of many New York hotels, among which are the Gilsey House, Sturtevant House, Grand Union, and Normandie.

He was also connected with the Congress Hall Hotel at Saratoga.

Mr. Parsons leaves two sons, Ritchie B. Parsons, editor of The Bicycle and Electrical World, and George Parsons. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at his late residence. The interment will be at Kensico Cemetery.

King—Tyler.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—King's Chapel was the scene this noon of the marriage of Miss Edith Royall Tyler, daughter of E. Royall Tyler of 316 Beacon Street, and Herbert Thorn King of New York, son of the late Edward King of that city. The bridegroom is prominently identified with the Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook Hunt, and other clubs. Owing to recent bereavement in the Tyler family, the original plans for the wedding were considerably modified. Miss Tyler was escorted by her father, who gave her in marriage, and was attended by Miss C. Helen Parrish of New York as maid of honor. The bridegroom was attended by Frank L. Polk of New York as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, minister of King's Chapel.

Justin R. Whiting.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Jan. 31.—Ex-Representative Justin R. Whiting, prominent in Michigan Democratic politics, died at his home here to-day after an illness of over a week. He was born in Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., in 1847, and came to St. Clair when a child. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from the Tenth District, and served three terms. During President Cleveland's second administration he was a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and had much to do with the framing of the Wilson Tariff bill. Mr. Whiting in 1898 ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket against the late Gov. Pingree. Mr. Whiting was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN PROUT, ex-Committeeman of Belleville Township, N. J., died yesterday in his home in William Street. He was forty-seven years of age.

JAMES VALENTINE WAGNER, for fifteen years cashier of the National Marine Bank, and also Consul of Venezuela at Baltimore, died there yesterday of pneumonia. He was fifty-five years old, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Club, and the Maryland Historical Society.

MRS. MARY I. HARTT, widow of Capt. Edward Hartt, a United States Naval Constructor, died yesterday at her residence, at 30 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J. She was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago. Her husband died nineteen years ago. She had been an invalid for several years.

MRS. IDA QUINBY SCUDDER, wife of Wallace J. Scudder, editor and publisher of the Newark Evening News, died suddenly of heart disease while on a visit to her son in Trenton last evening. Mrs. Scudder was the daughter of the late James M. Quinby, who was Mayor of Newark from 1851 to 1854.

ANTHONY J. ANTELO, a leading financier and a man of great wealth, is dead of pneumonia at Philadelphia, aged eighty-eight years. He was a Director of the Reading Company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and was also connected with a number of local financial institutions.

NATHAN HAINES, aged ninety-two, first President of the Western Maryland Railroad, now the Goulds' Wabash outlet to tidewater, is dead in Baltimore. He belonged to a prominent Quaker family of Philadelphia and Baltimore. His wife, who survives, was a Miss Elizabeth Roberts of Philadelphia.

JOHN H. GANLEY, sixty years old, died at his home, in Fort Edward, N. Y., yesterday from pneumonia. He was a prominent business man and was one of the best-known Democrats in Northern New York. He was a Division Superintendent of the Champlain Canal under the Flower administration.

PATRICK McNAMARA, for forty years special agent of the State Public Works Department, died at his home in Schuylerville Friday night from cancer. He gathered the facts which constituted the defense of the State in all canal claim cases and was instrumental in saving the State several millions of dollars.

JAMES BARKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, who had been at Hot Sulphur Wells, San Antonio, Texas, since November for the benefit of his health, died from Bright's disease last night, aged sixty-three years. The body will be taken to Nantucket, Mass., Mr. Barker's birthplace, for burial.

CHARLES P. SWIGERT, for eight years State Auditor of Illinois, and for the last three years custodian of Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, Chicago, is dead from appendicitis. Mr. Swigert was born Nov. 27, 1843, in Baden, Germany. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted with the Forty-second Illinois Infantry. He was one of the twenty men who ran the blockade at Island No. 10, in the gunboat Carondelet, and landed at New Madrid. In the battle of Farmington his right arm was shot off.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

KIMBALL—PIXLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, at Utica, N. Y., Miss Mary Hart Pixley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pixley, to Mr. Walter Cochran Kimball of Brooklyn.

LABOUISSE—PELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, at St. George's, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Peter Rathbone Labouisse and Isabel Townsend Pell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Townsend.

DIED.

BURTIS.—On Jan. 29, suddenly, John H. Burtis in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. and Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives, friends, and members of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Veterans; Kismet Temple, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

CLARK.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30, 1903, William M. Vail Clark, son of William H. and the late Annie E. Clark.
Funeral services Monday, Feb. 2, at his home, 214 East 9th St., Plainfield, N. J., at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

CUSHMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at his residence, 337 West 22d St., Ephraim Holbrook Cushman, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30.

DELPRAT.—Jan. 30, 1903, at Canandaigua, N. Y., Paul Henry, eldest son of the late John C. Delprat, in his 80th year.
Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, L. I.

GARNISS.—At Tremont, New York City, Thursday, Jan. 29, Julia A., widow of Joseph Garniss, in her 82d year.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, John P. Garniss, 1,951 Bathgate Av., New York City, Sunday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

HULETT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 31, 1903, at McKeesport, John Hulett, son of Ellen A. Tappan and D. A. Hulett, in his twenty-ninth year.

LAWRENCE.—At Astoria, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 29, Carrie W. Montgomery, wife of James Van Horne Lawrence, and daughter of Richard W. Montgomery of Huntington, L. I.
Funeral services at 56 Wardell St., Astoria, at 4 P. M. Monday, Feb. 2. Interment private at Huntington.

MANDEVILLE.—Suddenly, at his residence, South Orange, N. J., Dr. Henry Addison Mandeville, beloved husband of Jennie Rice.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

MELENDY.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Jan. 30, 1903, at her late residence, 204 Centre St., Orange, N. J., Abby Eastman, widow of George B. Melendy, formerly of New York City.
Funeral at residence Sunday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Amherst, New Hampshire. Kindly omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, at Englewood, N. J., Fanny Duryee, wife of the late F. B. Nichols.
Funeral services at her home in Englewood, Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock.

SANFORD.—Jan. 30, at his residence, 105 Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., Homer B. Sanford, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

SCHLOSS.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, at his residence, 306 West 93d St., Henry J., beloved husband of Mary Schloss, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral at convenience of family.

SCUDDER.—Ida Quinby Scudder, wife of Wallace M. Scudder, and daughter of the late James M. Quinby, on Jan. 30, 1903.
Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Interment at convenience of family.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 30, 1903, at her late residence, 35 East 128th St., Mrs. Kate F. Thompson.
Funeral service Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Frederick Lacy Underhill, in the 54th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 46 Lafayette Place, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

Coiffures of Beauty

Are those of my creation which have set the style for women of fashion. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is one of my latest coiffures, and is especially designed for dressing the back hair in the low style. It consists of two strands of natural wavy hair, made separately, then joined, and no matter how little knack you may have you can arrange most beautifully a low hair dress with perfect ease.

My illusive

Wigs and Toupees

are perfect in fit, neither bind nor slip, and are the standard of perfection in every detail. My assortment of Pompadours and Hair Lace Partings for dressing the front hair is very complete.

Hair Dressing, Shampooing and the Coloring of Hair to any desired shade done promptly and satisfactorily.

Hair Ornaments, such as Wreaths, Laces and particularly articles of genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, which are unequalled. My assortment is the largest and choicest in the United States.

A. Simonson

933 BROADWAY 21-22 STS.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

FOR THE SKIN

For chapped hands and lips, chafing and all skin irritations, nothing equals Lundborg's

Velcrema

Possesses marvellous healing, curative powers—delightful after shaving—try it—25c.

B'nai B'rith Jubilee Celebration.

The members of District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, at a meeting Friday night in their clubhouse, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, decided to hold a celebration on March 8 at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 31.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
AUERBACH, Otto L., 346 E. 9th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALFIERI, Pietro, 69 Goerck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANDERSON, John, 41 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLANCHE, Agnes, 438 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOWEN, Alice E., 230 E. 70th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELLENTAIN, John, 259 W. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BONANI, Arthur, 903 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOROSKA, Bertha, 54 E. 117th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN, Marie L. A., 340 W. 51st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADY, Bernard, 536 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELFIORE, Joseph, 318 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRETT, Mahl, 100 W. 138th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRACCO, Celestine, 2,108 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOULANGER, E. J. B., 139 W. 26th	[illegible]	[illegible]
BETTS, George F., 104 W. 89th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOVINO, Frank, 263 5th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRUCKNER, Dora, 244 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRUCE, Hattie M., 290 Sullivan St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORRIGAN, Philip, 412 E. 79th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORRIGAN, Bridget, 521 W. 27th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUSHMAN, E. H., 337 W. 22d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLOSS-LONGO, Vivian M., 56 Edgecombe Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAMPBELL, Ann, 200 E. 78th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASEY, Bridget, 271 W. 10th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHANTER, Grace M., 424 W. 40th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DYER, Eliza, 10 Hamilton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIVVER, Patrick, 7 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DORSEY, Maggie, 67 Washington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DENHER, Peter C., 207 E. 40th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOYLE, Lawrence, 487 W. 40th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DALY, Alice, 220 W. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAVIS, William M., 475 7th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEGEN, Henry, 320 E. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EDSLOF, John, Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELLER, Maurice, 300 W. 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLYNN, John J., 12 Thompson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FULLER, Clara M., Metropolitan Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
FIERILLO, Pasquale, 627 W. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FITZGERALD, Thomas, 458 W. 47th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FISCHER, Sophia, 512 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAFFNEY, Barbara, 251 W. 24th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEMLIN, Albert, 428 E. 80th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOAG, Howard, 405 W. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HACKETT, Margaret E., 461 W. 153th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLMES, Edward, 41 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
HASSENPLUG, George, 426 W. 27th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HLAVATY, Mary, 314 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUBBARD, Bartholomew, 156 E. 48th	[illegible]	[illegible]
MERTLEIN, Martin, 180 Forsyth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSTON, Harry L., 433 E. 20th	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, Irene, 515 W. 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUTZ, Charles, 542 W. 45th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LINDER, William, Jr., 300 E. 27th	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUERSON, George W., 101 E. 97th	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOMBARDO, Petro, 140 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LANE, Frances, Workhouse Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEAD, James E., 54 E. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILLER, Helen, 162 E. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, Mary, 209 W. 15th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLAINOFF, William, 435 E. 19th	[illegible]	[illegible]
MELORO, Dominick, 215 Mulberry	[illegible]	[illegible]
MERKLE, Emil, 236 E. 85th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLOUGHLIN, Anne, 228 E. 71st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDAVITT, Charles, 630 E. 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McENTEE, Thomas H., 415 E. 14th	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCANN, Owen, 516 E. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCANN, John, 234 E. 42d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGOVERN, James, 1,501 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDONAGH, Margaret, 314 E. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'DONNELL, Ellen, 1 Charlton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHILLIPP, Amelia, 1,069 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTAKI, Helen, 230 E. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POITRAS, Charles W., 581 Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
PIKE, Mary, 207 W. Houston St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAGLAND, Bettie, 129 W. 32d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RASCONA, Alfredo, 418 E. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROGERS, Sarah, 2,118 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REILLY, Mary, 125 E. 32d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSCHE, Victor, 406 E. 83d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAND, Charles W., 302 W. 154th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, Ann, 37 Bayard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSEN, Marie, 173 E. Houston St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENBERG, Rose, 31 Pitt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, John, 104 E. 128th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEIDEL, Augusta, 1,892 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, William, 522 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUDEN, Katie, 31 Jackson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCREDER, Ida, 449 W. 40th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHANORILLI, J., 239 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Hannah, 2,128 Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAFFORD, Ellen, City Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
SORRENTINO, G., 90 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STILLINGS, Sarah, Metropolitan Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEHLI, Anna, 320 E. 66th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEWART, Isabella, 525 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEHAN, Julia, 121 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STURKE, Lizzie T., Mamaroneck, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMERS, Mary, 807 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEHAN, Charles J., 314 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHAFFER, Bertha, 2,503 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHLOSS, Henry J., 306 W. 93d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TKACIK, Mary, 78 Avenue B	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNELIS, Marcele, 152 Forsyth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VENTON, Jane, Ward's Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
WUDA, Marie, 244 E. 34 St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WINSTON, Lucy, 424 W. 29th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, John J., 29 E. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YOUNG, Margaret, Manhattan State Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
BLYTHE, William, 1,157 Stebbins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOWNING, Frank, Lincoln Hospital	41	[illegible]
GARNISS, Julia A., 1,951 Bathgate	81	[illegible]
HAY, Jessie, Lebanon Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
HALBERSTADT, C., 611 E. 156th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, Margaret, Lincoln Hospital	1	[illegible]
SWEENEY, Isabella, 827 E. 135th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCULTZ, Robert, Hebrew Infant Asy.	1	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
APICELLI, Anna, 1,314 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN, Edward, 30 St. Felix St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARNES, Gertrude A., 246 York St.	1	[illegible]
BLANKS, H. H., 10 Lexington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADLEY, Louise, 112 Ryerson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BECK, Elizabeth, 108 Railroad Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEEKMAN, W. M., 467 Lafayette Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORSO, Tony, 1,908 Flatbush Av.	1	[illegible]
COLLINS, Susan C., 372 Myrtle Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLARK, Eliza, 356 56th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONAHUE, E., St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOHERTY, A., 195 Classon Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUPLEX, J., Cumberland Street Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNNE, Julia, 103 Hull St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EHRICH, Pauline, 94 Wyona St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESSEX, Mary I., 11 Sherlock Place	1	[illegible]
FITZGERALD, T., 552 3d Av.	1	[illegible]
FREEL, F. D., 3,066 19th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOGARTY, Delia E., 70 E. 4th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREISEN, Christina, 56 Bartlett St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREYTAG, Catharine, 122 Norman Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOWLER, Elizabeth, Lawrence, nr. 2d St.	77	[illegible]
FRANZ, M., 69 Debevoise St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAESEKER, H. F., 176 N. 8th St.	45	29
HOLLANDER, M., 119 Gerry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JACKUNDINO, Millie, St. Catharine's Hosp.	44	30
KIERNAN, E., Kings Co. Peniten.	47	30
KEISER, Theresa, 151 N. Portland Av.	74	30
LILLER, Charles F., 69 Walton	1	29
MURPHY, Richard, 77 Rapelyea	60	[illegible]
MILLER, William H., Jr., 404 4th	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORIARTY, Mary L., 260 Hamilton Av.	[illegible]	30
McNULTY, Anna, 166 Butler St.	1	29
McPARTLAND, John, Kings Co. Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDERMOTT, John P., 487 6th Av.	1	[illegible]
McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, 61 Himrod St.	72	30
NOLAN, Mary A., 272 Barbey St.	[illegible]	30
NEARY, Philip A., 130 Sheffield Av.	1	[illegible]
NUREMBERG, Henrietta, 119 Bergen	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'HARA, Thomas, 421 Baltic St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHOENERT, Emil, 238 Troutman	1	[illegible]
SMITH, Alexander, 529 Grand Av.	1	[illegible]
STEWART, Wilson G., 215 67th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMITZ, Henry, 26 Park St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHANLEY, Thomas, 130 Devoe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOSCANI, Frank, 397 Hancock St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOSCANI, John, 397 Hancock St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VEGHTON, Bridget, 224 Osborn St.	60	[illegible]
VEIT, Henry, Jr., 114 Himrod St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEEKS, Charles M., 297 Howard Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

WASTE OF CITY'S WATER

Officials Getting Facts by Examining Subdivided Districts.

Murray Hill District Compared with a Tenement House District—Leakage at Mains and House Fixtures.

The facts of the use and waste of water in New York have never been known. Engineers of experience in the hydraulic problems of other cities have made shrewd guesses, and, in the light of experience elsewhere, have ventured the confident assertion that from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent. of the water impounded in the dams and reservoirs of the Croton Valley was lost in distribution or run to waste at leaky fixtures without benefit to any one. It was because the facts were not known that those interested in urging lavish and premature expenditures for new watersheds, new reservoirs, and costly aqueducts, have been in a position to disregard or deny the confident statement of experts that, in its present supply, New York has ample water for from two and a half to three times its present population, and that provision for its future needs may safely be postponed for twenty-five years, at least.

Commissioner Mourse of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity entered office a few months ago with a realizing sense of his responsibilities, but with no preconceptions so strong that they were invulnerable to evidence. He saw that the first qualification for the intelligent discharge of his responsible official duties was to know the facts, and it has proved wise to him to preserve a judicial attitude toward the whole subject until he knew from actual and indisputable records what the truth of the matter really is. To this end, under the direction of N. S. Hill Jr., Chief Engineer of the department, and with the advice and co-operation of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor to study the whole subject of the water supply of New York, an examination has been undertaken which, when completed, should show the actual facts of the supply, use, and waste of water in New York, and permit waste to be subdivided into underground leaks of mains and house services, and leaks at defective and neglected fixtures in houses, which the application of water meters for the checking of a profitless flow which does no good would tend to correct.

The city being too large, and presenting in its several typical neighborhoods too wide a range of conditions to make it practicable to undertake its study as a whole, Manhattan was divided into relatively small districts, which, when subjected to investigation, are isolated by closing the valves or gates at their boundaries, leaving open certain mains, on which measuring instruments are placed. These measuring instruments give the quantity of all the water that flows into the isolated district during a period of twenty-four hours. The instrument used is the Cole-Flad Pitometer. It is primarily a rate meter, with a photo recorder, which indicates the flow during every hour of the twenty-four for which the meter is set.

Simultaneously with the measurements of the pitometer a house-to-house canvass is made to determine the leakage in the plumbing, the sewers are examined, and the conduits for the electrical subways are looked into. If the flow into the district seems unaccountably large, the district is subdivided again and cut off block by block until the point where the water is running to waste is located.

RESULTS OBSERVED.

Up to the present time four districts have been under investigation, and the results are considered instructive. District No. 1 is bounded by Forty-second Street on the north, Lexington Avenue on the east, Thirty-fourth Street on the south, and Sixth Avenue on the west. It may be considered a typical "brownstone" district. District No. 2 is bounded by Eighty-sixth Street on the north, East River on the east, Eightieth Street on the south, and Second Avenue on the west. It contains a large number of tenement houses.

In District No. 1, which can be designated as the Murray Hill District, the total population, according to the United States Census of 1900, is 8,400. It was ascertained that there was a consumption of 128 gallons per capita, which is about the general per capita consumption in that district, indicating an immense continuous waste not yet detected. Another fact which developed while these measurements were being taken was that the night flow—that is, the flow between 12 o'clock midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning—was 90 per cent. of the average flow for the entire twenty-four hours. In other words, during the period when it is supposed that people cannot use water the average flow kept up, probably through the overflow of tanks into the sewers.

As a matter of fact, in the large hotels, the heaviest consumers, the water meter readings showed that water was being drawn from midnight until early morning at almost the same rate as during the daytime. An inspection of the district showed also that a very large number of houses had tanks, and that the tanks filled as the pressure increased from midnight on.

In contrast to the Murray Hill district is the second district, an upper east side tenement neighborhood that has a population of nearly 40,000, according to the United States census of 1900, and uses 1,440,000 gallons of water a day. The gross per capita consumption is only 37 gallons, and if the actual leaks in the house plumbing, which were found and measured, were taken into account, the net per capita consumption is only 27½ gallons. If all the leaks were found it would probably be much less. In this district the night flow was only 50 per cent. of the day flow, and, after the leakage in the house plumbing was deducted, the flow at night was very small. The conditions in the district were normal. There were no indications of important leaks in the mains, and the thing necessary principally was that the house plumbing should be attended to.

"REVENUE FROM DISTRICTS."

A further comparison has been made between the Murray Hill district and the tenement house district. The daily supply of water in the two districts is approximately the same. In the former 1,470,000 gallons, and in the latter 1,440,000 gallons. The leakage in the mains in the districts is believed to be slight. The leakage in the house plumbing in the Murray Hill district, as far as has been ascertained, is a little more than 40,000 gallons a day. In the tenement house district the house leakage reported is 369,000 gallons a day. The water sold by meter measurement in the Murray Hill district is 638,000 gallons a day, and it produces a revenue to the city of $31,000 a year out of a total revenue for the entire district of $49,115.

In the tenement house district only 293,000 gallons are sold by meter measurement, producing a revenue of $14,550 out of a total of $51,861. From a small amount of water in the tenement house district and a larger amount definitely known to be running to waste, a larger revenue is produced, and this notwithstanding the fact that 40 per cent. of the water is metered in District No. 1, and about 20 per cent. in District No. 2.

On the total consumption in the Murray Hill district the city receives a little more than 7 cents for 1,000 gallons. In the tenement house district, the city receives on total consumption nearly 10 cents for 1,000 gallons. For water supplied on frontage rates, which is practically all the water that runs into the district, less what is actually measured by meters, it appears that for 832,000 gallons a day supplied to District No. 1 the city receives a yearly revenue of $18,115, while from 1,147,000 gallons supplied to the upper east side tenement house district (No. 2) the city receives a total revenue on frontage rates of $27,615. These figures demonstrate, it is said, not only the unfairness of frontage rates, but that the extra burden falls upon those least able to bear it.

If the figures for District No. 2 are analyzed critically it will be found that of the total per capita consumption of 37 gallons a day, 9.5 gallons are lost by measured leakage at fixtures. This is more than one-fourth of the daily per capita consumption. Twenty gallons are divided between unmetered consumption and street main leakage. The metered consumption accounts for only 7.5 gallons per capita daily.

The flow in a third district has been measured also. It is on the lower east side and is bounded by Grand Street on the north, the East River on the east, Market Street on the south, and Division Street on the west. It contains a population of about 20,000 and the consumption approximates 60 gallons per capita, but the plumbing leakage has been found to be very great and has not been measured fully, and other data have not been completed yet.

The work thus begun is to be continued until the city has been covered. The next districts to be studied are a down-town business section and an apartment-house neighborhood west of Central Park. The belief is that long before the entire city has been gone over a comparison of typical neighborhoods will afford a basis for safe and conclusive generalizations as to what becomes of the water from the Croton shed and what are the conditions of our mains, house connections, and indoor plumbing work.

DEATH RATE OF THE STATE.

Mortality Figures for 1902 Equal the Average for the Last Five Years in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Vital statistics for 1902, issued to-day by the State Department of Health, show that there were 124,160 deaths during the year, a rate of 17 for each thousand of population. This is the average rate for the five preceding years, but less than the mortality of 1901.

The infant mortality is low, almost 5,000 less than the average. The zymotic mortality was 14 per cent. of the total, being above the average. Stomach troubles caused a very low Summer mortality. Scarlet fever continues the abrupt increase of last year. Diphtheria has the same rate of the last four years. Typhoid fever increased moderately in the maritime and Hudson Valley districts.

Smallpox existed in the early months throughout the Adirondack region, where it has not recurred save to a limited extent this present Winter. During the year the disease has developed in 135 municipalities in all parts of the State, including New York City and towns in Westchester County. It caused the same mortality as in 1901, but was more extensively prevalent. It exists now at Rochester and vicinity, abating, and in towns in Clinton, Chautauqua, and Delaware Counties.

There were 8,800 deaths from pneumonia and about 5,500 from Bright's disease. The acute respiratory mortality was a little below the average. Grip was estimated to have caused 4,000 deaths in the early months of the year. Its annual recurrence in November and December has been moderate, causing probably not more than 500 deaths.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE BIBLE.

State Superintendent Reports an Increase in the Opposition to Reading in the Public Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that there has been a great increase during the last year in the number of protests against reading the Bible in the public schools.

Correspondence which he has had with the Superintendents of Public Instruction in other States has shown that the Bible is read in the schools of most of them, and in none of them does the custom seem to have aroused the amount of opposition encountered in New York.

There is a statute which provides for the reading of the Bible in the schools of New York City, and it has been read in those schools under this provision of law for nearly fifty years. The State Superintendent says that during the seventeen years he has been at the head of the Department of Public Instruction he has never heard of a protest from New York City against the reading of the Bible. He is therefore loth to adopt the rule of his predecessors, that the Bible shall not be read in the schools up the State.

McKinley Dispensary for Italians.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The McKinley Dispensary of New York City has made application to the State Board of Charities for incorporation. It is organized to maintain a dispensary especially for persons of Italian origin. The Directors are John A. Price, Max Ghertler, L. K. Bowd, Michael Viccali, and Marcus Schnitzer of New York City.

NEW DOMINICAN SEMINARY.

The Order to Erect a Building in Washington and Transfer Students from Somerset, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A new building for the education of students is to be erected by the Dominican Order on the south side of Bunker Hill Road, opposite the grounds of the Catholic University.

The Dominicans until now have educated their students at Somerset, Ohio, but the seminary there, it is said, is entirely inadequate to the needs of the present day. The chief work of the Dominicans after the cultivation of theological science is the preaching of missions, and they have not a sufficient number of priests to meet the demands. A new and urgent reason for a more spacious educational institution has arisen from conditions in the Philippines. Two Dominican fathers now in the United States have been ordered to Manila, and three more are in Rome preparing for work in the East. It is certain that a considerable number of American Dominicans will be called to duty in the islands, and they are to be trained for that work in the Washington seminary.

The plan for the building has been prepared by A. O. Von Herbulis of this city. The new structure will be 182 feet in width of front and 210 feet in depth, built in the form of a quadrangle, inclosing a court 110 feet square. The work of building will be started in the Spring, and it is expected that within two years the professors and students now in Somerset will be able to take possession.

Mgr. Quigley's Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Pontifical brief promoting Mgr. James F. Quigley from the See of Buffalo to the Archbishopric of Chicago was received by the Apostolic Delegation here to-day.

FOUR PHYSICIANS DISMISSED.

Dropped as City Vaccinators by Commissioner Lederle for Making False Reports of Their Work.

Four physicians were yesterday dismissed from their positions as city vaccinators by Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department for making false reports of their work. These officials are required to make weekly statements to the department giving the names and addresses and other particulars in regard to persons whom they have inoculated. Inspectors are upon occasion sent over the same territory to verify these reports, and it was through this detective system that the men got into trouble.

Dr. Peter Schaeffler of 433 East Eighty-seventh Street, one of those dismissed, reported that he had made sixty-five inoculations in a certain week, but the department has only been able to find thirty of these people, and of these only ten had been vaccinated.

Dr. W. K. Jacobs of 369 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, reported ninety-three vaccinations in a week. Only an even dozen were found.

Dr. Max A. Wachsler of 662 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street is charged with making a false report of his work in the Bronx.

But the worst report of all, according to the board, was that of Dr. James J. Grady of 967 Washington Avenue. Not one of the persons he claimed to have vaccinated could be found, and many of their alleged addresses were vacant lots.

The loss of their positions may not be the only penalty to befall these doctors, for under Section 1,296 of the charter their alleged offense is a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House yesterday by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy.

Representative Randall of Texas yesterday introduced a bill to render certain corporations operating in the Indian Territory liable for damages sustained by employes as a result of negligence on the part of the corporations.

The House Committee on Patents yesterday favorably reported the bill carrying out certain recommendations of the International Convention at Brussels, having under consideration patents and trade marks.

A concurrent resolution was introduced yesterday by Representative McClenry of Minnesota, providing for the printing of 14,000 copies of the proceedings of the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, 1,000 of which are to be delivered to the French Ambassador for his disposition.

Representative Daizell of Pennsylvania yesterday introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to recommend to Congress such changes in the revised statutes of the United States as will bring about the improvement of construction and secure a uniformity of inspection of all marine boilers and their appurtenances.

STATE CAPITAL POLITICS

Democrats Hope That the Elmira Gerrymander Will React.

J. Sloat Fassett Welcomed as a Prodigal Son—Automobilists Favor the Good Roads Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Elmira gerrymander bill will come up for final disposition in the Senate to-morrow night. Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg say that their action in voting against their party associates on the motion of Senator Raines to substitute the Assembly for the Senate bill is not to be taken as an indication as to what their action will be when the measure is considered upon its merits.

In what they did last week they were actuated principally by a desire to punish Senator Raines for a slight of Senator Elsberg. It is possible therefore that one or all of them will vote for the gerrymander proposition. Any one of them can carry it through, as the bill has been made a party measure.

That the chief object of the bill is to give the Republicans a partisan advantage is not seriously denied. If any proof were needed as to the politics involved it would be furnished by the fact that the chief champion of the bill is J. Sloat Fassett, the Republican leader of the county, and its chief opponent John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, and the further fact that it has been made a party measure.

In connection with this bill it is being recalled by the Democrats that one of the acts which brought about the downfall of the Democracy in the State was the gerrymander of Rochester. This measure was fathered by Jacob A. Cantor, who was then the Democratic leader in the Senate. The criticism which it caused is believed to have been responsible in a large degree for the subsequent Democratic disaster.

Remembering how their own political "crime" against Rochester was punished, the Democrats are consoling themselves for their inability to thwart the Republican attack upon Elmira with the reflection that perhaps the so-called "crime" will bring its own retribution to the Republicans as it did to them.

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The return of J. Sloat Fassett to active politics is welcomed by Republicans generally. Mr. Fassett is a man of personal magnetism, his fund of wit and humor making him one of the most pleasing political platform orators in the State. His temporary retirement from active politics, as is well known, was due to his temerity in setting up his will against the mandate of Senator Platt.

Mr. Fassett decided to devote his energies to money making after his defeat. His success in this direction has been remarkable. Several years ago a friend of his got him interested in a gold mine in Corea. He went out to that country to look at the property. His inspection satisfied him that it was a good thing. So he put into it all the money he had and all he could realize. His investment is said to have been $400,000. He has since taken out all that he put in and has had an offer of $1,000,000 for the interest which he retains in the mine.

Sometime since Mr. Fassett made peace with Senator Platt and the Senator consented that he should come back into the fold, but insisted that his return to grace should be attended with proper humility in order that no encouragement should be given to the crime of lèse majesté.

Mr. Fassett asked if it would be too much for him to aspire to the leadership of his county. The Senator said it would not, and so Mr. Fassett announced himself as a candidate for that place. His gift of eloquence and the spread of information about his gold mine in Corea won for him an easy victory.

He is not a man to remain in the background. For a man who has been a candidate for Governor and an aspirant for an United States Senatorship the sphere of action afforded by the leadership of a county like Chemung is somewhat contracted. His scheme to make the Democrats of the Sixth Ward of Elmira cross twelve railroad tracks in order to get to a voting booth, however, is winning for him some of the political attention which he commanded before.

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Chautauqua County has reached a compromise on the fish-spearing industry in Chautauqua Lake. At a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Forest, Fish and Game last week it was agreed that spearing should be permitted the four Thursdays in February, but immunity should be given to the muskallonge on all other days.

Now trouble in Chautauqua is scented on the skunk issue. Mr. Fowler has introduced a bill which provides for the repeal of the present law prescribing a closed season for skunks and permits of their destruction at any time. They have become so numerous in the county that the residents never know at what moment a meeting with one of these animals will cause temporary estrangements in families.

The residents of the cities and towns are said to be practically unanimous in desiring legislation which will be designed to lessen the number of skunks in the county, but the farmers are inclined to have the skunk protected. At a recent meeting of Pomona Grange the question of whether the Fowler bill would be supported not came up, and after considerable discussion the Grange adjourned without taking action.

It was urged on behalf of the skunk that he was useful to the farmers in that he destroyed bugs which preyed upon crops. The whole matter seemed to resolve itself down to a question as to the relative importance of crops and clothes, and the Grange was unable to decide what position it ought to take.

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The attempt of the good roads men to tack on a "rider" to canal legislation providing for the issue of $50,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of the roads of the State has led to inquiry as to what the State has been doing for the reconstruction of highways.

Under the Higbie-Armstrong act the State appropriates 50 per cent. of the cost of all work done on highways under the supervision of the State authorities. The remaining portion of the cost is borne by the towns and the counties in the proportion of 35 per cent. for the town and 15 per cent. for the county. If all the applications for road improvement now in are favorably acted upon this year the State will be called upon to make an appropriation of $2,000,000 to cover its share of the cost of the work to be done.

State Engineer Bond says that the average cost of road improvement under the plan which is being followed is $8,000 a mile, but some of the new roads have cost as high as $15,000 a mile. Mr. Bond has prepared a plan by which every county seat in the State, with the exception of the county seats in the Catskills and Adirondacks, would be connected by improved roads. The estimated cost of carrying out this plan would be $10,000,000.

The growing popularity of automobiles has brought to the good roads movement the support of an influential class of citizens, and it is said that this class is secretly favoring the proposal to insist upon a bond issue for good roads as supplementary to the proposition to issue $52,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of the canals.

Despite the fact that the farmers, who are the chief beneficiaries of good roads, are only compelled to pay 15 per cent. of their cost, the remaining 85 per cent. being paid by the town or city benefited and by the State, Mr. Bond says that the farmers offer more opposition to the scheme of improvement than do the residents of towns and cities.

***

A weekly paper is now being published in Albany in the interests of labor. It is understood to have the official sanction of the labor organizations of the State. It is chiefly devoted to praise of bills which organized labor favors and attacks upon measures which organized labor does not indorse. How closely the attitude of members of the Legislature toward organized labor is studied is revealed by the following paragraph, which is a fair sample of the paragraphs on the editorial page:

"There are few members of the Legislature who wear hats without the union label. And these hats cover gentlemen chosen from industrial districts. We hope this paragraph will catch their eyes, and work a speedy reform. Else the 'Twilight Club' may pay them a visit."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Franklin Simon & Co.,

H. A. FLURSCHEIM. FRANKLIN SIMON.

FIFTH AVENUE,

37th and 38th Streets, New York.

Beg to announce that they expect to open their new five story building on February ninth with an elegant and unequalled assortment of

Infants' Outfitting, Boys' and Young Men's Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, Girls', Misses' and Young Women's Clothing and Shirt Waists, Order Department for Boys, Young Men, Girls and Young Women.

Prepared by a corps of specialists, through whose expert work the new store is enabled to offer its patrons—

The most efficient and agreeable service, the highest degree of excellence in merchandise, and a range of prices lower than has ever prevailed for goods of similar character.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.

REPUBLICANS WIDE APART

Personal Bitterness Is Coming Out in the State Senate.

Senator Malby Has Been Leading Recently Oftener Than Senator Raines, but with Little Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Although Senator John Raines was elected the Republican leader of the Senate, it is a fact which has been much commented upon that Senator Malby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has been doing most of the leading. About the only occasion when Senator Raines undertook to direct the majority was on the Elmira gerrymander bill, and in that fight so far he has been worsted.

There has been considerable speculation as to the reason why Senator Raines has been keeping himself in the background. One explanation is that inasmuch as the three bolters had declared their preference for Senator Malby as a leader if the choice lay between them, he consented to have Mr. Malby do the leading, at least for a while. Another story has it that Mr. Malby has acted on his own initiative, and does not feel the same obligation to take orders from Mr. Raines that he did from Col. Ellsworth, who was the Republican leader at the last session.

Be this as it may, the fact is that Mr. Malby has had no better success in his attempt to lead than Raines has had. In fact, in his fight to have referred to his committee the bill changing the period of residence required for cripple children to gain admission to the State institutions, he was ignominiously beaten, a number of the Republican Senators besides Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg voting against him.

Events which have occurred in the Senate during the last week and the comments which have been made in private conversation by Republican Senators have revealed that there is a surprising amount of personal bitterness among members of the majority. The independent spirit appears to be growing, and it seems not unlikely that the Republican bolt will gain in proportion before the session is over.

The dislike of Mr. Raines is by no means confined to Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg. There are other Republican Senators who do not approve of him as a leader, and their disapproval may yet take the form of open protest.

Putting forward Senator Malby as a co-leader is not likely to help things. His ability is conceded and he is fairly well liked, but seemingly he is lacking in that diplomacy which is necessary to successful leadership. For years he has been more or less of an independent. His county, St. Lawrence, is overwhelmingly Republican, and his power with the organization there is such that no one has dared to dispute his supremacy. He was elected this year without opposition of any character.

His security from the misfortune which usually overtakes county leaders who do not do the bidding of the State leaders has bred in him a spirit of independence which has heretofore made him somewhat indifferent to the dictates of those who assume supreme authority in party councils. In playing the rôle of a strict organization man he somewhat resembles a fish out of water. Accustomed as he has always been to act as he was disposed, he apparently has not appreciated the necessity of having a thorough understanding with his associates on matters of party policy.

It is probably on this account that on several occasions Mr. Malby has found himself without needed support. A notable instance in point was his attempt to have all resolutions for printing extra copies of bills referred to the Finance Committee.

When Lieut. Gov. Higgins was the Chairman of the Finance Committee he always insisted that such resolutions should go to his committee. Nevertheless, when such a resolution was introduced early in the session, he referred it to the Committee on Printing, holding that it should consider such measures. When Mr. Malby appealed from the decision of the Chair, it was evident that no attempt had been made to reach an understanding among Republicans.

Senator Malby was very indignant over his defeat and made some audible references to the power of the printer's ring.

The Democrats seem to realize the opportunity which is presented to them in the dissensions of the Republicans and defective Republican leadership, and they are acting together this session more harmoniously than they have in several years.

Errors in the Alaskan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate in executive session to-day returned the Alaskan boundary treaty to the President for the correction of two clerical errors. One of these is in the matter of the title of King Edward and the other consists of the description of the tribunal created by the treaty as "a tribunal of arbitration," whereas, owing to the fact that there is no umpire, it is not so regarded. Secretary Hay discovered the errors. They will not affect the status of the treaty.

Judgeship for Mr. Vandevanter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt to-day signed the bill recently passed by Congress creating an additional judgeship for the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the United States. Late this afternoon he made a personal tender of the judgeship to Willis Vandevanter, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, and the proffer was accepted.

More Enlisted Men for the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A proposition is before Congress to increase the enlisted force of the navy by 5,000 men. According to the latest returns, the enlisted strength is 26,790, and that number is being increased by enlistments which, it is expected, will bring the force to the maximum within a few weeks. Under existing law, the maximum strength is limited to 28,000.

MR. MORGAN BURLESQUED

Financier Hears Quips on Himself at Gridiron Club Dinner.

President Roosevelt's Policy in the South Also Made the Subject of Jests in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan, as one of the guests of the Gridiron Club this evening, witnessed a burlesque on his business methods at the Arlington Hotel. Prominent men in the financial world mingled with army and navy chiefs, political leaders, and diplomats at the annual dinner of this organization of Washington newspaper correspondents.

The dining hall of the Arlington Hotel was handsomely decorated. The flowers upon the table, palms and ferns about the room, and a novel arrangement of electric lights produced a beautiful effect.

William E. Curtis, the new President of the club, was inaugurated, and reference was made to the part Mr. Curtis took in securing the attendance of Spanish grandees at the World's Fair at Chicago. The pomp and ceremony of the Spanish Court of 1492 and twentieth century ideas and events were mingled in the burlesque. One of the questions propounded to Columbus was, "What Is a Trust?" to which he answered, "A bunch of money surrounded by water."

Mr. Morgan was made the subject of the best burlesque of the evening. For the alleged benefit of the New York financiers the Gridiron Club installed "a bucketshop" as an adjunct to Mr. Morgan's office. The manager and "chair warmers" kept up a lively fire of questions and answers, in which various guests were placed upon the gridiron. Discussion of available Presidential candidates was a feature of this part of the entertainment. The burlesque concluded with a song dedicated to Mr. Morgan.

Experiments which Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department is making with borax as a preservative, afforded another vehicle for roasting prominent guests. It was announced that Dr. Wiley was conducting an experiment at the dinner. Two members of the club, personating Prof. Wiley and his assistant, showed the effect of borax on the brain. A "poison squad" was brought out, and the stethoscope and X-rays applied to their heads. The marvelous things which they were found to be thinking about, as told by the operators, created great amusement.

The initiation of Joseph K. Ohl of Atlanta and John P. Miller of Baltimore, who were made to personate leaders of the "Lily Whites" and "Black and Tans," respectively, gave room for witty references to the President's Southern policy.

There were other skits, many topical songs and choruses, and speeches by the guests.

The menu card was a calendar, with each month illustrated with the picture of a prominent guest, whose business or chief personal characteristic was indicated in a rhyme. The menu was:

Cape Cod Specials
Consommé of Chicken, with Quenelles.
Terrapin, Arlington Style.
Saddle of English Mutton, Spinach.
Sweetbreads Croquettes, Green Peas.
Gridiron Punch.
Philadelphia Squabs, roasted, Cheffonade Salad.
Ice Cream Plombiere.
Cigars. Coffee.
Wines.
Sauterne.
Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial.
Apollinaris.

Among the guests were Mr. Morgan, George F. Baker, Robert Bacon, George H. Daniels, C. A. Small of New York; Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad; F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; Melville E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railroad; George W. Ochs of Philadelphia; Joseph Medill McCormick of Chicago, Rokuichiro Masujima, Japanese Counselor of the Embassy; the Russian Ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador; Count von Quadt, Secretary of the German Embassy; Señor Emilio de Ojeda, Minister from Spain; Lord Charles Beresford; Senators Aldrich, Beveridge, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Fairbanks, Hanna, and Kearns; Senators-elect Gorman and Stone; ex-Senator Thurston, Representatives Cannon, Foster, Grosvenor, Heatwole, Hull, Littlefield, Loudenslager, Mercer, and Moody; Govs. Murphy of New Jersey, and Terrell of Georgia; ex-Gov. Crane of Massachusetts, Secretary Cortelyou, Director of the Census Merriam, Rear Admiral Schley, Rear Admiral Bradford, Capt. Cowles, Lieut. Commander Knapp, United States Navy; Major Littleton W. Waller, United States Marine corps; Major Gen. Corbin, and Brig. Gen. Randolph.

GENERAL STAFF BILL PASSED.

Senate Accepts House Measure, Amending It to Take Effect on Gen. Miles's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate today passed the House bill providing for the creation of a general staff of the army, and added as an amendment the bill providing for the retirement with increased rank of officers who served in the civil war. The amendment is in the words of the retirement bill as it was recently reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The text of the staff bill proper was not changed, except that an amendment was added providing that it shall not go into effect until August 15 next. That is the date of the retirement of Gen. Miles, and the amendment was made in deference to his opposition to the measure. The bill already has passed the House, and but for a notice by Senator Ferry that he would ask to have the vote by which the bill was passed reconsidered, it would now go to conference.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Rooms

(Third Floor.)

NEW MODELS OF EARLY SPRING STYLES are shown in

Reception and Evening Gowns, Street and Outing Suits, Riding Habits, etc.,

for which orders can be taken and finished at short notice and at MODERATE COST.

Attention is invited to a choice collection of

Oriental Rugs,

comprising select specimens of FINE PERSIAN RUGS, among which are Kirmanshahs, excellent in design and texture, and of unusually soft color, suitable for Salon or Reception Room, also examples of Tebriz, Saruch, Serape, Herat, Khorasson and other well-known makes, desirable in size, color and design for Halls, Libraries, Dining and Smoking Rooms, etc.

East India and Turkish Rugs,

in exclusive designs and colorings adapted to modern decorations, delicate cream grounds, Rose, Light Green, etc.

In addition to the above, a complete collection of FINE PERSIAN, SHIRVAN and KAZAK RUGS, in small and medium sizes is shown.

Persian Silk Rugs for Decorations and Covers.

Imported White Goods

for Spring and Summer, embracing an assortment of designs in French Plumetis, Embroidered Piqués, Mercerized Madras, Figured Swisses, and Embroidered Mulls.

Also Silk Mulls, India and Renaissance Mulls, Batiste, French Nainsooks, Dimities, Linen Lawns, Persian, Victoria and India Lawns, Organdies and Paris Muslins.

Women's and Men's Gloves

of Glacé and Suède Kidskin, for Street and Dress wear; also of Reindeer, Mocha and Cape, for Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Golfing, etc.; Silk Lined Suède and Mocha Gloves.

ALSO CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

The Marvex Glove in fashionable Street and Evening shades.

For MONDAY, February 2d:

Women's Heavy Walking Gloves,

Suède finish; Tan and Greys; Regular price $1.95, at per pair, $1.00

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Commencing MONDAY, February 2d, a special sale will be held of

Fancy Dress Silks,

15,000 yards at . . per yard, 58c.

COMPRISING A VARIETY OF SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, HAIRLINE STRIPES, PRINTED GRENADINES, ETC.,

FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS, SEPARATE WAISTS AND EVENING WEAR.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

J. & J. SLATER

BOOTMAKERS

ANNUAL SALE

OF

High Class Shoes

FOR

Men, Women and Children

COMMENCES FEBRUARY 2d

BROADWAY, Cor. 25th Street.

ALASKA'S PRESENT NEEDS

Col. Sutherland Discusses Conditions and Legislation.

Mining for Copper in Valdez—Slow Progress of Railroads—The "Jumping" of Claims in Winter.

Better laws for the security of the settler are essential to material improvement of conditions in Alaska, according to Col. W. J. Sutherland, who has returned from a year's sojourn in that Territory, as a mining engineer and operator, and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Political questions," said the Colonel to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "are causing something of a muddle in Alaska, and things have been a good deal mixed since several men have been seeking the office of Territorial Delegate to Congress. It is very important that a wise selection be made in this matter. Alaska needs above all a representative of ability and unquestioned integrity.

"Better protection in their legal rights than is now accorded the people there is necessary, and more adequate facilities to secure titles to property in the towns. If a man wants a homestead or a tract of land, he can take it up, but much of it is needed in Alaska to make a living. It is not nearly so valuable as in Arizona and other Territories.

"There should be changes, too, in the mining laws to conform to the conditions of the country. There should be special legislation providing for a Mining Commissioner, as in British Columbia. The Winters are so severe in Alaska that many men do not stay on their claims to protect them, and when they return at the close of the cold season, find their property has been jumped. While the appointment of a Mining Commissioner would be an innovation of the mining law, it would be a good thing in Alaska, giving owners a clear title to their claims, which could be maintained in the courts.

"Our Government seems to forget that it costs a great deal more to live in Alaska than it does down here. The pay allowed Federal Judges is miserably small, and any mediocre lawyer can make more money in three months than the annual salary of a Judge. Judge Johnson, who was at Juneau, soon discovered that fact, resigned and is now practicing law at Nome.

"The climatic conditions in Alaska are very peculiar. Where the Japanese Current comes in it is very seldom cold along the coast, but four or five miles inland extreme cold prevails. There was little or no snow at Juneau when I left, but at Silver Bow Basin, five miles inland, there was twenty-five feet of snow. On Jan. 6 twenty-five of our men were caught in an avalanche, but we managed to dig them all out and no lives were lost. There is, of course, no placer mining in Winter, but in quartz mining the weather makes little difference, although in many places the ground is frozen from the surface to bedrock. Mining is going on now at Porcupine, Atlin, and Nome, and the snow is not deep except at Porcupine.

"There are few agriculturists in Alaska. The talk that everything can be grown there should be taken with a grain of salt. I am satisfied that no place can grow better lettuce, cabbage, onions, and cucumbers, or, in fact, any truck of low and rapid growth. The days are twenty hours long in the Summer, so that there are no cold nights. But I do not believe that grain, wheat, or oats can be successfully raised. Those products need time to mature. They grow tall enough, but contain little substance. So it is with the grass. Persons owning cows feed them with material obtained in Oregon, Washington, or California because the Alaska grass contains no nourishing strength for milk.

"Many railroads are being built in Alaska—on paper. To see some of the circulars one would expect to find trains running, whereas in some instances surveys have not even been made. Jack Dalton has been laying out trails for the Government, but some of these had to be abandoned.

"I heard reports that 100,000 persons were expected to be in Valdes in March. Valdes contains much copper, but the properties have not been developed and there is not enough to be done there just yet to keep 100 men working for any length of time. That is my candid opinion, regardless of the statements of the steamship companies that there is a great opening at Valdes. There is talk of building a railroad from Valdes to Eagle City, establishing an all-American route to Dawson City.

"My advice is that people should not go to Valdes until the country is developed. If they do, the Government will have to send boats to get them back.

"The Alaska Central is projecting a railway from Resurrection Bay to Rampart City, about 415 miles. F. A. Heinze, the Montana copper man; Gov. McGraw, and Gen. Dickinson are back of it, and it is possible it may be built, if the projectors see the country is worth developing.

"Another railroad is contemplated, from Fidalgo Bay to the Copper River country along the Yukon River to Rampart City. The Copper River country is at the headwaters of the White River, and the Tanana River strikes it about fifteen miles from Fidalgo. This road will be built in stretches of about fifteen miles each. That is, fifteen miles will be first built, and if the revenues warrant it a second fifteen miles will be constructed, and so on as the business demands. There is an abundance of excellent coal in the section. Fidalgo has a fine, land-locked harbor, with about fourteen fathoms of water. It is never frozen over and affords a sure outlet the year round.

"There are magnificent timber forests in that country, too, with an abundance of fir, hemlock, and yellow cedar. Some of the last named grow to a height of more than 200 feet and exceed 15 feet in diameter near the base. The only way this timber land can be acquired is by putting on soldier scrip, and this would cost from $14 to $16 an acre, whereas in Washington State it could be done for $2.50. A man is handicapped by the laws all over Alaska.

"The Government ought to extend the homestead and timber laws to Alaska. Under existing conditions the timber lands are at the mercy of the rich, because the scrip law is only of benefit to men with money. Something should be done for the benefit of the poorer individual.

"Nome is subject to glacial and volcanic action, and a man with little money has no business there. The ground never thaws out to bedrock.

"I am going to head an expedition in April that ought to be very interesting. We will leave Pyramid Harbor for the headquarters of the Tanana and White Rivers, go along the Yukon to Eagle City, and make a thorough examination of the gold and copper sections. We will have about twenty-five men in our party, with fifty horses, fifty mules, plenty of guns, and ammunition. Game is abundant, and the black bear is the only animal not protected by the laws. Each man may kill two grizzlies, two moose, four elk, eight deer, and two mountain sheep. The deer are very thick.

"Alaska promises to be a rich field in the near future with better legislation. Its fisheries are the best to be found. Good coal is abundant all the way from Southeastern Alaska to the Aleutian Islands, while there is any quantity of petroleum of much better quality than has been found in Texas or California.

"While the total population of American Alaska is only about 65,000, including Indians, I should be in favor of creating three Territories there with the respective capitals at Juneau, Nome, and Valdes.

"But before anything else is done there must be legislation to improve conditions."

SOUTH NEED NOT FEAR BLACKS.

Assurance of Bishop Smith, Who Says His People Never Petitioned the President for Social Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—On the eve of his departure for Cuba, where he is to open the first conference on that island of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop C. S. Smith spoke last night in St. James's Church, and touched on the sensational speech attributed to James H. Hayes, in Washington, a few days since. Bishop Smith said in part:

"It is unjust and cruel to hold the masses of negroes responsible for the ravings of Hayes. We are no more responsible for his utterances than are the entire white people in this country for the ravings of Herr Most and Emma Goldman. We ask that our whole people be not made to suffer for the sins of an individual.

"If the President of the United States has erred, let those who say so bring him to account without involving either directly or indirectly the innocent millions of my people. We have not petitioned the President to invite any one to his public functions or to his private table. With that we have nothing to do. We are satisfied to dwell in our homes, eat at our own tables, and enjoy our own society.

"Even the new South has no need to fear that the negro, whether old or young, will resort to wholesale deeds of violence to avenge either fancied or real wrongs. Now, as in the past, we submit our cause to the arbitrament of an eternal and just God, and to the Christian consciences of the intelligent and dominant people of the South."

NEW RAILWAY FOR CHINA.

British-Belgian Syndicate Obtains a Concession for a Line from Hankow to Chin Tu.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 31.—The steamship Victoria brings news from Shanghai that several prominent Chinese officials, on behalf of the British and Belgian syndicate, have obtained a concession for a line of railway from Chin Tu, the capital of Sz-Chuan, to Hankow, where connection will be made with the Hankow-Canton line, to be built by American capital.

Liu Chubeku, the chief concessionaire, is reported to have presented to the Dowager Empress 600,000 taels and to have received in return high official rank.

The proposed line will parallel the Yang-tse River in a general way, but keeping away from the river in many places to avoid engineering difficulties. The natives do not take kindly to the idea, as such a line will divert a large part of the traffic now dependent on the great river.

It is announced in Shanghai that the British-Belgian syndicate will advance 30,000,000 taels for construction purposes, together with 3,000,000 taels for expenses of preliminaries and promotion. The syndicate desires to anticipate the French railway constructors by building another line connecting Burmah and Yun Nan. Newspapers in Peking report that Sir Ernest Satow's visit to England is in connection with these railway concessions.

COPPER PROCESS DECISION.

Owners of Patent Not Entitled to Damages for Alleged Infringement, Says Montana Court.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 31.—Judge Knowles decided in the United States Court to-day that the Manhes process of converting copper mined into commercial copper was merely the bessemer process of converting iron into steel applied to copper, that for that reason the owners of the patent were entitled to no damages from the Boston and Montana Mining Company for alleged infringement on patent.

Practically all the copper mined in the United States is converted by the so-called Manhes process, and for that reason the decision of Judge Knowles is of vast importance. Franklin Farrell and the late Achilles F. Midgeon, to whom the process had been assigned by Manhes, who patented it in 1892, claimed a royalty of $2 a ton on each ton of matter converted by that method. As all the copper mined in the United States since 1892, when the patent was taken out, is indirectly involved, the amount of damages that might have been claimed would approximate more than $2,000,000.

OBJECT TO A MARCONI PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—The authorities of McGill University have written to the Mayor and Council of Montreal to protest against the proposed establishment of a Marconi wireless telegraph plant on Mount Royal.

The letter says that the top of Mount Royal is only seven hundred yards in a straight line from the physical laboratory of McGill, and the establishment of the wireless plant would seriously impair the usefulness of the laboratories, preventing the university from effectively carrying on the important investigations which have been carried on for years.

It is also stated that the operation of such a station at Montreal or its vicinity would increase the danger of fires arising from defective insulation of electric wires all over the city and therefore increase insurance rates.

HORSE KICKED AND MANY DIED.

Animal Broke a Gas Meter and Eleven Horses Were Suffocated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A white horse kicked a hole in a gas meter in Abe Klee & Brothers' boarding stable on Milwaukee Avenue last night. When the employes unlocked the door this morning they found eleven horses dead.

The fumes of the gas were so strong that it was a long time before it was possible to enter the barn and take out the bodies. The white horse had been in the stable for some weeks. No one had noticed that its conduct was bad.

FUGITIVE HIDING IN JAPAN.

William A. Wilson, Who Fled from Manila, May Soon Be Caught.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Information has reached the War Department that William A. Wilson, once disbursing officer of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation at Manila, has been traced to Japan and is now supposed to be in hiding in the interior of that country.

Mr. Wilson disappeared from Manila about Jan. 1 last year, and an examination of his accounts is said to show a discrepancy of about $8,000. He is a native of New York and was appointed to the Manila office in April, 1901.

The authorities at Manila are of opinion that his apprehension is only a question of time.

EXAMINATION PAPERS STOLEN.

Regents' Questions Taken from a Box at a High School.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Somebody stole the box of regents' examination papers from the high school building at Unadilla, this county, this week and placed the faculty in a most embarrassing position.

The papers were received from Albany in a sealed box and carefully locked up by Prof. Barnes of the school. When he went to distribute them to the pupils he could not find them. He telegraphed to Albany and a representative of the regents came to investigate.

A New Kind of Orchid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—What was declared by orchid experts to be the most remarkable plant of the kind ever exhibited in Horticultural Hall was shown there to-day by George Melvin, gardener for Col. Charles Pfaff of South Framingham. It was a single plant of the Oncidium unguiculatum, which had two spikes, each six feet long, bearing flowers in perfect bloom. On one of the spikes were fifty-six blossoms and on the other fifty-eight, making a total of 114 blossoms on the single orchid, which was grown in an eight-inch pan. The award of a silver medal was made by the Plant Committee for the exhibit. The plant was so far ahead of anything of the kind ever seen here that it received the highest award ever given for orchid culture, the silver medal for superior cultivation.

Princeton Game Protectors.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been elected First Vice President of the Princeton Fish and Game Protective Association, and Prof. Ulric Dahlgren has been made President of the organization. The other Vice Presidents are Dr. Henry Van Dyke, M. Taylor Pyne, and Prof. William Libbey. The Secretary and Treasurer is H. L. Robinson.

Instructor at Williams College.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Jan. 31.—Clement Geimer, at present a teacher in a New York high school, has been appointed instructor in German in Williams College. He was graduated at Williams in 1895. After studying two years abroad, he taught two years in Cushing Academy and two at Hobart College.

CANADIAN RAILROAD ABSORBED.

Great Northern Purchased by the Canadian Northern—Grand Trunk May Purchase Both Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—The Canadian Northern Railroad to-day bought the Great Northern Railway of Canada, thus acquiring an important link in the proposed trans-continental line which the Mackenzie and Mann interests are said to be contemplating.

The Great Northern was completed and equipped for traffic in November, 1900. It has a line 225 miles in length and with its connections follows a line almost as direct as the crow flies from Parry Sound, the best harbor on Georgian Bay, to Quebec. It has largely affected the grain-carrying trade from the Great Lakes to the European markets. The route is 800 miles shorter to Liverpool than from Duluth by way of Buffalo and New York.

A branch of the Great Northern already reaches Shawinigan Falls, a power only second to Niagara as a producer of electric force. It also traverses the rich pulp region of Lake St. John, in which millions have been invested by English and American capitalists.

D. D. Mann of MacKenzie & Mann was in the city to-day. He announced that his company would not apply to Parliament for a subsidy for the extension of his road to the Pacific. He believes that the Grand Trunk Pacific people are straining every nerve to prevent the Federal Government from granting any subsidy to the Canadian Northern for this extension, and that they want to obtain his road as part of their proposed trans-continental system because they have discovered that the country north of Lake Winnipeg cannot supply a railway.

This opinion coincides with that of Premier Roblin of Manitoba expressed on Thursday last. The existing lines of the Canadian Northern are heavily mortgaged, and they cannot raise the money for the new roads unless they get a subsidy or a guarantee. Should they fail in either they would practically be forced to sell out to the Grand Trunk Pacific, although they have refused high bids from that company already.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

President Faunce of Brown University Says Church Should Not Shift Responsibility of Moral Training.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—In the course of an address on the Protestant view of moral education before the Twentieth Century Club to-day, Dr. Faunce, President of Brown University, said: "We must do something to get together. Protestant and Catholic, Agnostic and Jew, we must all insist that that which is fundamental shall not be ignored, but the use of the school for the inculcation of dogmatic theology will be in the end harmful to the Church which so uses them.

"We need fairness and toleration, but the narrowest sectarianism is that of the Secularist. People of one faith should not be taxed for the support of any other religion, and no denomination should be hindered in the exercise of its religion or in the bringing up of its children in its own faith. Nevertheless, the Bible in the schools as literature is to be defended. If the dubious moralities of Olympus are read for their literary value, the fundamental moralities of the Bible should not be excluded.

"How long are we to admit to the schools the religion of Greece and Rome and bar by law the Bible because it is a part of the religion of America?

"If in our fatuous fastidiousness we continue to exclude the Bible our descendants will probably see it restored by the disciples of Herbert Spencer and Thomas Hardison.

"Most of all, we must insist that the Church and the home must not shift upon the school the responsibility of all moral training. When disorganized homes and anaemic churches leave to the school the mental and moral training of their children the burden is too great to bear. The school can never replace the Church in its power or the home in its opportunity.

"I would like nothing better than to see, under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club or the National Educational Association," said Dr. Faunce, "a conference of fifteen such men as Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Patton, and Archbishop Ireland, men who differ in their religious views, yet whose fairness of mind make them universally respected, to outline a moral code in the schools that should be a modus vivendi, and which would not involve the slightest surrender of the theological ideas of either."

RAID OVER CAPTAIN'S HEAD.

Central Office Men Take Prisoners in Five Raines Law Hotels.

Detectives from the Central Office, armed with warrants from Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions, went into the East Twenty-second Street precinct early this morning, and over Capt. Fitzpatrick's head raided five Raines law hotels, as alleged disorderly houses, all on Third Avenue between Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street. They got fifteen prisoners, eight women and seven men. The women were locked up for the night in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Capt. Fitzpatrick would not have anything to say as he saw the prisoners brought into his station house, but he looked glum. He knew nothing about the raids until the detectives brought the prisoners around to his station.

RIFLED NEW YEAR'S MAIL.

More Than 500 Packages Opened by Thief at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 31.—More than 500 mail packages sent to the Post Office here were found buried in a lumber yard here this afternoon. Every envelope had been opened, but money orders and checks to the value of several hundred dollars which could not be used without danger of detection were left undisturbed.

The envelopes were rifled of jewelry, cash, and New Year's gifts.

ALARMED AUDIENCE'S ESCAPE.

Fire Under Association Hall, New Rochelle—Oil-Soaked Paper Found.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—In the course of an entertainment in Association Hall last evening fire was discovered in the shoe store of James Gallagher in the ground story. Several women in the audience became excited, but all persons managed to get out safely through a narrow hallway.

The flames were extinguished quickly. The firemen found several shoe boxes that contained tissue paper saturated with oil.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ARRESTED

Accusations of a Detective Against Isaac B. Esberg of Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 31.—Isaac B. Esberg, a Justice of the Peace, is under arrest here on the charges of extortion. He is accused by Detective R. A. Peltier of charging Annie Uhrin $10 for issuing a peace warrant and of taking $12 from Annie Baxarack. One of the women had charged the other with slander.

Esberg denies the charges. Louis Kemony is under arrest on a charge of securing money under false pretenses, and the report is that he has acknowledged that he collected money from the woman for services as interpreter.

Copper Found in North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 31.—Copper has been discovered on the upper waters of the Big Ivy Creek and large mining enterprises to develop it have been projected. It is understood that representatives of mining capitalists have taken options on several tracts of land on which the find is located.

Olympian Games for St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—H. J. Furber, Jr., President of the Olympian Games Association, to-day said of the proposed transfer of the games from Chicago to St. Louis in 1904:

"We have as yet received no official notification from Europe, but there is a strong probability that a transfer to St. Louis will be made.

"In taking the position which it has, the Chicago organization has felt that it should not permit local pride or ambition to stand in the way of the success of an undertaking like the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which, having already received the sanction and support, to the extent of $6,000,000, of the United States Government, is now a National enterprise."

BILLIARD PLAYERS READY

Amateur Tournament Starts To-morrow in Hanover Club.

Stark and Conklin Will Open the Championship Contest—Possibility of Some Professional Matches.

The final details for the amateur billiard championship tournament which is to begin at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, to-morrow night, were arranged last night at a meeting held in the clubhouse. Rules to govern in the various contests were drawn up, and part of the schedule was arranged.

Owing to the illness of Edward Gardner, who won the championship in the clubhouse last year, and a slight injury to the hand of Dr. Mial, one of the players who competed in the Amateur Athletic Union's tournament of a year ago, it was thought a postponement of the tournament might be brought about. Gardner, however, appears to be in fairly good condition now, although he has not quite gotten over the effects of an attack of the grip. He played at the Knickerbocker Academy yesterday, and showed that he was in shape to do himself justice.

C. F. Conklin of Chicago and J. Byron Stark are to play in the opening game to-morrow night. The second game, which is to be played on Tuesday afternoon, is to be between Arthur Townsend and Ferdinand Poggenburg. On Tuesday night Wilson P. Foss and Dr. Mial will compete. No further games were arranged for at the meeting.

Of the original entries seven will compete. Probably the most noted player is Wilson P. Foss, who has held the Amateur Athletic Union's billiard championship of the United States for three years. Dr. Mial is an old Knickerbocker Athletic Club player, who had always rendered a good account of himself in tournaments, while C. F. Conklin is a Chicago player who has competed in most of the Amateur Athletic Union's Class A tournaments held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The other entries are J. Byron Stark, Ferdinand Poggenburg, Arthur Townsend, and Edward Gardner. Stark, Poggenburg, and Townsend have played in this city for years, and they competed in the tournament held last year at the Hanover Club.

While the amateurs are busy, the professionals are looking toward Paris for news of the world's championship tournament that begins in the Grand Hotel on Feb. 14. Maurice Daly was the last of the big fellow to leave New York. Daly has always been an ardent promoter of tournaments, both amateur and professional, and anything that would keep up the interest of the sport he was always interested in. Just before sailing Daly promulgated some plans toward bringing back to this country some of the Frenchmen after the tournament was over in Paris. George Slosson also has the same idea, and he is backed by George Wheelock. With these three men desirous of seeing high-class professional play in New York before the Winter season is over, it is more than likely that the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall will be the scene of some excellent matches either in March or April.

One of the latest things that has cropped out in connection with the ever-popular game of pool is that those who play continuously may receive a reward for their constancy. The new scheme is the giving away of coupons to every player in the open pool game at certain rooms. This is done similar to the manner in which certain tobacco firms issue coupons. The pool player who keeps at the game long enough may at last gather enough coupons together to get him various useful articles; the list issued by one of the rooms states that for 500 one may get a pair of patent leather shoes, for 650 a pair of trousers made to order, for 1,000 an all-wool suit of clothes, for 1,500 a Spring or Winter overcoat, and for 3,000 a solid gold watch. Larger bunches of coupons will draw premiums up to grand pianos.

The New York Amateur Billiard Club has gained a sufficient number of subscribers, and has leased rooms at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. This scheme was made successful by Albro Aikin of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The new club will use the outfit that formerly was at the Cherry Diamond Clubhouse, where billiards proved one of the most popular of the sports. Among the gentlemen associated with Mr. Aikin in bringing about the organization of the Amateur Billiard Club were David J. Burtis, Dr. W. C. Douglas, Howard A. Colby, Dr. A. B. Miller, Thomas S. Kurtz, Edward O. Presby, and Dr George Heywood.

HARVARD WINS AT HOCKEY.

The intercollegiate hockey match between the sevens of Harvard and Columbia, which was played at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, resulted in a victory for the former by five goals to one. The score against Columbia would have been much greater but for the fine work of Van Bermuth in goal, who saved time after time when the Harvard forwards appeared to have the net at their mercy. But apart from the work of the Columbia goalkeeper, the display by both teams was below the average even of college hockey.

Several of the players on both sides found difficulty in retaining their equilibrium on skates even when no opponent was near, and every one appeared to be so overcome by nervousness that the majority of the passes were made directly to one of the other side. The few attempts at team play were made by Harvard, yet in each of the half dozen cases in which two men of the same side collided and went down, the impetuous ones wore crimson sweaters.

If the game was rough, it was not of intention, for little ill-feeling was shown, yet more body checking and wild slugging was indulged in than has been seen at the rink this season in a college game.

The roughness began directly after the face-off, and within two minutes Wolff was knocked out in a scrimmage near the Harvard goal, and play had to be stopped for a short time. Upon resuming, Harvard had a little the better of matters, and although neither team work nor good individual play was attempted, the puck was kicked, shoved, and slugged through a succession of scrimmages to the mouth of the Columbia goal, where Souther batted it through. On top of this reverse Columbia had to contend against odds, for Akin was sent to the side immediately afterward for tripping. Nevertheless, the wearers of the blue and white put considerable steam, if not quite so much science, into their game, and during the two minutes of Akin's absence had rather the better of the argument.

But with both teams again at full strength, Harvard again swarmed around the Columbia goal. Three times Van Bermuth cleared cleverly, but at last Lovering picked the puck from a scrimmage, and getting a chance shot hard from the right. Van Bermuth partially saved again, but Souther swept down on him and scored again for Harvard.

Harvard would have added to the score within half a minute later, but for another splendid save by the Columbia goalkeeper, who passed out to Akin. The latter gave the rubber to Hecker, who sent in the first attempt for Columbia, but Litchfield turned the puck aside, and for the next minute the Columbia goal was again in danger. Then Akin got away on the right, and, not attempting to dribble too far, sent in a high left, which completely beat the Harvard goalkeeper and lodged in the net.

The Cambridge team quickly retaliated, Lovering scoring on this occasion. Before the end of the half, both Lovering, Foster, and Souther tried again, but in each case Van Bermuth was equal to the call on him and saved cleverly.

The second half had been in progress only one minute when Foster forced the puck through for Harvard from a scrimmage in front of their opponents' goal. Two minutes later, the same player made a short run on the left and passed to Souther, who scored the fifth goal for Harvard.

The remainder of the game consisted of a succession of scrimmages, during which several sticks were broken, and one or two skyscraping lifts by one or the other of the men at point, which caused the puck to strike the roof of the building once or twice. Toward the close Columbia took a brace, and Harvard tired a trifle; but, although Cooke, who had replaced Wolff in the second half, sent in one good shot, no further scoring resulted. The line-up:

Harvard, 5.	Position.	Columbia, 1.
Litchfield	Goal	Van Bermuth
Carr	Point	Benedict
Clothier	Cover point	H. Duden
Foster	Forward	Akin
Souther	Forward	W. Duden
Lovering	Forward	Hecker
McLeod	Forward	Wolff, Cooke

Goals scored—Souther, (3,) Lovering, Foster, and Akin. Referee—Gus Hornfeck, New York A. C. Goal Umpires—W. B. Stern, Columbia, and H. Stern, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WRESTLING BOUT A DRAW

Match Between Piening and Jenkins Stopped at Midnight.

Science and Skill Displayed by Both Contestants—Large Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland and John Piening of this city, two of the leading wrestling experts in their respective styles, catch-as-catch-can and Graeco-Roman, wrestled for two hours and ten minutes in Madison Square Garden last night, and at midnight, when the police stopped the bout, the referee called the contest a draw.

The men were matched for two out of three falls, mixed style, and as Piening is a Graeco-Roman expert, he chose that style, as he won that right on the toss of a coin. Both men were trained to the hour and were fairly matched as to weight. They certainly gave a very clean exhibition, and for cleverness, endurance, and a total absence of brutality the contest was by far superior to anything of its kind which has been seen in this city.

Jenkins would have gained a fall if catch-as-catch-can rules had governed the first part of the match, but Piening surprised every one by his clever work, offensive and defensive, and, try as he did to the very limit of his ability, Jenkins was unable to gain any advantage over the local man.

Acting Inspector Walsh and Police Captain Miles O'Reilly, who had a large force of police in the garden, stopped the bout at midnight so as to prevent any infraction of the Sunday laws, and while the large assemblage of spectators felt disappointed they filed out of the Garden without any disorder or demonstration of dissatisfaction.

At 9:50 o'clock Jenkins and Piening shook hands, and Referee Bothner cautioned them as to violations of the rules. After a few passes Jenkins secured a neck hold and forced Piening to the mat. Then he got a double Nelson on the "Butcher Boy," but the latter broke and sprang to his feet, but Jenkins slammed him back again on the mat with a waist lock. Jenkins then went on the defensive for a little while, but soon broke loose again when Piening attempted a double Nelson.

Jenkins again went on the defensive, and remained so for fully ten minutes. The Cleveland man was perfectly cool, and it was evident that he was permitting Piening to work himself so that he might waste strength in doing so. Jenkins tried three times for a neck hold, but failing, still remained underneath. Piening attempted a double Nelson hold, then a half Nelson, both of which Jenkins broke, and then, after twenty minutes had expired, Jenkins began aggressive tactics, but after he secured a hammer-lock on Piening the latter rolled off the mat, and the men were ordered to move to the centre.

Piening broke a double Nelson and then Jenkins almost had him over on a half Nelson when, by a dexterous movement, Piening got free again. Jenkins, who is used to the catch-as-catch-can style, came very nearly losing on a foul as he twice attempted to gain a crotch hold, but quickly remembered that he had to confine himself to Graeco-Roman holds, all of which are above the waist. After failing with a waist lock and half Nelson combined Jenkins desisted and both men arose to their feet.

They sparred for three minutes for a hold, and Jenkins got one first, sending Piening down with a neck hold. Then he picked up Piening with a body hold and threw him again heavily. Jenkins worked for a hammerlock, but missed it and Piening got on top. He lifted Jenkins with a body hold, but let him fall again without any advantage. Piening got a double Nelson then, but Jenkins threw back his head and broke the hold with ease. Piening forced Jenkins halfway over with a bar-lock, but the Cleveland man twisted out of it safely. When they had struggled for one hour they alternated in attack and defense, after which they got to their feet again as the timekeepers announced that seventy-five minutes had expired.

Once more Piening was forced down, but he got to his feet again, although Jenkins retained a body hold, with which he brought Piening to his knees again. For another quarter of an hour Jenkins tried every possible move to gain a good hold, but all to no purpose, and during the following fifteen minutes he remained on the defensive, although whenever he wanted to he easily forced Piening underneath.

The struggle had become monotonous at the end of two hours, and it was evident that neither man was capable of throwing the other at this style of work, and they still were straining every muscle when the police put a stop to the bout at midnight and Referee George Bothner declared the bout a draw.

Preceding the meeting of the big men four bouts of lesser importance were decided. The first of these was at catch-as-catch-can style between "Nick" Elliott of this city and Louis Whistler, the "strong boy" of Brooklyn. Elliott won handily, gaining two straight falls.

Elliott was the aggressor at the beginning, but Whistler forced him to defensive work within a minute. Elliott had no difficulty in breaking from a leg hold, and soon secured a crotch hold on Whistler from which he gained the first fall in 8:20. After a brief interval Elliott went in and quickly got a quarter Nelson, which he improved to a double Nelson on his opponent, and threw him easily in 4:50, winning the match.

A pair of Lilliputian wrestlers, Leonhardt and Kelly of Newark, then went on the mat in a catch-as-catch-can bout. Neither of the lads seemed to be over twelve years of age, but each of them was well drilled in the fine points of the game. Leonhardt won the first fall with a roll to a pinfall, but Kelly got the next with a bar lock and the bout was declared a draw.

In a Graeco-Roman bout, which followed between the heavy-weights, John Kammerer of this city and Gus Holtz of Brooklyn, Kammerer, after losing the first fall, gained the other two and won, using a hammer lock and a half-Nelson in each instance. The last of the preliminary bouts was also a catch-as-catch-can affair in which Kanetez Idone defeated J. Martin. After Martin had gained one fall with a hammer lock, the Italian expert speedily threw his opponent twice with a similar hold.

CLOSE FINISH AT POOL.

Burns Wins in a Remarkable Finish in the Brooklyn Tournament.

Weston and Burns were the winners last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy. Weston beat Wenrick rather easily, 125 to 88; but the second game between Burns and Smith had the most remarkable finish of the entire tournament thus far. The match ran along very evenly, although Burns began by pocketing all the balls in the first frame. At the end of the sixteenth frame, Burns had 13 to go and Smith only 4. Smith had the first shot, and broke the balls, leaving a very difficult combination. Burns succeeded in pocketing a ball from a hard shot, and then kept going until he ran out his entire 13, winning the match. The scores of the two games:

Weston—14 12 15 15 7 6 8 10 4 2 13 [illegible] Total, 125; scratch, 1; high run, 25.

Wenrick—0 3 0 2 8 15 5 10 12 2 [illegible] Total, 88; scratches, 6; high run, 25.

Burns—15, 7, 10, 5, 1, 15, 2, 2, 0, 15, 1, 14, 2, 0, 11, 5, 13. Total, 125. Scratches, 2. High run, 16.

Smith—0, 7, 4, 3, 14, 6, 12, 13, 14, 6, 14, 1, 12, 7, 4, 10, 0. Total, 121. Scratches, 3. High run, 15.

The standing of players is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Stofft	6	0	Rogers	3	4
Weston	6	1	Smith	2	5
Sneden	5	2	Kirkland	4	4
Wenrick	3	4	Burns	4	4
Ward	4	3	Hamber	0	7

Schedule of games for this week is: Monday—Sneden vs. Hamber, Stofft vs. Ward; Tuesday—Rogers vs. Sneden, Wenrick vs. Smith; Wednesday—Weston vs. Ward, Stofft vs. Wenrick; Thursday—Smith vs. Kirkland; Rogers vs. Hamber; Friday—Stofft vs. Weston.

NEW YORK FENCERS WON.

Mercury Foot Foil Experts Beat Fencer's Club and Philadelphia Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Three fencing teams, representing the New York Athletic Club, New York Fencers' Club, and the Philadelphia Fencers' Club, competed in a triangular tourney to-night for the E. L. Hawkins trophy, which was won by the New York Athletic Club team, defeating the New York Fencers' Club representatives in the preliminary round by the score of 6 bouts to [illegible] and the local team in the final round by the score of 5 bouts to 1.

The tourney was conducted under the rules of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, with foils.

The winning club was represented by Dr. Graeme Hammond, William E. Heintz, and Charles Bothner; the New York Fencers' Club by Charles Tatham, Langdon Ewing, and A. Vanse Post.

Dr. Hammond of the New York Athletic Club exhibited the best form, and showed fine judgment of distance, both in attack and defense. His parries were superbly timed, and his thrusts were made with unerring aim. Mr. Heintz was the weak spot in the Mercury Foot trio, losing both bouts sacrificed by his team.

The New York teams fenced first, and the winner met the local trio. The New York Athletic Club won both bouts, losing a solitary game in each, owing to the combined weakness of Heintz and the stubborn defense and aggressive work displayed by Ewing of the New York Fencers and Kohler of the local team.

TRIAL CONTESTS.

N. Y. A. C.		N. Y. F. C.
Hammond	Beat	Tatham
Heintz	Lost to	Irving
Bothner	Beat	Post
Hammond	Beat	Irving
Heintz	Beat	Post
Bothner	Beat	Tatham
Hammond	Beat	Post

FINAL CONTESTS.

N. Y. A. C.		Philadelphia F. C.
Bothner	Beat	Kohler
Heintz	Beat	Hawkins
Hammond	Beat	Brinton
Bothner	Beat	Hawkins
Heintz	Beat	Brinton
Hammond	Beat	Kohler
Bothner	Beat	Brinton
Heintz	Lost to	Kohler
Hammond	Beat	Hawkins

Scorer—Charles D. Goodham, N. Y. A. C.

Women's Dept.

A large business necessitates carrying a large stock. It is unusually large now, but when stock-taking time comes merchandise doesn't count for much. Our annual inventory takes place next week, and right now is a great money-saving opportunity.

All of our surplus stock to be sold regardless of cost or value!

250 Walking Skirts, 7-gore flare, variety of cloths, Value 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00,

At 2.75 and 4.75

75 Dress Skirts of extra fine quality Cheviot, 9-gore full flare, made over a fitted guaranteed taffeta drop skirt,

Value 19.50, at 10.00

75 Dress Skirts of French voile, new overskirt effect, trimmed with taffeta bands and open work trimming, made over extra fine full drop skirt of taffeta,

Value 29.50, at 15.00

Exceptional bargains in Tan Coats

At	3.95,	5.00,	7.50,	10.00,	12.50,	15.00,	19.50
Value	10.00,	15.00,	25.00,	30.00,	35.00,	40.00,	65.00

All of our remaining Stock of Winter Coats, including Velours, in all lengths, at proportionately reduced prices.

Persian Lamb Coats

At	57.50,	75.00,	89.50,	125.00
Value	100.00,	150.00,	175.00;	250.00

150 Dress Suits, of Cheviots, best quality French Broadcloth, Venetians and mixtures, most of them over fine silk drop skirts,

Value 25.00, 30.00, 35.00, 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 55.00 at 16.50 & 19.75

No C. O. D. No Alterations.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Broadway and 13th Street.

JANUARY GAINS.

The New York Times printed 519,787 agate lines of advertising in January, 1903, and made a greater gain, compared with the same month last year, than any other New York morning newspaper.

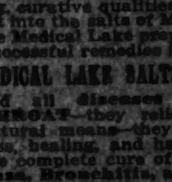
GAIN OVER JANUARY, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,	94,349 agate lines gain.
Second morning newspaper	85,276 " " "
Third " "	58,939 " " "
Fourth " "	44,639 " " "
Fifth " "	6,497 " " "
Sixth " "	5,305 " " "
Seventh " "	4,128 " " "

AN AVERAGE GAIN OF TEN COLUMNS PER DAY

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."



Thos. A. Edison says:

"YOU CAN'T BEAT NATURE."

That is truth itself—those great healing, curative qualities which nature has put into the salts of Medical Lake make the Medical Lake preparations the most successful remedies in the world.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS CURE CATARRH and all diseases of NOSE and THROAT—they relieve and cure by natural means—they are safe, harmless, healing, and have done more for the complete cure of Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles than any other remedy ever sold in this or other countries. 25c., 50c., $1.00 a box, at drug stores.

INDIAN HEAD BRAND ONLY GENUINE.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO., 156 Nassau St., New York and Spokane, Wash.

MERIT, is what sells OLD CROW RYE

It is a STRAIGHT Whiskey, and cannot be equalled.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1900

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

A 21 and 26 ft. gasoline launch at half price; also new and second-hand gasoline engines at big discounts. Edward Oswald, Syracuse, N. Y.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 59th St., Brooklyn.

Carnegie Relief Fund Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Andrew Carnegie is planning to extend his relief fund for employes to all of the mines and mills that have been acquired by the United States Steel Corporation. Originally it applied only to his own enterprises.

TENEMENT LAW DEFENDED

Commissioner De Forest Talks of the Work of His Department.

Objects to the Amendments Proposed in Senator Marshall's Bill—Believes Improvements Have Paid.

Commissioner De Forest appeared before the East Side Civic Club at 548 Grand Street last evening to tell of the workings of the Tenement House Department under the new charter. He sounded a note of warning and said that attacks were being made on the foundation of tenement house reform by legislation at Albany. He advised organization and protest against the amendments which it is proposed to make to the law by the bill introduced by Senator Marshall.

"Under the new tenement house law," he said, "500 structures have been put up in the five boroughs and 1,300 old buildings have been altered. There is not a single room which has not more light. The improvements protect the people against disease.

"The construction and alterations of buildings under the new law have proved a good investment for the landlords in most instances. One building was called to my attention in which the landlord made substantial improvements in the sanitary arrangements of his house and raised the rents $1.50 on each tenant. The people were more than satisfied to pay the increased rent for the improvements.

"Since this department has been organized we have had 4,000 complaints. Some landlords have complained about certain orders for changes in buildings, and all their troubles have been charged to the new Tenement House law. For the first time in the history of the city a specific department has been charged with improving the conditions in tenement houses.

"The result is that laws which have been ignored for twenty or thirty years are now being enforced, and the landlords complain. Every one knows about the law prohibiting stables on the same lot with a tenement house, which has been in effect for many years, yet one landlord when ordered to remove the nuisance complained bitterly against the new law."

The Commissioner explained how many of the old tenements of the east side were giving way to modern dwellings and said that the sanitary conditions of the old structures were being improved greatly.

"We are face to face with legislation this year which aims at the fundamental principles of the tenement house law," he continued. "Tenement house reform is facing the most serious situation it has had to meet at Albany. The great bulk of the people who are proposing the radical changes do so for narrow reasons, and they are not acting in the interests of the city or the people. Many of these men may be actuated by good motives, but numbers of them are desirous of selling building materials or are speculative builders, who want to rush construction to make the money without any idea of helping the city or the tenants.

"I don't say that the tenement house law is perfect, but the best legal talent has been at work on the matter. The persons who advocate the change in the tenement house law to take houses for three or four families out of its supervision are striking at the very foundation of tenement house regulation. I am sorry that the word tenement house has become so general in use. It is connected with uncleanliness and bad surroundings, and it would be better if the law applied to multiple dwellings."

The Commissioner told of the difficulties of carrying out all of the provisions of the law with a small staff of Inspectors in so short a time, and asked those present to ask him questions.

The first was why the Tenement House Department allowed servants and janitors to live in the cellars of houses, when the occupancy of cellars was prohibited to tenants. The Commissioner replied that the evil, when it became distinctly unsanitary, was under the control of the Health Department. He said also that it was a question whether the public would sanction any law which would direct how people should be housed in a private dwelling.

In the discussion Commissioner De Forest took the ground that the landlords' interests were not paramount, but that the health and good interests of the city were more to be considered, although he said that under the new law the landlords had found improvements to pay.

"Why is it, then, that the landlords are opposed to the Tenement House Department?" an east side land owner asked. "If it is good business for them, why are they all against the law?"

Commissioner De Forest replied that he was convinced that the law had been a success, and that the health of the people had been improved, and that they had been given better accommodations in tenements.

"There is another consideration outside of the money making for the landlord," he said. "It is the healthy conditions which make more healthy people."

A questioner wanted to know whether the Tenement House Department was going to wait for complaints before remedying nuisances. The Commissioner replied that arrangements were being made for inspections periodically, and that the question had been discussed fully and would be carried out as soon as the officials of the department could complete the most pressing work which has burdened them.

The question was asked also whether the tenement house law would not congest the old and cheaper tenements because of the inability of the poor people to pay the rents asked in the tenements put up under the new law.

The Commissioner said that the improvements in the rapid transit system and the bridges across the East River would probably solve that problem and give the people a chance to get homes where land is cheaper. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Commissioner for his "entertainment and lecture."

ENGINEER DAVIS'S STORY.

The Version Given by a Policeman—Three More Funerals Held in Plainfield.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 31.—George W. Young, an officer of the Westfield police, has made the following statement to Prosecutor English, which the latter gave out to-day:

"When I went to the wreck I was going to place Engineer Davis under arrest. The engineer said: 'I expected the light to turn white every minute.' He also said that he left Jersey City eighteen minutes late. He was informed he had a clear track and was told to run into Philadelphia on time. He asked for Sam and was told that he was all right. He said:

"'I mean the fireman.' Some one said he was all right, and Davis replied, 'Thank God for that.'

"'I saw the red light,' went on Engineer Davis, 'and expected it to turn to white, but it never did turn white.'

"He was conscious, and he was torn open. We put rags around him and bandaged him up.

"This is my first statement. I have not heard a statement of any railroad official. No one was by the engineer at the time but myself. He had a pair of buckskin gloves on. He kept asking for Sam. I asked him who Sam was, and he replied: 'He was my fireman.'"

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 31.—There are still nine victims of Tuesday's wreck on the New Jersey Central Railroad in the Muhlenberg Hospital. It was said at the hospital this morning that all were doing well, and it was hoped that all would recover. Fireman McCarthy of the Philadelphia flier, who was very low for a time, is now improving. The others are also making favorable progress.

The funerals of three more victims of the wreck were held to-day. Services were held this morning at his home for Edgar W. Williams, a New York lawyer, who resided in East Sixth Street, Plainfield. Mr. Williams was thirty years old. He acted as private secretary to Dr. H. K. Carroll of the Porto Rican Commission. He leaves a wife and one child.

Services were held this afternoon for Thomas Adam Cuming, thirty years old, of Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, and Harold W. Tomlinson, thirty-two years old, of Virden Street. Mr. Cuming was in the real estate business in New York City. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Tomlinson leaves a wife and two children. The funeral of Harvey Patterson of Dunellen will take place to-morrow. Sermons on the disaster will be preached in most of the churches here to-morrow.

Sultan of Maciu Is Dead.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—The Sultan of Maciu is dead from cholera. He resisted the entry of the American troops into Lauso and was defeated at Maciu.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Many Bankers Attend the Institution's Dinner—$50 Gold Pieces for Employes.

The officers and Trustees of the Corn Exchange Bank celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the bank with a banquet at Sherry's last night, and by presenting to every employe of the institution yesterday morning a corncob in which was a fifty-dollar gold piece.

President William A. Nash presided at the banquet, which was largely attended by banking men. At the guests' table with the President wer Joseph C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Frederick D. Kilburn, W. A. Davis, John S. Wise, F. T. Martin, S. W. Marlor, Hirman R. Smith, S. M. Griswold, R. Delafield, J. T. Gwathmey, Stephen Baker, Rudolph Keppler, H. W. Cannon, James Stillman, E. Fielding, T. T. Baer, E. Burgess, D. Bingham, William Sherer, P. B. O'Sullivan, C. H. Fancher, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, Lawrence Dunham, DeW. C. Falls, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, A. C. Judson, and A. Williams. The menu of the dinner was as follows:

Huitres.
Potage Ambassadeur.
Olives. Radis. Celeri. Amandes.
Aiguillettes de Bass Rayee Dieppoise.
Selle d'Agneau Richelieu.
Jambon de Virginie aux Epinards.
Canard Canvasback.
Hominy. Celeri Mayonnaise.
Glace Fantaisie.
Gateaux. Fromage.
Fruit.
Café.
Vins
Laubenheimer. Romanee 1881.
G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut '92. Apollinaris.

President Nash reviewed the history of the bank, asserting that the institution had made two contributions to banking, the loaning of money on warehouse receipts or bills of lading, and the principle of branch banking. He concluded as follows:

"During the past two or three months much of the old-time reverence for bankers has revived under the stimulus of high rates. On entering our offices the borrower has removed his hat and left his half-smoked cigar on some resting place outside of the office. Of course with the return of easy money we all expect to see them enter full-helmeted and puffing away in blissful forgetfulness of the days when money was high. The great competition in banking accounts for the decay of the prestige of bank officers."

Others who spoke were Joseph C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. Mackay, F. D. Kilburn, W. A. Avis, and John S. Wise.

CLASH OF MINERS' INTERESTS.

John Mitchell's Testimony for Anthracite Men Quoted Against the Bituminous Men, Who Want More Pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—At the open session of the bituminous coal miners and operators' joint wage conference to-day the Scale Committee made a formal report, setting forth that on the preliminary vote yesterday the operators voted unanimously not to grant the increase in wages or changes in standards of mining that were demanded by the miners.

Several operators addressed the conference, giving reasons why the increase demanded should not be granted. Testimony given before the Strike Commission was quoted by the speakers to show that the conditions in the bituminous fields are better than those in the anthracite field.

President Mitchell's testimony was repeated as proof of this argument. Mr. Mitchell replied that while he had said that the bituminous miners were faring better than the anthracite men, his testimony could not be made to apply generally, nor could it be shown that the average pay per capita was much better than that in the hard coal mines.

The entire matter was referred back to the Scale Committee, which will meet Monday morning.

GAS STOCK HOLDERS SUE.

Charge That Directors of Four Boston Companies Have Fraudulently Withheld Dividends.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Joseph E. Doherty and Thomas J. Egan, in behalf of themselves and other stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, brought a bill in equity in the Superior Court to-day against the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and others, with a view of having the four Boston gas companies ordered to met the sinking fund requirements and interest of the United Gas bonds and turn over the excess to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware.

Damages were placed at $10,000,000, and the writ for that amount was the largest ever issued in this State. It was given to Deputy Sheriff Kelly to serve, but later counsel concluded to abandon that course, and took out a subpoena that will be served on the parties.

The plaintiffs allege that the Directors of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State Gas Companies of Massachusetts have withheld fraudulently dividends and profits earned by the companies which should have been paid to satisfy the sinking fund requirements and interests on the United Gas bonds.

The bill will be heard next Tuesday before Judge Richardson. Counsel agreed on a hearing at that time, so no order of notice was issued. The case will come up on a prayer for a temporary injunction.

CHICAGO SELLS CHEAP COAL.

Cannot Meet the Demands of Those Eager to Buy Bituminous.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The distribution of bituminous coal at cost price by the city was begun to-day. Hundreds of persons, mainly women, gathered at the City Collector's office, and at the various points of distribution throughout the city, and it was demonstrated early in the day that the estimate of 150 tons a day would prove inadequate to meet the demands.

A hurried consultation resulted in the restricting of the amount sold to each person to one half ton, instead of a ton as originally planned. It is estimated that 1,200 tons would be required to meet the demands of the first day's applicants. The scale of prices ranges from $2.20 to $2.35 per half ton.

"We cannot meet the demand fully," said Commissioner of Public Works Blocki, but with the 200 tons we have daily we can relieve absolute distress. Doubtless we could get an adequate supply if the railroads could deliver it to us."

To Increase United Gas Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Board of Directors of the United Gas Improvement Company, at its meeting to-day, decided to ask the stockholders of the company to approve an increase in the capital stock of 30 per cent. of the present issued stock, or 160,000 shares, with a par value of $50 a share. The present capital stock of the company amounts to $28,725,000.

COLUMBIA-BARNARD DEBATE.

Proposed Test of the Oratorical Powers of Men and Women.

An innovation in intercollegiate debating is being proposed by the Philolixian Society of Columbia University in the plan to hold a debate with the young women of Barnard College. George H. Butler, Jr., President of Philolixian, is the originator of the plan, and it is his opinion that the debate will be valuable as forming a basis of comparison between the oratorical and argumentative powers of man and woman.

The subject has not been broached to Dean Laura D. Gill of Barnard, whose permission is necessary before the young women can enter into any agreement for the contest.

COLUMBIA'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY.

The authorities of Columbia University are considering the subject of celebrating next year the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution by the charter granted by King George II. to King's College, in the City of New York.

The University Council has appointed a committee, consisting of Dean J. Howard Van Amring of the college, Dean Robert Simpson Woodward of the School of Pure Science, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of the Latin department, and Prof. Munroe Smith of the School of Political Science, to report upon the advisability of holding anniversary exercises.

A NEW JEWISH THEATRE

The Grand a Large and Up-to-Date Structure.

To be Opened This Week with a Musical Comedy Entitled "Zion"—City Officials Invited.

The first theatre in New York ever erected expressly and exclusively for foreign-speaking Jewish patronage of the better class will open its doors Thursday night. Other playhouses, such as the Thalia and the People's, not built for the Jews, have been leased, and, as everybody knows, one may hear in these houses plays in Yiddish any day in the week, but the house to be opened Thursday is brand new.

The theatre is called the Grand, and stands, a handsome white stone structure—of the Renaissance style now prevailing in playhouses—at the corner of Chrystie and Grand Streets. It was built for and is owned by a stock company (the Grand Theatre Company) of which the business manager is Louis S. Gottlieb.

Within, the theatre is decorated in red and old gold, and provides with its orchestra floor and three balconies for the seating of 1,700 people. The theatre is, therefore, a very large one, so far as seating capacity is concerned, while each floor is provided with lobbies, cloak rooms, and smoking rooms of unusual size—all, like the auditorium, decorated in prevailing tones of red and gold. In spite, too, of the number of seats, the view of the stage from almost any part of the house is good.

The boxes on either side the stage upon the orchestra floor and in the first and second balconies are four in number, and are especially roomy, with a pleasing absence of the dove-cote effect common in proscenium boxes, and the objectionable drapery which so often offends the eye in theatres of much greater pretension. The last gallery also has boxes, but the topmost tier is like those "tea trays in the sky" at the Criterion and some other playhouses on Broadway—a place which affords only a view of the top of the actors' heads. It is notable, also, that the house is well provided with exits, while the manager claims for it a very perfect system of ventilation. The stage is equipped with a counterbalance system of weights running in guides—a labor-saving device for lifting and shifting scenery, which the stage manager says is not used elsewhere in New York.

Mr. Gottlieb said yesterday that the purpose of his company was to furnish dramatic entertainment for the better class of east side Jews, who still find it easier to listen to plays in "Jewish-German," as he expressed it, or Yiddish, than to plays in English. The entertainments he will offer will not differ greatly from those at the Thalia, but he designs to provide a sort of family theatre that many people who do not go to the Bowery theatres will patronize. For his opening Thursday night the bill is a musical comedy with a name to the Gentile mind hardly suggestive of comedy. "Zion" the play is called, and deals, by all accounts, with the Babylonian captivity and wanderings of certain persons Jerusalemward. The piece was written for the Grand Theatre Company by Joseph Lateiner, and the music is the composition of Louis Freidsell.

Mr. Gottlieb expects to make his opening a great event on the lower east side. Among the guests of the house that night will be the Aldermen and Assemblymen from that quarter of the city, and Mayor Low also has been invited to attend.

'MARY MAGDALENE' SUPPRESSED

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Theatrical circles here are excited by the action of the Public Censor of Berlin in forbidding the production of Paul Heyse's "Mary Magdalene" upon the ground that it is founded on a biblical subject.

At a meeting of university professors held at Kiel indignation at the Censor's action was expressed.

WOMAN 'CELLO PLAYER BARRED.

According to information furnished by Arnold Dolmetsch, who is giving in New York lecture-concerts of old music, the Musical Union of this city declares that a woman cannot play a 'cello, and therefore has forbidden Sam Franko to play with Mr. Dolmetsch in case Mabel Johnston, his assistant, plays.

The point was raised previous to the orchestral concert which Mr. Franko gave last Tuesday at Daly's. The music rendered treated of the eighteenth century, and therefore Mr. Dolmetsch was invited to take part. The latter thought that he would use his usual assistants, Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch and Miss Mabel Johnston. Miss Johnston plays the viola da gamba.

But the union informed Mr. Franko that Miss Johnston could not play with him, since this viola resembled a 'cello, and, according to its laws, no union member could play with a woman who played this instrument. Miss Johnston did not play.

Arnold Dolmetsch will give a lecture-concert of old music at Association Hall, Brooklyn, to-morrow night.

STORMY POOLROOM SUIT.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Herbert W. Knight, special examiner of the Supreme Court heard testimony to-day in an action brought by Edward L. J. Looney of New York to have set aside an order of arrest issued against him because he had failed to satisfy a judgment of $800 obtained against him by James McGarrigle, a coachman, of Morristown. McGarrigle, a coachvanced the money, he claimed, to be put in a drug store. Looney claims he advanced it to be put in a poolroom run by John P. Collins; that the place proved a failure, as it was closed by the authorities, and that McGarrigle then "squealed" and brought suit.

When Looney failed to satisfy a judgment that McGarrigle had obtained for the amount he had him arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Looney furnished bail and then applied to Justice Garretson for an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be set aside. It was on this that testimony was taken to-day.

William P. Burns, a telegraph operator, testified that he had worked in a poolroom in Warren Street, New York, which was run by Mr. Collins, and that McGarrigle was continually there.

Collins testified that he had run a poolroom on Hudson Street, and that when he was forced to change the location to Warren Street through Jerome's activity, he wanted a partner with $1,000 capital to invest. He told Looney and the latter subsequently introduced McGarrigle, who, he said, put up the required amount, and knew he was putting it into a poolroom.

When Looney took the stand he declared that Elmer King, counsel for McGirrigle, had a grudge against him, Looney, and was working it out by taking McGarrigle's case. King admitted he had a grudge against Looney, but said it was because he had robbed his mother-in-law of $4,500.

"You're a liar!" shouted Looney, "and you know it. If you repeat at Morristown what you have said about me, it will be the last time you will ever say it."

Examiner Knight had much difficulty in keeping order while the hearing was going on. It was not concluded.

Secretary of St. Peter's Killed.

ROME, Jan. 31.—Mgh. Felix de Neckere, Secretary of St. Peter's, fell down the stairs of his residence to-day, fractured his skull, and died on the spot. Mgr. de Neckere was Secretary of the Congregation for the Fabric of St. Peter's. This congregation was founded to have charge and take care of the administration and preservation of St. Peter's and matters relating to pious bequests, &c. The Prefect of the congregation is Marianus, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.

The Francis H. Leggett Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 31.—The lumber steamship Francis H. Leggitt was launched at the shipyard to-day at 11 o'clock. The vessel is being built for the Hammond Lumber Company of San Francisco, Cal., and will ply in the redwood lumber trade along the California coast. Mrs. Archer M. Huntingdon, daughter of the President of the company, was the sponsor, and broke a bottle of wine upon the prow of the vessel. On the ways vacated by the Leggitt the keel for the battleship Louisiana, sister ship of the Connecticut, will be laid in a few days.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

John Carstensen and William J. Wilgus Made Fourth and Fifth Vice Presidents of the Road.

By the creation of two new Vice Presidencies, announced yesterday, an important change has been made in the organisation of the New York Central Railroad. Heretofore the men who have now been created Vice Presidents were under the jurisdiction not of the President of the company direct, but of officials subordinate to him. Under the new arrangement these newly appointed Vice Presidents will not only report to the President direct, but they will have a much wider sphere of authority, consequently of responsibility, and incidentally of credit for achievements. This system is practically the same as that which has been in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad with great success for several years.

The changes were made at a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday, and will go into effect to-day. The changes are as follows:

John Carstensen has been appointed Fourth Vice President, with offices in this city, to have general supervision of the accounting department and such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the President, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee. Mr. Carstensen was born in 1854 in this city. He was educated at the Cayuga Lake Academy and at the Alexander Military Institute at White Plains. In 1871 he entered the employ of the New York Central as an office boy. He gradually worked his way up until some years ago he was appointed Controller. This position of Controller has been abolished and Marshall L. Bacon has been appointed Auditor, with office in this city. He will have supervision of disbursement, freight, passenger, and general accounts.

Another appointment, and which is considered by railway men of greater importance to the future of the New York Central, is that of William J. Wilgus as Fifth Vice President, with offices in this city, to have, under the direction of the President, general charge and supervision of all construction work; to assist the Third Vice President in matters pertaining to maintenance of way and structures, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the President, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Wilgus has heretofore been Chief Engineer of the road. He was born in 1865 in Buffalo. He was graduated from the Buffalo High School and took up a course in civil engineering at Buffalo and a correspondence course at Cornell University. He entered railway service in 1885 as a rodman and draughtsman. His advancement was rapid.

After varied experiences in the field he became in 1890 Division Engineer of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, but in 1891 he took up the study of electrical appliances and apparatus in Chicago. He was then resident engineer in charge of construction of the Union Terminal Railway in Chicago. In 1893 he went to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, of the New York Central system, and in 1897 he was brought to this city as resident engineer of the parent road. After that he was gradually advanced until in 1899 he became Chief Engineer.

ATTACK ON ROCK ISLAND.

Action Brought in Chicago Denying the Validity of the Reorganization and Charging Fraud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A bill in equity was filed here to-day in the State Circuit Court, by C. H. Venner & Co. of Boston, through their counsel, James Hamilton Lewis, against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company of Illinois, the Rock Island Railroad Company of Iowa, the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the officers, Directors, and prominent stockholders of those companies, including William H. and James H. Moore, William B. Leeds, Daniel G. Reid, H. C. Frick, Marshall Field, Ogden Mills, and others.

The bill attacks the validity of the late reorganization of the Rock Island Railway system and the legality of the issue of $75,000,000 of the new stock. It demands that the Iowa and New Jersey companies of the consolidation be declared "frauds" as created in violation of the Illinois Constitution, and that the Central Trust Company, the holders of the stock and bonds of the consolidated roads, be enjoined from voting the stock or acting as trustees in Illinois; also that the officers be declared guilty of a fraud on the minority of the stockholders and a receiver be appointed for the stock properties.

Venner & Co., who bring the action, say they represent a majority of the dissenting stockholders. About $300,000 is represented in the bill. There has been, it is said, some bad feeling among certain stockholders of the system since the reorganization was effected last July.

"BIG FOUR" DEFENDS ITS RATES.

Declares That Recent Increases Are Based on Business Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad has filed with the Inter-Stte Commerce Commission a statement alleging that its recent increases in freight rates on grain, grain products, dressed meats, and provisions are reasonable and just and based on existing business conditions and the present increased cost of transportation.

The railroad says that the rates were fixed without agreement or combination with any other carrier, were not based on permanent improvements, and that it has made no rebates or concessions since May 1 last.

Susquehanna and Western Official.

Henry E. Gilpin has been appointed General Superintendent of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, which is controlled by the Erie Railroad. Mr. Gilpin will have headquarters in Jersey City. He was heretofore General Superintendent of the Ohio Division of the Erie Railroad and of the Chicago and Erie Railroad. His successor in this position will be John C. Stuart.

SPANISH-SPEAKING JEWS.

Three Families from Roumania Arrive at Ellis Island.

Three Jewish families from Roumania, speaking only Spanish, were landed yesterday at Ellis Island. Three men, Moritz Kaufman, Moremo Haraver, and Minschen Aleas, were brought before Allan Robinson, Commissioner Williams's secretary, and Interpreter Ephraim Navon, who is descended from Spanish Jews, explained the case.

The families, he said, were the descendants of Jews who had been driven out of Spain in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and, settling first in Turkey, emigrated later to Bulgaria and Roumania. For 500 years they have spoken only the Spanish language, and they have kept up Spanish customs.

Civil Service Examinations.

Competitive examinations for a chemist of the sixth grade will be held by the Civil Service Commission on Thursday, Feb. 12, and for a stenographer and book typewriter of the second grade on Friday, Feb. 20. The receipts of applications for both positions must be in by Monday, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The compensation for chemist is $1,500 per annum, and for the stenographer and book typewriter $900.

Funeral of Charles Titus Thayer.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—The body of Charles Titus Thayer, General Superintendent of the National Express Company, who was killed in the railroad accident at Westfield, N. J., was buried here to-day in Forest Lawn. Besides members of the family, J. A. Vickers, General Superintendent of the Western Division of the National Express Company of Chicago, and other company officials were present.

Rev. C. H. Richards's New Office.

The Rev. Charles H. Richards, D. D., of Philadelphia, has been elected Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society. His acceptance was announced yesterday.

The Value of Simplicity in Furniture

is beautifully shown in our exhibit of "Hampton" Furniture for the Bedroom. Of white enamel, natural birch, or maple, these pieces offer a charming treatment where cheerfulness blended with simplicity, is desired.

The low twin Beds, the Dressing Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables and Chairs—are all in harmony in this conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

POLO HERE AND ABROAD

First Big English Tournament to be Under American Rules.

What the Hurlingham Club Has Done for the Game—George Gould Buys More Polo Ponies.

Polo, as well as golf, begins in England much earlier in the year than in America, and this fact has been brought into prominence recently by the announcement of some of the season's important polo tournaments by the leading English clubs. The Hurlingham Club will give its opening tournament on April 28, the events continuing through to May 2. To American players the results of this event will be watched with considerable interest, because the American rules are to be observed in the various competitions. This is in accordance with the policy decided upon two months ago at an informal polo meeting in London brought about by William A. Hazard, the Secretary of the American Polo Association, who has been agitating with considerable success a uniform standard of rules in polo for both countries. Mr. Hazard promised, in so far as he was able, that a tournament would be played in this country under the English rules. The Chairman of the association, H. L. Herbert, is heartily in favor of the idea, and definite plans will be made at the coming annual meeting of the association, which will be held in April at the Metropolitan Club.

The annual Oxford-Cambridge polo contest will be played on the Hurlingham field on June 22, and the Hurlingham championship cup tournament has been fixed for June 8 to 13. The Ranelagh Polo Club, which is also one of the active centres of the sport in Great Britain, will open its tournament season on May 2, and a large number of club and inter-club games has been arranged for that month as well as for June and a portion of July. Rugby and Roehampton will also give the usual number of events.

The tournament to be played here under the English rules will be held on the Georgian Court field of the Lakewood Polo Club, and the date will be fixed at the coming annual meeting, and it is generally understood that the event will be one of the early competitions. It will be the first time in this country that the Polo Association has given an event strictly under the English rules, but the purpose of this international courtesy in testing the rules of each other's country is to give the players practical knowledge of the different systems, and the result may occasion certain modifications which may bring about a uniform standard. Mr. Hazard will not return to America until next month, and he will probably have some interesting statements to make to the Polo Association regarding his conferences with the English players. He is also trying to have an English team visit this country early in the season, but nothing definite has been arranged as yet, although his letters to Mr. Herbert on this subject are very encouraging. A number of the best English players would like to come, but the difficulty is in fixing a suitable time for enough good players to come together and there is reluctance on the part of some of the polo men in bringing over their best horses for a comparatively short time.

In the absence of a polo association in Great Britain, the Hurlingham Club acts as the arbiter of the sport. In this respect it holds the same relation to the polo world of the United Kingdom as the St. Andrews Golf Club does in the sport of the links. From time to time there have been criticisms of this one club rule in both cases, but as the rulings of each club have been established through the instrumentality of men who are acknowledged as leaders in the respective sports, their edicts have usually been accepted as beneficial. The authority that each of these clubs wields in its special domain is well illustrated this year, for changes in rules are being made in both polo and golf. The St. Andrews rules have already been announced, and the chief changes will be embodied in the American code.

POLO CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

A number of minor changes have been called for in polo, and the agitation for a uniform international system has brought the subject into greater prominence in England than it has had for several years. The foreign players admit that the recent contest with the American team has revealed points that it will be well to change in the English system. It is barely possible before international uniformity is reached that each country may adopt some of the rulings of the other, thus coming to a compromise on the disputed points.

The Hurlingham Polo Committee has brought about many desirable reforms in the game within the last half dozen years. One of these, the fixing of the game at six ten-minute periods, instead of four fifteen-minute periods, as is the case here, has been highly commended by many American players who have played on English fields. In the ten-minute period no stoppages are allowed, unless, of course, for an accident, but it is understood that the ponies are to be used through the period without change. In a fifteen-minute period here, many changes are often made, so that a fifteen-minute period will often be stretched to twenty or twenty-five minutes before the gong rings to stop. John E. Cowdin, one of Rockaway's star players and now of the Lakewood Club, has expressed his high appreciation of the English system in the division of periods.

Other improvements made by the Hurlingham Committee are in defining more accurately the rule for crossing, in insisting upon the official measurement, and registration of ponies which are not allowed to play until they have reached 14.2 hands; in altering the penalty for a foul, which is now a hit-out from between the goal posts, the defending players being free to place themselves where they please, and the attacking side not to approach within twenty-five yards. The Englishmen, however, admit that this rule, as well as the one defining the penalty for deliberate hitting behind, needs further amendment. Lawrence Waterbury, in some of the international games last June, showed that a side which may have been in danger really gains, in hitting behind, the advantage of turning defense into attack, and so getting to the ball on the gallop against opponents who may be standing still. The result can hardly be called a penalty. It has been pointed out, however, that the new penalty, whatever it may be, should not be exacted if the ball goes behind from another player or pony. Other small points, including directions to the umpire, are also under consideration.

Several new polo ponies will be used by George J. Gould and his sons this season in their Lakewood games. Mr. Gould now possesses one of the largest stables of polo ponies in the country, among them being several that are valued close to $1,000 apiece. He has just purchased eight more in Texas, and they were shipped last week to Lakewood. The ponies were bought from Harry Tappan, who has a large ranch several miles from Austin, and he has supplied many other polo players with some of their best mounts. All of the ponies have been well trained for months to polo, particular attention being paid to quick turning and stopping abruptly. They will be used in several preliminary practice games at Lakewood previous to the regular Spring tournament.

Big Bark Ashore Awhile in the Bay.

The big British bark Dunfermline, bound for Shanghai, when proceeding to sea on Friday night in tow of the tug McCalden Brothers grounded on the west bank in the lower bay. She was hauled off yesterday by the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt and towed back to Clifton, S. I. The vessel is supposed to have sustained no damage, but she is to be examined before she proceeds to sea.

Dinner of the Society of the Genesee.

The Society of the Genesee will have its fifth annual dinner on Saturday evening next in the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers are to be George L. Rives, who, in response to the toast "The City of New York," will defend the present administration; George Von Skal, editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, who will refer to the Venezuelan incident; John Kendrick Bangs, Julien T. Davies, Dr. Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester, and Clinton Mayo.

JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Practical Demonstration of the Benefit of Accident Insurance by the

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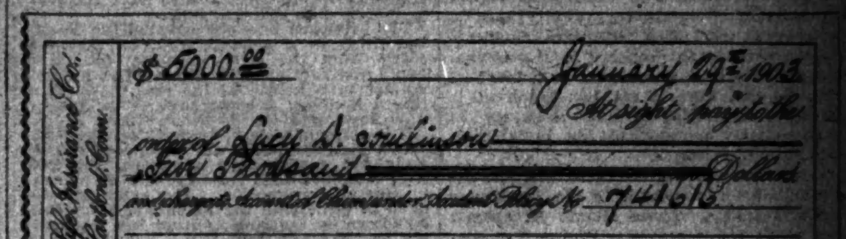

The morning following the wreck the newspapers did not enumerate Mr. Tomlinson among the unfortunate victims, but the following day—the 29th inst.—when his name appeared in the death list, and the ÆTNA ascertained the facts, it VOLUNTARILY, without waiting for notice from the family, tendered the bereaved widow the above draft, with their sincere sympathy.

The Contract was an

ÆTNA TWENTIETH CENTURY COMBINATION ACCIDENT POLICY, written for Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, and giving **DOUBLE THE SPECIFIED SUM FOR RAILROAD, BOAT, TROLLEY, ELEVATOR, BICYCLE, AND BURNING BUILDING ACCIDENTS.** The premium paid was $12.50.

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THE NAME OF

President Roosevelt's Nurse

Was entered yesterday in the con est for the prize of a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN offered by

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

To the household servant who could show the longest service in one family

The Telegram is read by so many women that it has been in receipt of hundreds of letters from maids and mistresses and scores of letters from contestants in this

MOST REMARKABLE COMPETITION

The list was closed yesterday. Letters are being published daily on the

WOMAN'S PAGE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM

The winner will be announced in a few days.

Forsythe's

New Spring Waists Now Ready.

Thousands of Patterns; Finest Scotch Madras;

$3.50

Absolutely Unequalled

Novelties—Immense Assortment.

WAISTS in Vestings, Mattings, Basket Weaves, Piques, Oxfords, Cheviots, Plain and Embroidered Linens, Mercerized Cloths, Fleece Backed Goods. Moderate Prices.

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Special Orders for Shirt Waists, Wash Suits and Skirts promptly executed, with every detail perfect.

Mail orders carefully filled. Send for Samples.
John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17 & 18th Sts.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST.

An Interesting Series of Motor Vehicles Representing Twelve Years of Actual Construction—Illustrated by an Exhibitor at the Recent Show.

A most interesting showing was made at the recent Automobile Show in the Madison Square Garden by a Reading manufacturer, one of the pioneers in the business, who distributed a booklet containing illustrations and descriptions of twelve vehicles, representing twelve years of actual work in automobile building. Lack of space prevented the exhibition of the vehicles themselves, which would have made a most interesting historical exhibit, and only one of the most recent models was actually upon exhibition.

This manufacturer selected the internal combustion motor for vehicle use in 1889 and began experimenting. Actual work was begun in 1891 and has been carried on continuously ever since. The first vehicle, begun in 1891 and finished in 1892, was similar in appearance to the ordinary horse buggy with a motor and gearing attached and plainly in sight under the body. It had a buggy dash and folding top, with high wooden wheels with iron tires. A single cylinder motor of one and one-half to two and one-half horse power drove a variable speed friction device, as on some vehicles to-day. The power was transmitted to the rear wheels by a counter shaft with double chains and sprockets, the latter being attached to the spokes of the wheels in the manner now commonly employed in motor bicycles. A governor regulated the motor so that speed changing and steering were the only functions to engage the attention of the operator. The steering device comprised an upright pillar in front of the dashboard, with a transverse tiller extending back toward the seat. A sidewise motion of the tiller steered the vehicle, while an up-and-down motion changed the speed. This is said to be the original of the one-hand-controlling device now quite generally used on light automobiles. A spray mixer with electric ignition was used. Spiked iron tires gave traction in Winter. The weight of the entire vehicle was 650 pounds.

These vehicles saw considerable use, and as a result of the experience gained with them the next model, designed in 1893 and completed in 1894, showed a wide departure from the buggy type. The body was made longer and was placed lower on the axles, lowering the centre of gravity. It was box shape and inclosed most of the machinery. The dash was curved and hollow, giving a space for parcels. The front wheels were smaller than the rear ones, and both had pneumatic tires. The steering pillar was placed back of the dashboard in the carriage, the body of the vehicle being extended beyond the front axle. The rim sprockets on the wheels were replaced by a large sprocket on the live rear axle.

Other features of this model were the one-hand control, double cylinder motor, gear transmission giving three speeds forward and reverse, pump circulation, water tank forward under the floor, exposed to the air, and parcels receptacle in the hollow dash. It further included bevel gear transmission, the motor being placed with crank shaft lengthwise the vehicle. It had a variable governor, acting on the inlet valves, and [illegible], throttling to a limited extent. The engine was of four-horse power and the weight of the entire vehicle was 1,200 pounds. It won the Chicago Times-Herald race, first prize $2,000, Thanksgiving day, 1895, in fifty-two miles of deep crusted snow, a feat some modern vehicles might not be able to accomplish.

The use of the Chicago winner during 1895 suggested smaller wheels, larger tires, longer base, lower centre of gravity, more power, and a more perfect throttle control. Although built originally with automatic governors, these were removed and throttle control became an established fact. The hollow dash for parcels, the tiller steering, with speed changing by the same lever were prominent features. The water circulation was perfected by abandoning the pump for a large tank at the back of the seat, with gravity circulation to the twin motor jackets. Because of foreign practice a first-class gear transmission was abandoned and belt transmission substituted, a distinctly backward step and one subsequently retraced.

Four of these vehicles entered the cosmopolitan race from New York to Irvington and return Decoration Day, 1896, and three were the only vehicles to return the same day, winning all prizes, $3,000. Weight, 1,450 pounds; 5 horse power. The buggy top was discarded in this model, and the high upholstered seatback made its appearance, together with mud guards to all wheels.

The carriage built in 1896 resembled that of 1895 in general aspect and construction, but had no reaches, the mechanism and body being carried on angle iron frames and semi-elliptic springs. This feature of an angle iron frame was promptly copied by the foreign makers to whom it was shown (rear view) in the "Liberty Day" run from London to Brighton, England, Nov. 14, 1896. In that event this vehicle beat the first, second, and third French race winners by more than an hour in fifty-two miles, which is said to be the only instance of an American gasoline vehicle beating the best foreign vehicles over their own roads.

Another feature of this model was a mechanical generator with speed governor for furnishing the electrical current, a device of recognized superiority to-day. The weight was 1,150 pounds, five horse power. Many of these vehicles are still in service to-day.

A light dos-a-dos runabout of modern type with wire wheels was the model of 1897, marking a further advance toward a light vehicle for family use. The wheels were 30 and 34 inches instead of 34 and 38 inches, as formerly used. It also had an opposed double cylinder engine with gear transmission, giving three speeds forward and reverse, a central steering post equipped at the top with wheel or crank as desired, and the single controlling lever at the side for throttling the motor and changing the speeds. Corrugated radiating water tanks were built into the sides of the vehicle, and a detachable dos-a-dos seat provided carrying capacity for two or three additional passengers. The angle-iron frame without reaches, long semi-elliptic springs, inclined floor, self-oiling chain, long wheel base, and low centre of gravity were additional features. Weight, 850 pounds; 5 horse power.

In 1898 the form of construction which with but minor alterations is employed to-day was adopted, including a balanced triple motor with single water jacket, transmission gear by the side of the fly-wheel concentric with motor shaft, direct drive at high speed, self-oiling, noiseless chain, large sprockets and bearings, and one hand central control. A three-wheeler was brought out this year, which is still made, and for which several claims of excellence over the four-wheeler are made. There are also a four-wheeled phaeton, family vehicles to carry from four to ten passengers, surreys and tonneaus with or without tops, traps, hansoms, and broughams. The latter are built only to order and are geared either for park use or for touring, as desired.

* * *

This three-wheeled phaeton just mentioned not only has been a conspicuous exhibit at the three automobile shows which have been held in this city, but has some excellent performances in competitions to its credit, which would seem to justify the claim of its excellence made by its makers. With such a vehicle of eight horse power, and weighing 800 pounds, the Eagle Rock hill-climbing contest was won on Nov. 5, 1901, and the best American gasoline time made on Nelson's Hill, Sept. 6, 1901.

In construction and appearance the three-wheeler is similar to the four-wheeled phaeton, except that there is but one front wheel instead of two. Equal stability with the four-wheeler is claimed, because if the running gear of the latter is flexible, as usually is the case, and as it must be for use on poor roads, the front end of the vehicle is practically supported by a single pivot, giving it no greater actual stability than the three-wheeler. In addition a number of advantages are claimed for the latter type.

Having only three points of contact on the ground, the three-wheeler is said to be capable of traversing rough roads at speed without racking and straining the body, and with actually less shock and vibration to the passengers. In many cases two front wheels will strike twice as many obstacles and transmit twice as much vibration to the passengers as a single wheel, which can usually be steered clear. The load on the front of these vehicles is quite light, so that the front tire is not overloaded by carrying the entire amount, while the saving of 25 per cent. of tire troubles is worthy of consideration, as no other feature of the modern automobile gives as much trouble as the tires.

The three-wheeler throws less mud and does not require front mud guards, which are simply added weight, cost, and pieces to clean and climb over in getting in and out of the vehicle; so 50 per cent. of the mud guard nuisance is therefore saved. Having one front track instead of two, fully 15 to 20 per cent. of the road friction is saved, as is evidenced by the fact that these vehicles are faster and more capable than the same vehicles, identically, when equipped with four wheels, a test often made, as the makers frequently convert from one form to the other, it being a very simple operation.

* * *

It is argued that a four-wheeler makes but two tracks, and therefore runs easier than a three-track vehicle, but on the other hand a four-wheeler gets muddy on all four wheels, and picks up more mud than does a three-wheeler. If the track cut by the front wheels could be followed by the rear ones without road friction or the effect of sticky mud there would be something in the argument, but experience has demonstrated that the reverse is true, and it requires decidedly less power to drive a three-wheeler than a four-wheeler. The same argument was used when tricycles were in vogue and two-track machines, both three and four wheelers, were offered, but the final form was the three-track vehicle.

It is also claimed for the three-wheeler that it has less parts, and is therefore more readily kept in repair. It weighs less, is easier to clean, handier to walk around, takes less room in the stable, may be turned in a narrower street, steers easier and with greater certainty, and is generally more satisfactory.

Being narrow in front, it splits through the air instead of under it, so that less current is felt by the riders. The spray of dust and mud from the forward wheel is carried by the wind to one side or the other, whereas with a four wheeler there is always a wheel on the windward side, throwing dirt into the passengers' faces. It is not only said to be more capable in sand, mud, and on hills because of its less resistance, but faster, a machine of this type having developed a speed of 45 miles per hour in England recently without spark advancement or any such refinement.

In the matter of steering, it is said, there is a decided difference, particularly in such roads as are found in the Winter when the front wheels tend to follow ruts in the snow. In such a case the three wheeler may be handled with much greater certainty and ease. Further, a four wheeler tends to skid when one forward wheel strikes an obstruction because the strain on that side of the vehicle holds it back and permits the other side to slew around. It may be said that the centre of the road often is rougher than the wheel tracks, but as one-horse vehicles are more common than two-horse teams, particularly in the country districts, it will be found more frequently that the track of the single horse in the centre of the road is the best portion.

* * *

One of the principal novelties at the recent Automobile Show was a chainless and gearless motor truck which involves a most radical departure from ordinary types in its construction. The engine is of the internal combustion type, two-cylinder cycle, with separate copper water jackets, giving great water capacity and rapid radiating surface. Diameter of pistons, 5½ inches, 8-inch stroke; speed, 400 revolutions per minute, developing 12 horse power; flywheel 26 inches in diameter. Electric ignition, with break spark, current for which is supplied by batteries carried under the wagon seat. The engine is so designed that it can be run any number of hours consecutively under load without undue heating or loss of efficiency. To insure ease in starting the exhaust valves are held open during part of the compression stroke.

In transmitting the power from the crank pin of the engine to the driving axle of this vehicle, no gears, belts, or chains are employed. A transmission device has been adopted by which the hitherto non-flexible, non-reversible internal combustion engine has been harnessed, and by its use the wagon may be run at any desired speed, forward or backward, up hill and down, stopped or started without in any way altering the speed of the engine or its direction of rotation.

To accomplish this two important elements are employed—one a reversible roller ratchet on the rear axle, and the other a variable throw crank pin in the fly wheel of the engine. In detail, this reversible roller ratchet consists of a hardened tool steel centre keyed to the driving sleeve on the rear axle. This steel centre, which is 8 inches long by 7 inches in diameter, has cut on its periphery 12 longitudinal grooves, ¼ inch deep by ¾ inch wide at the base, with sides flaring to a width of 1⅜ inch at the circumference, these sides or bevels being ground to an angle of about 10 degrees, varying with diameter of the steel centre.

These 12 longitudinal grooves, 8 inches long, form seats for 24 hardened tool steel rollers ⅝ inch in diameter by 3¼ inches in length, two rollers lying in each longitudinal groove, end to end, but properly spaced and held in position by a slotted bronze cage or sleeve which surrounds the hardened steel centre and is fitted with 24 slots to receive the rollers. These slots are the exact length of the rollers, but are wide enough to allow them to move freely and at the same time keep them in alignment. This bronze cage or slotted sleeve fits loosely on the steel centre and is ⅛ inch thick, thus allowing the rollers to extend 1-16 inch above and below it. It is connected to the steel centre by two straight keys with a longitudinal spiral feather on each key. The straight key slides in a keyway cut in the steel centre, while the spiral feather on the key slides in a spiral keyway in the inside of the bronze cage. If then these straight keys be moved in the steel centre, it follows that the spiral feather will cause the bronze cage to advance or recede in accordance with the pitch of the feather and the length of the movement imparted to the straight key.

In practice the cage moves about one-half inch in either direction from the centre, and the function of this movement is to allow the rollers to leave the level neutral plane in the centre of the seat and advance or retreat toward the inclined bevel edge, so that if a rotary movement be given them they will attempt to mount the incline.

Surrounding the rollers are two cast-steel sleeves, or rings, each four inches in width, each having cast on one side an arm, to which may be attached the connecting rods. These sleeves have a hardened tool steel bushing forced in, keyed and ground to proper size to slip easily over the twelve rollers, when they lie in the lowest point in their respective seats on the neutral plane. End plates are bolted on with felt washers to keep out the dust and dirt.

So long as the rollers are confined to the neutral plane by the slotted cage the outside rings or sleeves may be moved freely in either direction of rotation, and if a reciprocating movement be imparted to the arms on these rings, no resistance to free rotation will be noticed, since the hardened steel bushing in the rings running on the steel rollers simply causes them to roll back and forth. If, however, the bronze cage be moved forward or backward by the forcing in of the keys carrying the spiral feather, the twenty-four steel rolls will each advance toward the bevel or incline, and if then an attempt be made to move the arm or ring surrounding the rollers in a direction toward the incline to which the rollers have been advanced, they instantly wedge, and lock the tool steel ring to the hardened steel centre, thus carrying it and the driving sleeve and axle with them.

The return movement unlocks them instantly, but it is evident that a succession of reciprocating impulses given to this outside ring would cause a complete rotation of the axle, the direction of rotation depending on the position of the rollers relative to the inclines. Each arm has connected to it a suitable rod whereby the reciprocating movement may be transmitted. The two sets of rollers working on the same steel centre are each actuated by a different connecting rod, so that while one of these is pulling the other is being brought into position to push, and hence as this action takes place alternately a turning motion is imparted to the rear axle. In practice, it is observed that, since the reciprocating movement is obtained by equal rods, actuated by the same crank pin, there is a lap or lead of one impulse over the other to such a degree as to make the turning movement of the rear axle constant.

The flywheel is of cast iron, with a cylinder three inches in diameter cast through it. In this cylinder is fitted a brass piston in which is screwed the crankpin. A sliding shoe to prevent the piston from turning and to keep out dirt, a stiff compression spring at one end and a leather cup at the other, with an oil passage through the crank shaft to a small pump running from the side shaft of the engine, complete the device.

Two connecting rods of equal length connect the lower and the upper ratchet arms to the crankpin. If the crankpin be moved off the centre a reciprocating movement is imparted to both connecting rods simultaneously, and the magnitude of the movement or stroke depends upon the radius of the circle described by the travel of the crankpin, or, in other words, the distance the pin was off of centre, the full stroke, which is double that distance, is imparted to the arms of the roller ratchet by the connecting rods, and if the cage be set so that the rolls can engage on either incline, the rear driving axle will be caused to revolve either forward or backward in accordance with the position of the cage.

In operation, the engine is instantly started by a hand ratchet on crank shaft. The engine being under way, the reversible roller ratchet being in its normal go-ahead position, the operator desires to start his wagon, possibly heavily loaded. Having hold of the hand lever he pushes it forward a few inches, when the friction clutch starts the pump, and like a hydraulic jack, the crank pin begins to move off of centre. As there is no lost motion in the roller ratchet, the vehicle begins to move instantly, although the pin may be only one-quarter of an inch off the centre. In this position the leverage is greatly in favor of the engine, and a stupendous starting torque is developed at the rear-driven axle. For each second of time the pump acts, the pin advances approximately one-quarter of an inch, and the wagon rapidly accelerates until the desired speed is obtained; all of which may occupy from 2 to 10 seconds, according to the speed desired. Having attained the desired speed, the lever is brought back to normal position, the pump disengages and ceases work, and the crank pin being oil locked, the wagon maintains a constant speed until the driver desires to slow down or increase it further.

To back the wagon the reversing lever is thrown over which causes the cage to recede and the rolls engage on the opposite incline.

With this power-transmission device and speed-changing mechanism it is claimed that the heaviest truck can be economically operated, up hill and down, backward or forward, without altering the speed or direction of rotation of the prime mover—the gasoline engine—and no belts, gears, chains, or other devices are required.

* * *

Noticeable progress was shown in the large exhibit of electric vehicles, which showed a much wider range of use than either steam or gasoline. A novelty shown for the first time was an electric tonneau car, constructed upon lines rather suggestive of gasoline types. The tonneau body is removable and in its place may be substituted a rumble seat, a hamper, or the rear platform may be left vacant for carrying heavy luggage. There are two motors, giving three speeds forward and three backward, and the batteries will carry the vehicle forty miles on one charge.

Two types of victoria were shown, one being the regular model, furnished with the usual victoria hood and nickel mountings, and the other having a canopy top and brass mountings. These models embody a number of noticeable improvements over the victorias placed on the market by the same makers over a year ago. The motors have been made more powerful, and the batteries are accessible for inspection at all times without taking them from the vehicle. The new driving gears are of the noiseless herring bone type. This has been one of the most popular electric vehicles, and many have been sold in this country and abroad. The Duchess of Marlborough recently purchased one, which was shipped to Blenheim Palace. There are three speeds forward and two backward, the maximum speed being fourteen miles per hour. The radius is forty miles on one charge of battery.

Another noticeable vehicle was an electric rear boot coupé, which is built exclusively for private service, and combines on a smaller scale the distinctive features of both the brougham and hansom types. The passenger compartment regularly accommodates two persons, but additional seating capacity is afforded by a hinged seat forward, facing the main seat, which may be lowered and brought into service. The location of the operator at the rear leaves the forward view from the compartment entirely unobstructed, a feature which makes the vehicle an especially convenient one for sightseeing or for pleasure driving at times when use of an open carriage might be undesirable.

An electric hansom was one of the most elegant and thoroughly distinctive electric vehicles in the entire exhibition. It is designed exclusively for private service, and all details of equipment and fittings are of the highest order of excellence. The body design departs somewhat from previously existing models, the top being more commodious and having increased window spaces. The interior furnishings include mirrors, speaking tube connecting with the driver's seat, side pockets, and an incandescent lamp in dome fixture. A special feature of the vehicle is the wheel-steering arrangement, which is entirely new in hansom constructions.

Among the electric vehicles for business purposes was shown a large electric truck. The frame, which will accommodate any kind of a platform or body, is furnished in two sizes having load capacities of 10,000 pounds and 5,000 pounds respectively, with a smaller size for delivery wagons and other vehicles for business and institutional uses. The running gear is of the reachless type with three-point body suspension. The truck exhibited is of two and one-half tons capacity, and has two motors, each developing a maximum of five horse power. A special feature is the vertical controller operated by a small wheel beneath the steering wheel, for which many advantages are claimed. There are two powerful foot-operated brakes, the regular brake being of the band type acting on the outside of the drum, and the emergency brake of the internal expansion pattern. There is also an electric brake in the controller. In addition to these safety appliances, there is a heel kickout emergency switch by which the current can be cut off instantly. The undersling batteries are put in from below, and are held by an ingenious automatic device which reduces the trouble of changing batteries to the minimum. There are four speeds forward of 2, 4, 6, and 7½ miles per hour respectively, and three reverse speeds.

In addition there was exhibited a special service wagon, primarily intended for the department work of inspectors, superintendents, fire and police officials, and others requiring a high-powered electric automobile, suitable for hard service in all weathers. The running gear, control, and steering are similar to those of the electric tonneau. The extension back has a large closed compartment which may be utilized for tools or light luggage of any description. The top affords complete protection in stormy weather.

BOATS FOR SEAWANHAKA CUP.

New One Designed Comprising Several Novelties—Manchester Yacht Club the Challenger.

Eastern yachtsmen are taking considerable interest in the coming season's race for the Seawanhaka International Cup, which has been held by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club ever since 1896. The race will be sailed in the home waters of the latter club, Lake St. Louis. At the recent annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in this city the report of the Race Committee informed the members that the Manchester Yacht Club of Manchester, Mass., was the challenging club this year. Nothing definite was stated regarding the plans of that club for a suitable racing boat, but the fact has recently been announced that the Manchester Club syndicate has already ordered two boats from Burgess and Packard, and one is already under construction. The syndicate of the club builders is headed by A. Henry Higginson and Reginald Boardman.

A third has also been designed by E. A. Boardman, a member of the Manchester Club. He has embodied some novel features in his design, and yachtsmen are anxious to see the showing that the boat will make in the trial races. The outboard profile is the most marked departure from the generally accepted patterns. In the after overhang the run lays close to the water, and the deck line gradually curves until it meets, there being no transom. The overhang forward is much longer than it is aft. Part of the deck will be immersed during the greater part of the time in racing, and in running the deck down to a point at the extreme outer end, the water will roll off more easily. The idea is to cause the boat to slip out from the water without causing any great amount of frictional disturbance.

The needed strength to take up the hull strains will be secured by trussing. The water line has been carried almost as far as possible to the maximum, in order to get the greatest possible speed under the restrictions. The boat will be 41 feet over all, the forward overhang being 10 feet 6 inches, and the after overhang 4 feet 6 inches. The draught will be 6½ feet, with the board dropped. The yacht will be a stronger boat than the Massasoit, designed by Crowninshield for the trial races last year, and has been designed especially to encounter the heavy wather prevalent on Lake St. Louis. The beam will be 8 feet 4 inches.

This new boat will have a single cockpit, 13 feet by 5 feet and 2 inches. The sail area will be 492 square feet, 500 feet being allowed under the rules. Hollow spars will be used, their estimated weight being a trifle under 90 pounds. The tiller will come up through the deck, giving every facility for quick work. The centreboard will be of metal. The planking will be single and very light and covered with canvas.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC GAMES.

Duffey Will Try for a World's Record at Seventy Yards—Many College Runners to Compete.

J. G. Prall of Columbia University has received assurances of a big entry of college athletes for the games of Columbia University, which will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 28. From present indications it will be the biggest indoor intercollegiate and interscholastic meet ever held in this city. Yale alone will probably be represented by a score of athletes, and the colors of Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will also be conspicuous. Cornell is expected to enter a few of her long-distance runners. In the interscholastic events, which will take place in the afternoon, all the local schools that have strong athletic teams and many of the New England athletic academies will be well represented.

In the open events will be seen the best of the club athletes, including most of the metropolitan and National champions. There is no better board floor track in the country than that of the Twenty-second Regiment armory. The floor has just the right spring in it to make it easy for the sprinters to make fast time, and the ten-lap track has turns easy to negotiate for even so short a distance as a furlong race or a low-hurdle contest at the same distance. On this account it is confidently expected that one or two indoor records will be broken. This track will give Arthur F. Duffey, the phenomenal little sprinter, an excellent opportunity to place the world's record for seventy yards to his credit, something he has been anxious to do for the past two or three years. Duffey will have several of the fastest men in this country to pace him in this event.

BARNARD COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Young Women Are Active Basket Ball Players and Have Formed a Ping-Pong Club.

Barnard College girls have developed quite an athletic spirit this college year and have organized several athletic teams modeled on those of their brother collegians at Columbia. The girls now have a golf club, a basket ball team, a chess club, a tennis club, and a ping-pong club, in addition to the Barnard Athletic Association which controls the undergraduate sporting activities.

The ping-pong club was organized recently with Miss Amy Hill, 1905, as manager, and Miss Cecil I. Dorrian, 1906, as Secretary. The club has already a membership list of over fifty and has in preparation an interclass tournament.

Basket ball is the real 'Varsity sport of the college. Besides the 'Varsity team which represents the college in the intercollegiate matches there are several class teams which, besides playing in a contest of their own, also arrange outside games. The present make-up of the 'Varsity five is: Forwards, Miss Helen Cooley and Miss Cecil Dorrian; centres, Miss Abigail Talbot, Miss Annie Fisher, and guards, Miss Margaret Hoffman and Miss Anna Reilley. On the freshman team are Miss Edith Somborn and Miss Caroline Hall as forwards, Miss Belle Russell as centre, and Miss Virginia Ralph and Miss Irma Seligman as guards. All the Barnard basket ball players are being coached by Trevanion G. Cook of the Fanwood Athletic Club, the director of the "Silent Five" deaf-mute basket ball team.

Barnard's tennis players had a Fall tournament, but owing to its slow progress the final honors were not decided before snow put the courts opposite the college out of use. The tournament reached the final round, in which Miss Edith Handy of the sophomore class and Miss Elsbeth Kroeber of the senior class will meet.

The chess club is the newest organization. It has chosen Miss Lillian Wiesner, a freshman, as captain of a team yet to be developed.

POOR WIND FOR ICE YACHTS.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 31.—The international ice yacht regatta at Gull Lake was begun just before noon to-day, after postponements for nearly two weeks. The wind was light, and it was doubtful whether the yachts would be able to finish within the time limit of the first event, the Stuart international trophy. The course is two miles and return five times. At the first and second turns the yacht Dreadnaught of Shrewsbury River led the fleet, but on the third the Kalamazoo yacht Wolverine had the lead. The other Shrewsbury boat, the Scud, dropped out of the race at the third turn.

The yachts failed to finish within the time limit. The Wolverine finished the first heat 1 minute and 45 seconds ahead of the Dreadnaught.

The second attempt to sail a heat for the Stuart trophy also resulted in a failure. The Wolverine of Kalamazoo finished in 1:16, just one minute outside the time limit. The heat may be sailed to-morrow.

Skating and Hockey at Clermont Rink.

Three interesting skating races were among the features last night at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. One was an exhibition half mile by Peter Sinnirud, who is about to become a professional. He covered the distance in 1:24. A one-mile Class A handicap was won by E. Mulligan in 2:55, with a handicap of 100 yards. Philip Kearney and A. G. Sarony, both starting from scratch, got second and third respectively. Kearney was only beaten for the winning place by ten yards. The one-mile Class B handicap was won by T. Hayward in 3:03 4-5 from 40 yards, H. McKeefrey, 120 yards, was second, and J. J. Clark, 100 yards, was third.

The hockey teams of the College of the City of New York and Stevens Institute played a match which was won after a hard fight by the City College, which scored 2 goals to 1 for the Stevens players.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—McChesney and Scotch Plaid ruled favorites at even money in the Merchants' Handicap, worth $2,110 to the winner, the principal number on to-day's card. Despite all sorts of interference the chestnut son of MacDuff galloped home a head in front of his field. Edward Corrigan's Hargis ran a surprising race, but was outclassed. McChesney and Jim Clark, both ridden by Redfern, were the only winning favorites. Weather clear, track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Carl Kahler, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, won; Hedge, 92, (Scully,) 30 to 1, second; Paul Creyton, 106, (Redfern,) 13 to 2, third. Time—1:28. Andes, O'Hagen, Fading Light, Star and Garter, El Rey, The Messenger, Dodie S., and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Apple Sweet, 97 pounds, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, won; Agnes Mack, 97, (Lindsey,) 7 to 1, second; Henry McDaniel, 122, (Robertson,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Josette, Right and True, Latuka, Orpheum, Jove, Birchbroom, Carraher, and imp. Lady Tinkle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. Scorpio, 11 pounds, (Winkfield,) 25 to 1, won; Bummer, 98, (Robbins,) 12 to 5, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 97, (Lindsey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. If You Dare, Federal, Amasgari, Ben Hellum, and Sapolio also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Merchants' Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. McChesney, 132 pounds, (Redfern,) even, won; Hargis, 107, (Winkfield,) 10 to 1, second; Harry New, 102, (Lindsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Telamon, Jena, Flintlock, Carat, Ben Chance, Scotch Plaid, John A. Clark, and Old Hutch also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Brief, 108 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, won; Satin Coat, 106, (Lindsey,) 8 to 1, second; Hayward Hunter, 101, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 5, third. Time—2:37. The Way, Ceylon, Erne, Saragamp, Deloraine, and Sir Vere de Vere also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Jim Clark, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1, won; St. Tammany, 100, (Davisson,) 13 to 2, second; Bard of Avon, 105, (Lindsey,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Emshee, Kilogram, Frank M., Ermack, Eva Rice, and Ray also ran.

PLANS FOR LOCAL GOLF

Important Matters for Metropolitan Meeting This Week.

Contest Expected in Awarding the Women's National Tournament—Fox Hills Club to Prepare Monthly Handicap Lists.

Local golfers experienced an unusually severe loss last week in the death of W. Allston Flagg, one of the organizers and prominent members of the Morris County Golf Club, and Vice President of the Metropolitan Golf Association. His name was proposed nearly a month ago by the Nominating Committee of the local organization for the Presidency, succeeding Percy Chubb, who declined a re-election. The choice was a popular one, for Mr. Flagg was one of the best-known golfers in the metropolitan district. He was an enthusiastic player, seldom failing to complete in the important events on the Morris County links, and last year he was Captain of the club. The nominee for Vice President of the local association is Charles F. Watson of the Essex County Club, and he may succeed to the chief office, as it is now too late for the Nominating Committee to name a new man. The annual meeting will be held next Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Club, and it is barely possible that nominations from the delegates may be made. A number of important matters respecting the local golf season will be decided at the meeting, and the links for this year's local championship will probably be chosen.

Judging from the sentiments of the women at the Women's Metropolitan Association last week, Chicago will not find everything smooth sailing at the annual meeting of the National Association in its efforts to secure the women's championship tournament. The Eastern golfers seem to be strongly opposed to the idea of going as far west as Chicago for their annual event. The Atlantic City Country Club has also applied for the women's contest, but there is no indication that Atlantic City is very popular among golfers for National tournaments. Chicago has never had the women's contest, and this is one of its strong arguments in favor of the event going to the West this season. The Chicago delegates will come to the annual meeting on Feb. 17 with strong arguments to back up their wishes. It is expected that some of the Philadelphians may argue for Atlantic City, and the prospect is therefore bright for a sharp contest over the award.

The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove is the popular choice for the amateur championship. The Nassau delegates gave way last year in favor of Glenview, after being beaten on the first ballot by only one vote. The course is a long one of eighteen holes, and is admirably fitted to give a thorough test of golf. There are rumors that the Myopia Hunt Club near Boston may ask for the event, but if Nassau really wants the tournament the chances of other clubs will be very slim. Baltusrol is not regarded as a dangerous factor.

VISIT OF FOREIGN GOLFERS.

One of the most important topics that will come before the delegates to the National Association meeting will be the proposition to invite a team of Cambridge and Oxford golfers to visit America this year. G. Herbert Windeler and R. H. Robertson were both in England last year and they have both stated that plans have been made which will be perfectly satisfactory to American golfers. What the plan is will be divulged at the coming meeting. This international golf feature is attracting attention among English players as well, and a London newspaper recently referred to the project as follows:

"It is to be hoped that no pecuniary consideration will hinder the best men from being chosen, as American young men have taken very kindly to golf, and will take a good deal of beating. It may be remembered that a similar project fell through last year owing to the attitude of our cousins across the Atlantic in regard to the amateur status. It was proposed that some portion of the expenses of the visiting team should be defrayed by American clubs, and objections being raised to this course of action, the contemplated visit was abandoned."

The annual match this year between the Oxford and Cambridge golfers will be played on April 23, on the Sandwich Golf Club's links, England. Some of the players who will compete in this tournament will undoubtedly be on the team that proposes to visit America.

G. Herbert Windeler, the nominee for the Presidency of the United States Golf Association, has taken an active part in the formation of the new Massachusetts Golf Association, and he, with the other members of the Constitution and By-laws Committee, has recently drawn up the code of government for the new organization. Over thirty clubs have joined the Massachusetts association, and the final meeting to adopt the constitution and perfect the organization will be held in Boston on Feb. 24. The proposed constitution is modeled upon that of the Metropolitan Association, but it has failed to specify that clubs holding open or invitation tournaments must have their dates sanctioned by the local association. This is simply done as a convenience and justice to other clubs, so that important events may not conflict. The Boston delegates intend to have a rule embodying this provision inserted in their by-laws. It is also probable that the par score handicap system just promulgated and adopted by the New Jersey Golf Association will be accepted by the Massachusetts golfers.

The constitution for this new State association specifies that membership will be limited to clubs in the National Association, and this has met with general favor. The Executive Committee will consist of nine members, and the annual meetings will be held in the third week of January. A championship tournament will be held each year. The committee that has been instrumental in making the organization a success consists of G. Herbert Windeler, Brookline; Herbert C. Leeds, Myopia; J. Warren Merrill, Essex County; A. L. Ripley, Oakley; R. R. Freeman, Wollaston; E. A. Wilkie, Newton; C. A. Bowles, Springfield. Permanent officers for the year will be elected at the coming meeting.

FOX HILLS HANDICAP SYSTEM.

The Handicap Committee of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island, will begin its duty of handicapping members this month. The committee intends to revise the handicap schedule every month hereafter. In order to establish the club handicap list, each member has been asked to send to Mortimer M. Singer the best score in match play and the best score in medal play that he ever made over the course, and also his own estimate of what his average score ought to be. Careful account will be kept during the monthly competitions of the season, and as members improve, their ratings will be changed each month. This system, while entailing plenty of work upon the Handicap Committee, is sure to stimulate interest in the club competitions, and will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing out nearly the full playing force of the club.

The annual dinner of the Fox Hills Club has been set for Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at the New York Athletic Club. M. M. Singer, Joseph J. O'Donohue, and Hugh O'Donohue comprise the dinner committee. The golfing policy of the club for the season will be announced. While the club's golf team was not as successful last year as the previous season in the number of victories, nevertheless, it made a very creditable showing. In 1901 the Fox Hill team was only beaten once and won out a dozen matches.

The Westchester Golf Club has made plans for an active season, and several tennis courts will be laid out, as the club has plenty of room for the addition of that sport. The new officers recently elected are: President—J. A. Coffee; Vice President—H. P. Carrington; Secretary—A. York; Treasurer—J. R. Boyce; Captain—A. D. Compton; Committee—W. H. Boardman, A. F. Mattheson, F. A. Goetze, and F. M. Nicholas. Compton was Captain and champion of the club two years ago. Last year the Captaincy was held by Dr. W. L. Savage, the physical director of Columbia University. The club tournament season will begin early in the Spring. The links, however, are not closed, being open all Winter for practice.

Yale golfers are making early preparations for the coming season, and in order to give a good start to the formation of class golf teams Captains have been elected in every class, as follows: Senior—F. J. O. Alsop; Junior—Percy H. Jennings; Sophomore—Archie M. Reid; Freshman—B. Smith. Sheffield Scientific—Senior—L. M. Richmond; Junior—R. C. Carroll; Sophomore—E. M. Dailey. A series of inter-class team matches will be arranged in the Spring, and there will also be a university golf tournament. The seven class teams will play every other team, and the two winning the greatest number of matches will meet in a thirty-six-hole contest for the class championship.

The Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., has just announced the dates for some of its important Summer tournaments. The first big event will be on July 2, 3, and 4, for the Ekwanok Cups. This will be followed by the Taconic Cup tournament on July 23, 24, and 25. There will be two President's Cup competitions in August, the first coming on Aug. 6, 7, and 8, and the second on Aug. 27, 28, and 29. An open tournament for women will be held on Aug. 20, 21, and 22. Paul Waterman has been reappointed Captain of the Green Committee. He is a member of the Lakewood Golf Club, and is now playing in the Palm Beach tournaments. George Low, the Dyker Meadow Club's professional, will have charge of the Ekwanok course this season, as formerly.

The annual meeting of the Innis Arden Golf Club of Sound Beach, Conn., was held last week, and the officers chosen for the coming year are: President—James W. White; Vice President—A. H. Wiggin; Secretary—Percy D. Adams; Treasurer—Eugent C. Washburn; Captain—H. S. Hadden; Governors—Ralph H. Hinchman, Clayton Rockhill, Frederick K. Rupprecht, and Frederick W. Tuttle. The new committees will soon be appointed, and the usual list of tournaments for the season will be announced at an early date.

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Ice Trotting on Saratoga Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The trotting event on the kite-shaped track on Saratoga Lake this afternoon was won by M. Dwyer's Dan J. of Saratoga. Four heats were trotted, Dan J. winning the first, third, and fourth in 2:27, 2:27¼, and 2:25¼.

W. H. Gallor's Grace L. of this place won the second heat in 2:28. The two other starters were C. Lohna's Lady Foxwood of Saratoga and L. Bibbey's Vinto of Glens Falls.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING.

L. C. Hopkins Wins January Cup for Best Three Scores of Month.

The final weekly competition for the January Cup offered by the shooting committee of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn to the member making the best three scores in the weekly club shoots was decided yesterday afternoon at the club traps at Bay Ridge, and the trophy was won by L. C. Hopkins, whose best three scores were 50, 49, and 47, a total of 146 in a possible 150. The three next best scores were made by G. E. Pool and were 49, 47, and 43, a total of 139 in a possible 150.

Among the competitors in the other events were Capt. A. W. Money and his son, Harold Money, of Oakland, N. J. The latter also shot in the cup match, but not in competition, making 44 in a possible 50, the second best score of the day. The best score was 45, made by W. W. Marshall.

Two special trophy matches at 50 targets each were shot, and both were won by Harold Money, who broke 48 targets out of a possible 50 in the first event and 46 in the second. There were also several handicap events. The scores follow:

JANUARY CUP.

Weekly competition, fifty targets, handicap, best three scores of month to win.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
W. W. Marshall	7	14	21	7	17	24	45
G. E. Pool	3	17	20	3	20	23	43
L. C. Hopkins	5	15	20	5	14	19	39
A. W. Money	1	14	15	1	17	18	33
C. J. McDermott	5	12	17	5	5	10	27
*Harold Money	0	21	21	0	23	23	44

Best three scores of month—L. C. Hopkins, 50, 49, 47; total, 146. G. E. Pool, 49, 47, 43; total, 139.

SPECIAL TROPHY MATCH.

50 targets.

Name.	1st.	2d.	Total.	Name.	1st.	2d.	Total.
Harold Money	23	25	48	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	23	19	42
H. M. Brigham	23	21	44	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	17	18	35
A. W. Money	21	21	42				

SPECIAL TROPHY MATCH.

50 targets.

Name.	1st.	2d.	Total.	Name.	1st.	2d.	Total.
Harold Money	23	23	46	A. W. Money	14	15	29
H. M. Brigham	22	18	40	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	15	..	..
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	18	20	38				

TROPHY MATCH.

25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
H. B. Vanderveer	3	22	25	Harold Money	0	20	20
A. W. Money	1	23	24	D. C. Bennett	5	15	20
W. W. Marshall	7	15	22	F. B. Stephenson	1	18	19
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	19	21	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	14	17
G. E. Pool	3	18	21	L. C. Hopkins	5	12	17
A. W. Palmer	4	16	20	H. L. O'Brien	5	10	15

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	3	12	15	W. W. Marshall	4	9	13
C. H. McDermott	1	12	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11	12
A. W. Palmer	3	11	14	H. B. Vanderveer	3	8	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	13	C. J. Sykes	4	6	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	12	13	D. C. Bennett	2	7	9
				A. W. Money	0	8	8

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	3	11	14	C. H. McDermott	3	7	10

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
A. W. Palmer	1	14	15	D. C. Bennett	3	10	13
H. L. O'Brien	3	12	15	H. B. Vanderveer	3	10	13
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	13	14	Harold Money	0	11	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	13	A. W. Money	0	10	10
C. H. Chapman	4	9	13	L. C. Hopkins	3	6	9
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11	12				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
H. L. O'Brien	3	12	15	A. W. Palmer	3	8	11

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
W. W. Marshall	4	9	13	L. C. Hopkins	3	9	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	13	H. L. O'Brien	3	9	12
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	12	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	10	11
H. B. Vanderveer	3	10	13	Harold Money	0	10	10
G. E. Pool	2	10	12	A. W. Palmer	3	6	9
				C. H. Chapman	4	5	9
				A. W. Money	0	8	8

No shoot-off. Stephenson and Palmer withdrew and Marshall won by default.

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
Harold Money	0	14	14	A. W. Palmer	3	10	13
A. W. Money	0	10	10	H. L. O'Brien	3	9	12

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
H. L. O'Brien	3	11	14	A. W. Palmer	3	10	13
W. W. Marshall	4	10	14	L. C. Hopkins	3	7	10

Sweepstakes, 25 targets—A. W. Palmer, 25; F. B. Stephenson, 23; D. C. Bennett, 19; L. M. Palmer, Jr., 18; F. T. Bedford, Jr., 15.

*Not competing.

Esheria Won California Oaks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Esheria, the clever daughter of Esher, in the racing stable of John Schorr, won the California Oaks at Oakland to-day from a good field. The weather was cloudy and the track muddy. Esheria was the favorite. The race was valued at $2,300, of which the winner's share was $1,950. The mile-and-a-sixteenth handicap went to Durazzo, the favorite.

FINEST LION HOUSE IN THE WORLD

Will Be Opened This Week in Bronx Zoological Park.

Ornate and Novel Structure the Home of a Fine Collection of Felines Brought from Many Lands.

The new lion house, which is to be opened at the New York Zoological Park to-morrow, is the finest building in the world to be erected for such a purpose. It has every possible modern improvement, many of its features being entirely novel for such a structure. It promises also to remain for some years to come the most elaborate and attractive of the buildings in this park.

The opening to-morrow will be only to members of the New York Zoological Society and their guests. Among the latter there are expected to be present the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and various other city officials. On Tuesday morning the building will be thrown open to the public and the splendid collection of felines which have been gathered here will make their bow to the people of New York.

Among the most conspicuous features of the new building are the cages. There are twelve of them, along the side of a corridor 192 feet long. Six of the cages are extra large, 18 by 22 feet in size. These are for the large lions. Then there are six smaller ones, 12 by 22 feet in size, designed especially for the leopards, pumas, and cheetahs.

The first feature of these cages that will attract the visitor's notice is that instead of having iron bars, so suggestive of a prison, in front of them, they have wire netting. This is an innovation in the confining of dangerous animals. The view of the captives is obstructed to a less degree than in any other form of cage that has so far been devised.

The mesh of the netting is three inches square. The horizontal wires are relied upon to resist the attacks of the animals. These are made of hard steel, and each wire has a tensile strength of 4,500 pounds. The end of each wire is wrapped around a heavy frame of round wrought iron, twisted slightly upon itself, and the end soldered down. The horizontal wires are held in place, and equidistant, by perpendicular tie wires, three inches apart, wrapped around the horizontals at each point of intersection, and firmly soldered.

The whole of this iron and steel work is painted a dull olive green, to match the tiling of the interior of the cages. As to the strength of this device, it is estimated that if the iron bars holding the various panels of the front of the cage remain in place it would be impossible for an elephant to break through the partition.

DECORATED GREEN WALLS.

The floor of the cages is three feet above the floor of the corridor arranged for spectators. This cage floor is made of narrow wooden strips, so that the whole resembles the floor of a bowling alley. It is considered that concrete floors would be too hard on the feet of the animals. The walls of the cages are made of tiling painted a dull olive green, imitating as nearly as possible the native surroundings of the animals. This tiling reaches about eight feet high, and then there is a border, in some cases representing the jungle, in others the desert, and the ceiling above blends into a light-gray color. In the top is a small skylight, designed to give precisely the amount of light needed by the occupants of the cage.

In the rear of the cages is a sleeping cage for each of the two animals intended to occupy the full cage. These are about four feet high. The tops of them are flat, serving as a sort of balcony. There is a huge stump, cut in the form of what stage carpenters call "practicable steps" for the animals to mount to this balcony. There is a steel door to each of the sleeping cages, operating on a trolley, and which may be opened, closed, and bolted by pulleys from the keeper's passageway under the cages.

The public corridor is well lighted by skylights and by windows in the walls opposite the cages. Just in front of these opposite walls there is a raised platform, two steps high, with oak settees against the wall, intended to enable the visitors to overlook the heads of those who may be in front of them on crowded days. In the centre this western wall is broken by a hexagonal alcove, the side walls of which are unbroken by windows. It is proposed to hang on the walls of this alcove paintings and photographs of carnivorous animals which are extinct or too rare to be in the collection on view.

Along the walls opposite the cages are also to be placed maps of Asia, South America, and Africa, colored so as to show the native homes of the various felines exhibited. There is also a brief description, in popular terms, of the animals and their characteristics.

In front of the cages is a narrow gauge iron track for the cart containing the food of the animals. There is a very complete system of drainage. The whole building is heated by hot water, the temperature being automatically regulated by the most improved pneumatic apparatus.

There are also several striking cages on the outside of the building, where the animals will have more freedom in Summer. The series consists of three enormous cages—two semi-circular and one square—and six smaller cages. Each of the large cages represents two of the interior dens, and at first will be used by the occupants of the dens alternately. The large semi-circular cages are 88 feet wide and 42 feet 6 inches deep. The large central square cage measures 38 feet each way. The smaller cages are 12 feet 6 inches wide by 24 feet deep. The fronts of each cage are of wire netting, similar to those on the interior.

A STUDIO FOR ARTISTS.

At one end of the building there is still another novel feature. It consists of a studio for painters, sketch artists, and sculptors. This is a large, well lighted room, its floor being step-shaped, to accommodate the easels of artists and to prevent any one getting in any one else's way. On one side of this room there will be a cage partitioned off to which the animals may be brought for the special benefit of the artists, enabling them to work without interference or annoyance from visitors.

This cage will have in its centre a trap door, through which a small traveling cage containing an animal may be inserted and the animal released from its traveling cage. The operation of these traveling cages from below constitutes one of the most interesting features of this whole building and one which the public will seldom be permitted to see, if at all.

Under the sleeping dens of the interior cages there runs a passageway, about eight feet wide and eight feet high. It has a wide track and a car fitted for its special objects. A shaft has been arranged between each pair of sleeping dens, with a door entering each one. On the car there is an elevator operated by a hand mechanism. The elevator car is also the traveling cage for animals in the building.

When an animal is received he is placed in this cage outside the building. The elevator is lowered, the car runs along the track to the shaft entering the cage intended to be used, the elevator is raised, the doors are opened, and the captive enters his new home. When it is desired to move animals from one cage to another or from a living cage to the studio cage this elevator and car are called into service.

That there may be no possible mistakes in the opening and closing of doors, the pulleys in the passageway below which operate the different doors, have green and red tags attached to them. The red tags signify that that pulley opens a dangerous door. The green tag signifies that its pulley can cause no harm. To still further guard against accidents there is a speaking tube from the front of the cages to this basement passageway, thus giving the operator below the benefit of the observation from the public's side of the cage.

Great attention has been paid to the carvings and sculpture decorations of the building. There are to be four life-size sentinel lions at the two entrances. There will be two life-size lion heads on one side of the structure, and along the cornice there will be life-size heads of various smaller felines. Eli Harvey was engaged to come over from Paris especially for this work. His decorations are somewhat novel in that they represent natural and not apocryphal beasts.

The lion house will open with a pretty full collection of inmates. They have been collected from many parts of Europe, and, in the opinion of prominent zoologists and animal collectors, constitute the finest collection of their kind in this country. Director W. T. Hornaday of the Park made a special tour of Europe last Summer to select the animals which were to go into this collection.

SOME DISTINGUISHED INMATES.

The greatest interest will undoubtedly centre in the magnificent Barbary lion presented to the institution by Andrew Carnegie. This specimen has been named Hannibal. He is eight years old and has a splendidly luxuriant mane. He has developed a habit of posing in the middle of his cage, for love of admiration. Hannibal's mate is a big lioness who has been named Cleopatra. She was presented by O. H. Payne.

Another pair of Barbary lions, equal to the finest to be found in captivity anywhere, are the gift of Nelson Robinson. The male of the pair has been named Sultan. He is four years old and is considered to be as handsome and perfect a specimen as ever trod a cage floor. He is also unusually good tempered. Sultan's mate—an Abyssinian lioness named Bedouin Maid—is also a wonderfully perfect animal. She recently gave birth to five cubs, before she had been removed from her travelling cage. Bedouin Maid, besides being very handsome, is a good mother, and she attends to her own cubs.

A lusty young Nubian lion, Dongola by name, between two and three years old, was presented to the collection by Cleveland H. Dodge. This animal is of the short-maned type. The sixth lion is a beautiful female, about a year old, imported from Senegal, West Africa, and presented by Philip Schuyler. She has been named Sandibel, and her disposition has already made om her a prime favorite with the keepers of the Lion House.

The finest pair of tigers that could be obtained in all Europe were added to the lion house by Charles T. Barney. They hail from Northern India, and, although they are now of fine size, they are only two and a half years old, and have not yet attained their full stature. They are exceptionally handsome animals, and have been named, respectively, Rajah and Ranee.

A very strong and vicious tiger cub one year old is the gift of Henry Fairfield Osborn Jr., whose father has had so much to do with developing this whole collection. This little beast comes from Singapore, but from the length and abundance of its hair, it is believed that its native home was some portion of China. If this supposition proves to be true, the animal will be especially interesting to zoologists.

In the interior of Paraguay William Mill Butler of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Paraguay Development Company, brought about the capture a year ago of an animal which has caused the first tragedy of the lion house, and which is certainly one of the largest and finest jaguars in existence. This animal is named Lopez. He was considered a very gentle and amiable specimen, and after various efforts to test his disposition a female jaguar was not many weeks ago introduced into his cage. Immediately the big animal sprang upon her, broke her neck, and killed her in a couple of minutes. The injury was inflicted by a square bite, with no wrenching. Veterinarians who performed an autopsy over the murdered female said that the exhibition of strength shown by the big male was as astonishing as it was shocking. As a penalty for his ferocity, Lopez has been condemned to live in solitude for the remainder of his life.

Another interesting member of the lion house collection is a beautiful and full-grown specimen of the cheetah, or hunting leopard. This animal is quite rare in captivity, and was presented to the park by Jacob H. Schiff. It was secured for the park through the special courtesy of Director Heck of the Berlin Zoological Gardens.

Two snow leopards—rarest of all large feline animals—have been purchased for this collection in London. They were to be shipped from Calcutta, and are supposed to be now on their way. They are the gift of Mrs. Emma B. Auchincloss. If they reach New York in safety they will constitute the third and fourth specimens now in captivity. The other two are in London and Berlin.

William D. Sloane has presented to the lion house a pair of jet black leopards from the Malay Peninsula. A Manchurian leopard, imported by way of Shanghai, and representing the most northern form of leopard of Africa and India, is the gift of Philip Schuyler. Frederick L. Eldridge has presented a male African leopard. It is intended, if possible, to install this animal as a cage mate for the female Indian leopard presented by Capt. Thomas Golding.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF OWNER OF STOLEN POLICY.—George L. Wilcox was insured for $2,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His policy was a twenty-payment one and contained a clause providing that if at least three premiums shall have been paid and then default made in payment of a subsequent premium the society would issue in lieu of the policy a new paid-up one in favor of the insured, without participation in profits for as many twentieth parts of the original amount assured as there shall be complete annual premiums paid up to the date of the default. It was further provided "that said policy shall be surrendered, duly receipted, within six months of the date of default in payment of premium on said policy." After Wilcox had paid premiums for seven years his policy was stolen from him. The next year he paid no premium and demanded a paid-up policy, informing the society that he was unable to deliver his policy because it had been stolen. A demurrer interposed by the Equitable Society to the complaint in an action brought against it by Wilcox to compel the issuance to him of a paid-up policy, which was sustained at Special Term of the Supreme Court and also in the Appellate Division, has been overruled by the Court of Appeals. The court of last resort holds that the fact that the policy was stolen from Wilcox without any fault on his part, and the further fact that he was unable to comply with the condition requiring the policy's surrender and receipt within six months, constituted in equity a sufficient excuse for the non-performance of that condition. "Equity," said Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion, "will not deny to the plaintiff the relief sought simply because the policy had been stolen. When that fact appears, and that the plaintiff has used due diligence to reclaim it, and that he is still the owner of the policy, a case is stated which constitutes grounds for equitable relief."

* * *

INJURIES WHILE ALIGHTING FROM CAR.—The plaintiff in the case of Foster vs. Old Colony Street Railway was injured while alighting from a street car by reason of the slippery condition of the steps. The accident occurred during a storm of snow and sleet. The route of the car was about five minutes each way. Before the car started on its trip during which the accident occurred it had waited at least fifteen minutes. By the rules of the company it was the duty of the conductor in case of a storm to sprinkle sand on the platform and steps. The plaintiff testified that she knew that she had to look out for herself because it was slippery. The conductor swore that there was a sand pail at each end of the car. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a finding that the railway company had undertaken to prevent, and could have prevented, the steps from being slippery. The court said in part:

"The defendant contends that it is not practicable for a street railway company to prevent the open steps of its cars from becoming slippery during the continuance of such a storm as that in question in the case at bar, either by shoveling off the snow, sleet, or ice, which must accumulate on the steps, or by spreading sand or sawdust on them. But under the special circumstances of this case we do not think that that question arises. * * * We think that the foregoing evidence, coupled with the testimony of the conductor that he put 'about a quart' of sand on the step at about half-past 9 o'clock, while the car was waiting at the railroad station, and the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses that there was no sand on the step when the accident happened, and that there was no sand pail on the platform, was evidence on which the jury were warranted in finding that the defendant was negligent."

T. P. GILMAN OUT OF OFFICE.

Ex-Deputy Controller Becomes Head of Corporation and Estates Company.

Theodore P. Gilman, whose resignation as Deputy Controller of the State of New York took effect last night, accepted the Presidency and a Directorship in the Corporation and Estates Company yesterday.

Edward H. Pindar, who has been chief of the Transfer Tax Bureau of the Controller's office in Albany for the past fifteen years, has also been elected a Director, and having resigned his Albany position will assume charge of a department in the Corporation and Estates Company Feb. 15.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

FIRE AND SMOKE CUT OFF STAIRWAY

Several Narrow Escapes and Difficult Rescues by Police.

Scantily Clad Persons Who Crawled Through a Skylight Compelled to Stay Out in the Cold Air.

Fire originating from an overheated furnace in the basement of the four-story brownstone front dwelling at 225 West Forty-fifth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning burned upward through the stairway and cut off the means of escape of several men and women who occupied rooms on the upper floors. Some managed to get out through the skylight to the roof, where, being unable to attract the attention of occupants of houses adjoining, they were compelled to remain scantily clad in the cold for more than half an hour.

The dwelling is occupied by Mrs. Margaret Hobart as a boarding house. Belle Kelley, a servant girl, half strangled by the smoke, was awakened by her coughing. She occupied a room on the top floor. Near her slept Theresa Pennes, the cook. Groping her way to the latter's bed, she aroused her with difficulty, and then ran to the room of Dr. Stanley, a dentist, on the same floor at the front, and awakened him.

The three started down the stairs, arousing the other sleepers by their shouts, but they were unable to descend to the door, and had to turn and run back to the top floor. The smoke being so dense that they could hardly breathe, they aided each other in climbing through the scuttle on to the roof.

The police who turned in the alarm had great difficulty in getting into the house. Mrs. Hobart, the landlady, was in the front room on the first floor, but was unable because of the fire to get into the hall to open the door. Policeman Sweeney tried to climb in at the window, but slipped on the sill and fell into the areaway, sustaining severe cuts and bruises about the head and hands. He was attended by Dr. Nesbitt, a police surgeon who lives across the street from the Hobart house, and taken to the station house in a serious condition. Later he was taken to his home.

Policeman Gerber found the key which Mrs. Hobart threw out of the window and opened the front door. Rushing through the smoke and fire which filled the hallway, he carried Mrs. Hobart from the parlor to the street. Policeman Fitzpatrick then went up stairs, and Gerber went into the adjoining house, No. 223. On the third floor Fitzpatrick found Mrs. Morrill unable to get out into the hall. The patrolman opened the window, and shouting to Gerber, learned that his comrade was at the window adjoining. Out onto this sill Mrs. Morrill, who is a very stout woman, climbed, and, with the assistance of Fitzpatrick on one side and Gerber on the other, managed to get into the other window four feet away. She had suffered painful burns about the face and hands, and had lost nearly all her clothes, she having escaped in her night robe.

In the rear of the same floor Fitzpatrick found Mr. and Mrs. John Hilton partially overcome by smoke and helpless. The patrolman passed both of them through the rear window to an adjoining window in the next house, where they were aided by Gerber.

Two alarms were turned in for the fire. When Engine Company No. 54 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 arrived, and before hose connections could be made, a young woman was seen clinging to the sill of a window on the third floor, screaming for assistance. She was Mable Conreich. While the firemen were hoisting their ladders the smoke became so dense that she was completely hidden from view. Truckman Frederick Veith and Fireman Hamilton Rider ascended a scaling ladder and passed the young woman to Alfred Walbaur in the window of the adjoining house. Another woman was rescued similarly.

The fire was confined largely to the third and fourth floors, but those apartments were burned out. Mrs. Hobart estimates the damage done at about $10,000. It was covered by insurance.

EIGHT FIRES IN A PRECINCT.

Detectives and Fire Marshal's Inspectors Trying to Find an Incendiary.

Eight fires occurring within as many hours yesterday morning in the vicinity of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and the fact that there has been an unusually large number of blazes in that section of the city during the past month, have convinced Police Capt. Schmittberger, Capt. Martin Morrison of Engine Company 54, and the Fire Marshal that some person or persons are starting them maliciously. Patrolmen, detectives, and inspectors of the Fire Marshal's office are working day and night in an effort to find the incendiary, if there be one, and Capt. Schmittberger has promised the officer who learns who the firebug is and arrests him that he will be specially recommended to the Commissioner for promotion.

The series of fires in that locality between 1:30 and 8:05 o'clock yesterday morning was remarkable. The first alarm was sent in at the former hour for a blaze in the basement of 832 Ninth Avenue. At 4:12 there was a two-alarm fire at 225 West Forty-fifth Street. Then others were turned in as follows: At 4:30 o'clock, 779 Tenth Avenue; 5:30, 418 West Fifty-second Street; 6:05, 819 Ninth Avenue; 6:10, 435 West Sixty-fourth Street; 8, a still alarm, 453 West Forty-sixth Street, and 8:05, a second alarm from 819 Ninth Avenue, necessitated by explosion of gas in the basement after the first fire had been extinguished.

During the past month, according to Capt. Morrison, Engine Company 54 has responded to forty calls in the vicinity of the engine house in West Forty-seventh Street. On some single days the company was called to four fires, and on Jan. 28 there were two burning simultaneously within a hundred feet of each other—at 409 and 428 West Fifty-third Street.

There is a remarkable similarity in the character and apparent origin of a majority of these fires. The two simultaneous fires on the same block in West Fifty-third Street were found to have originated at the foot of the cellar stairs. Capt. Morrison says it appears most suspicious, inasmuch as there is seldom any stove or fire in the cellar of a tenement house. He also says that most of these fires were set or started in some way near the gas meters. In some cases explosions followed the melting of the lead connections. This was the case at 819 Ninth Avenue yesterday. There have been several individual cases where the circumstances have been particularly suspicious. One instance was given by Capt. Morrison where three fires occurred in the same building, and somewhat similarly, within thirty days.

Three weeks ago there was an epidemic of small fires, any one of which might have proved very serious had it not been discovered early, in the precinct of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, adjoining Capt. Schmittberger's on the north. For two or three weeks prior to that there had been a number of suspicious blazes in the precinct of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, adjoining it on the south.

WOMAN RESCUED IN SMOKE.

Policeman Carried Her Down from a Tenement's Sixth Floor.

Patrolman William F. Henne of the Mercer Street Station yesterday afternoon, during a fire, which started on the fifth floor of a six-story double tenement, at 104 Macdougal Street, carried a sick woman from the top floor to the street. Henne was nearly blinded by smoke, and in addition to carrying the woman, he assisted in getting her seven-year-old boy to a place of safety.

Henne was on post on Macdougal Street when he heard a cry of fire. Looking up he saw a blaze coming from the front windows of an apartment on the fifth floor of the tenement. After sending in an alarm he rushed through the building warning the people of their danger. When he reached the fifth floor he found that the fire was in the apartment of a Mrs. Hopewell, who had gone out.

He then learned that a colored woman, Mrs. Joseph Brown, and her son, Maxwell Brown, were in bed on the sixth floor. He found the woman and her boy on their knees praying and terrified with fear. He picked the woman up in his arms and telling the boy to follow, descended the stairs through the smoke, guiding himself by the hand rail.

Stern Brothers

are now showing in the

New Annex to Their

Women's Costume Department

A large assortment of

Street and Evening Gowns

in all the newest materials

For Present and Early Spring Wear

To-morrow, Monday

Special Offerings of

Colored & Black Dress Fabrics

3,000 Yds. { IMPORTED NUN'S VEILINGS AND MISTRAL ETAMINES, 42 and 44 ins. wide, in the newest Spring Shades, including Ivory, Cream, White and Black — 69c

Also a Large Purchase of

Cotton Dress Goods

Consisting of

7,500 Yds. { 36 INCH JAVA AND PANAMA LINEN AND 27 INCH CRASH AUTOMOBILE SUITINGS, — 18c

8,000 Yds. PLAIN SILK MOUSSELINES, — 19c

6,500 Yds. { EMBROIDERED SPOT MOUSSELINES, in all colors, white and black, — 23c

Value 35c & 50c yd.

Misses' Suits, Waists & Dresses

In Enlarged Department On Second Floor

New Spring Models

FINE CHEVIOT NORFOLK WALKING SUITS, black, blue, brown and gray, 14 to 18 yrs. — $15.00

SILK WAISTS, 14 to 16 yrs., of Taffetas and Peau de Cygne, — $3.95

MISSES' COTTON WAISTS, 14 to 16 yrs., of Piques, Damasks and Lawns, — $1.98, 2.95

GIRLS' PLAIN & FANCY GINGHAM DRESSES, Guimpe and High-neck Effects, 4 to 14 yrs., Special — $1.98, 2.85

Bedsteads — Important Sale

Best Quality, Regular Stock. Selections Made Now Will Be Held Until Wanted.

200 White Enamel, Brass Trimmings, — $3.50, 5.50, 9.50

Reduced from $4.50, 6.75 & 11.50

300 Brass Bedsteads, $19.50, 25.50, 42.00

Reduced from $27.50, 35.00 & 56.00

MATTRESSES, SPRING UNDERBEDS, FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, MADE IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS.

Curtains — Special Values

RUFFLED MUSLIN, Pr. 95c, 1.25, 1.65

RUFFLED BOBBINET, Lace Insertion and Edge, Pr. $1.25, 1.95, 2.35

CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, all colors for windows and portieres, Pr. $1.00, 1.95, 2.65

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer This Week in the

Ladies' Suit Department (2d floor)

New Spring Models

in Grays, Browns, Blues and Oxford; tucked blouse, with postilion back, trimmed with braid; plaited skirt with silk drop; value $30.00, for this sale............ $23.50

SPECIAL—Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, all colors, 98c. and $1.25 each

Bargains in the Millinery Dept.

Enormous Reductions.

One thousand Hats, untrimmed and ready to wear, worth from $1.00 to $4.50 each at 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

Millinery odds and ends and Remnants at 10c. on the dollar.

Valentines and Cotillion Favors

for the million. Largest and richest assortment of Novelties, from . . . . 1c. to $5.00 each

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

ALASKA SEALSKIN (London-dyed) jackets and coats, $50, $75 and $100 less than former prices.

NOTE—Alaska Seals caught on the Pribylov Islands, in Behring Sea, the fur of which is dense, handsome and durable, are the best in the world.

PERSIAN LAMB jackets and coats, Leipzig-dyed skins, which retain their pristine beauty, $25, $50 and $75 less than former prices.

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE Boas, Victorines, Mantles, Muffs, etc., natural skins, not blended or darkened in any way. Prices marked way down.

Fox, Thibet, Bear, Squirrel, muffs, boas, stoles, etc......... 20 per cent. discount

Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten, muffs, boas, stoles, etc........... 15 " "

Royal Ermine, Mink, muffs, stoles, boas, etc................ 10 " "

Men's fur-lined overcoats, $60, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $500........................ Prices all reduced

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, large assortment. Prices marked way down.

NOTE—All sales strictly cash; no goods sent on approval.

41st & 42d Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

ASSAY OFFICE ABLAZE

Crowds Watch Fire in the Storehouse of Gold.

Over $40,000,000 in Bars on Hand—Police Reserves Guard the Sub-Treasury During the Confusion.

Wall Street was startled yesterday by the unusual scene of a fire in business hours, right among its fireproof "skyscrapers," when the United States Assay Office was discovered to be on fire about 12:30 o'clock. Thousands of clerks, office-boys, typewriter girls, and bankers, brokers, and lawyers crowded the approaches to that part of Wall Street on which the Assay Office is situated, and filled every window of the many "skyscrapers" in sight of the fire. The street crowds were driven back to Broad Street and towards William Street by the police reserves of the Old Slip, Church Street, Oak Street, City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge, Elizabeth Street, Leonard Street, and Mercer Street Stations.

There were nearly 200 policemen at the fire, and they were mostly employed to protect the Sub-Treasury building from any possible attempts at robbery. There was in the Sub-Treasury a large amount of bonds and circulation, the total value being nearly $270,000,000. The moment that the alarm of fire in the Assay Office was given crowds swarmed up the steps of the Treasury, but the barred doors were shut at once.

The fire started in a wooden flue which was employed to carry the fumes of the fluids used to test the precious metals in the laboratory to the chimney. This flue had once been lined with metal, but the nitric acid fumes had eaten through this and prepared the wood so that it took fire very easily. The fire was seen first by E. E. Sage, an assistant assayer. The force of sixty men at work on the floor of the laboratory, which was situated in the front part of the second story, at once got out a hose and attempted to extinguish the flames, but they did not succeed, and as the fire gained headway one of them ran out and turned in an alarm.

At once all the precious metals which had not yet been put into the fire and burglar proof vaults were carried to safety by the employes. About $1,500,000 was still lying around loose in the various parts of the building, while already stored in the vaults was nearly $40,000,000.

Soon after the arrival of the firemen they got the flames under control, but not before some of the rafters which support the roof had burned through. The tin sheathing which covered the roof had to be torn open and some of the timber had to be removed. More damage, however, was done by water and smoke, especially to the records stored in various rooms and to the instruments. To these the damage will be nearly $3,000, while the damage to the building will be $2,000 more.

The building used by the assay office is historic. Before it began to be used as an assay office, forty years ago, it was a Government mint and for a time it was the United States or Government bank. The structure is of graystone and brick and very old-fashioned. Employes and officials of the assay office said the building was never intended for an assay office and not adapted at all for such use. Hope was expressed that the fire would call attention to the need of a modern structure and a different site.

About a week ago Secretary Shaw recommended to Congress that $750,000 be appropriated to build a new assay office, as the building was old and unfit for the use to which it was put.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HERE.

M. Jusserand and His American Wife See America for the First Time—He Talks About Venezuela.

Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, who succeeds Mr. Cambon as Ambassador from France to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine. Like the two most recently appointed foreign envoys to this country, Sir Michael Herbert and Baron Speck von Sternburg, M. Jusserand brings with him an American wife. Mme. Jusserand, however, who was Miss Elise Richards, was born in Paris, and though her parents lived in Boston she has never seen her own country.

M. Jusserand had not heard that France, through her Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, had taken the lead in a protest against preferential treatment of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in the settlement of the claims against Venezuela.

"Although I heard nothing of it in Paris," he said, "I am not surprised to hear that such action has been taken. I shall not know, however, until I reach Washington, where I expect to find cablegrams containing my instructions.

"The general opinion in France is that the Venezuelan affair will be brought to a peaceful termination. France so far has managed to keep out of it, and I am sure that nothing will occur to disturb her friendly relations with the countries involved. The French have preserved a neutral attitude, and there has been no expression or indeed any occasion for expression of hostility to Germany or Great Britain. Moreover, the relations of France with Venezuela are well defined by the Franco-Venezuelan treaty, by which a portion of the customs receipts go to France.

"No; there is no significance in my coming to Washington at this time. I have been in Denmark for the past four years, and you see I am here as soon as possible after receiving my appointment. Naturally I am much pleased at my appointment to Washington, and I esteem it a very great honor to have been chosen for this post."

M. Jusserand, like his wife, is paying his first visit to this country, and while coming up the bay both examined with interest the sights of the harbor. The new Ambassador looked puzzled when La Lorraine neared the Battery and he got a good look at the tall buildings.

"I think that you build these to astonish Europeans. I have heard that they are begun at the top," he said.

"They are remarkable," exclaimed Mme. Jusserand.

The Ambassador was met at the pier by Soufflot de Magny, the French Consul General here; Henri Maillard, the President of the French Benevolent Society; Henri Gourd, the President of the French Chamber of Commerce of this city, and Eugène de Bocandé, the agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. M. Goffiot, James H. Hyde's secretary, was also at the pier, and M. Jusserand accepted an invitation to preside at the convention of the Alliance Française, to be held here on March 17.

The Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and G. L. Richards, a civil engineer of Washington, and a brother of Mme. Jusserand, who came on to meet her, left the dock at 4:30 and took the first train to Washington.

The new Ambassador is forty-seven years old, small, bearded, slight, and dark. He speaks English well, as he was Chancellor of the French Embassy in London from 1887 until 1890, and previously he had been French Consul there. He has occupied various posts in the French Foreign Office, and in 1892 was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He is well known also as a litterateur, and among the theses which won him his doctorate of laws at the Faculty of Lyons were "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," "Le Roman Anglais," and "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIVe. Siècle."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAIN TIME.

He is well paid that is satisfied.
—Shakespeare.

Our furniture gives never-failing satisfaction, as the woods used are of the best and thoroughly acclimated. The fabrics chosen are from every quarter of the globe, and our artists and designers search both hemispheres for the quaint prototypes of many of our most beautiful designs.

Reduced factory prices make it particularly advantageous for you now to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

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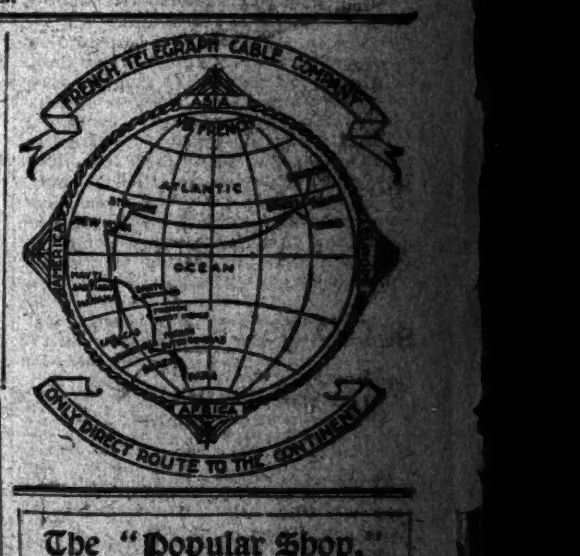
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.



The "Popular Shop,"

MAKING VISITORS WELCOME to the NEW SERIES OF INTERIORS: Illustrating the uses of the McHUGH MISSION FURNITURE (Made in Manhattan.)

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.,

42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.

[Trade Mark Reg'd.

SHORES AGAINST THREE PARK AVENUE HOUSES.

Building Department's Efforts to Prevent Damage by the Settling of Structures Near the Subway.

The residence of Charles T. Barney on the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue was protected last evening with shores, anchored, wedged and seated in the masonry of the contour façade and the Thirty-eighth Street corner, so that no subterranean settling along the line of the Rapid Transit Tunnel could interfere with its safety.

"I do not care to talk on the subject," said Mr. Barney. "What has been done out there is not wholly precautionary. It was done on an official notice served on me by the Department of Buildings that my house was unsafe."

"Read your own newspaper," said William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit system. "If you want to know about Mr. Barney's house and the houses of his neighbors. THE TIMES published this morning a nice, accurate and adequate account of the condition of affairs in the neighborhood of the east side of Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and it is useless to go outside of it. I am certainly not going to add fuel to the flames of exaggeration. I have just come from there. Mr. Barney's house is not going to fall down, or any house near it. It is not necessary, I repeat, for me to give THE TIMES story over again."

Canavan Brothers, who attend to demolitions, wreck clearing, and shoring for the city departments, did the shoring yesterday, putting five shores against the Barney house and two shores against the next house, 69 Park Avenue, occupied by George H. Bird, and two more against 71 Park Avenue, occupied by H. D. Robbins. The work was done under the supervision of Inspector Black of the Building Department.

Superintendent Percy M. Stewart of this department was on the ground in the course of the day. He said that while he did not anticipate any serious results he was not going to take any risk on the information that came to him from his subordinates and from experts consulted by the house owners. It was better to take precaution in time, he said, and with what had been done and what was in progress an accident would be almost impossible.

Thomas Brown, Mr. Barney's Superintendent, said that he watched the banker's house until Thursday night, when evidences of settling became so plain that he told Mr. Barney that he would not "stand for it" any longer. Mr. Barney consulted his engineer, A. H. Tyson, and had the opinion of a consulting engineer of the Subway, that he would do right in taking precautions. Then the Building Department was communicated with, the inspectors made an examination, and the unsafe building order was served.

Mr. Brown said that no course to follow the shoring up had been determined on, and nothing might be done for several days. The stone railing which runs just over the east wall of the east tunnel has sunk one inch, and there were other indications of settling inside and outside of the house.

Several experts who went to look at the Barney house yesterday said that the line of disintegration of the rock which crumbled last Summer, partly cracking 55 to 59 Park Avenue, has continued past Mr. Barney's house, and that although the tunnel is finished and roofed here, rock conditions east of it would have to be examined and treated by experts.

Nothing serious has yet been reported in regard to the Huntington property on the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. It is a boarding house, and the woman who conducts it is nervous because of the shoring up of the Barney house opposite, and asks counsel of policemen and Building Department officials.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL LEASED.

Amen Corner Relieved at the Renewal of the Contract of Hitchcock, Darling & Co.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel is not to be razed to make way for a "skyscraper" or any other kind of a building, and there is happiness among those who have so long made the hostelry their home, and especially is this true of the "Amen Corner." At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hitchcock, Darling & Co. signed a new lease, to run for five years from Aug. 1, 1903. While the terms are not made public, the understanding is that the terms are practically the same as now prevail, $200,000 a year, the taxes, water rents, and ordinary repairs. It is understood that all of the subtenants will continue to occupy the stores and offices. Many improvements will be made to the hotel, including the installation of many additional bathrooms.

Few hotels have so notable a history as the Fifth Avenue Hotel. For many years it has borne a conspicuous part in the public life of the metropolis. Opened in 1859, it was the temporary home of King Edward VII., then the Prince of Wales, the following year, and since that time there has been almost a procession of distinguished men of this and other countries in its corridors.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, February 1, 1903.

MR. QUAY GAINS A POINT

Statehood Bill Now a "Rider" on the Agricultural Bill.

The Senate Thus Will Be Forced to Vote on the Measure—Opponents Still Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Quay forced the fighting on the Statehood bill to-day. Should he fail now it will not be because he has not labored with the shrewdness of a veteran in legislative manipulation. Events are beginning to show with what extraordinary cunning he has laid his plans.

Mr. Quay is strengthening his purpose to push the measure through as a "rider" on an appropriation bill. He offered the amendment to both the Agricultural and the Sundry Civil bill. He gained an important point to-day when the Senate Committee on Agriculture placed the amendment to admit the three Territories to Statehood on the Agricultural bill. Because of this piece of strategy when the bill is reported favorably the amendment will come before the Senate for action.

When it is reached in the consideration of the bill it will be in order for some Senator to raise the question whether the amendment is relevant. Under the rule this puestion must be submitted by the chair and be decided without debate by the Senate. President Frye could not rule against the amendment when presented by the committee in this way. It must come to a vote. The belief is prevalent that the decisive vote will come next week.

There has been a great outcry against admitting States by means of "riders" on appropriation bills. It has never been done; many other important measures, however, have gone through this way, including the Spooner amendment conferring quasi civil government on the Philippines, and the Platt amendment, exacting certain concessions from Cuba.

When the Spooner amendment was reached in the Army bill in the last Congress Senator Pettus of Alabama raised the point of irrelevancy, and President Frye promptly submitted it to the Senate, which by 31 to 23 decided that the amendment was relevant.

Oklahoma was originally opened to settlement by an amendment placed on the Indian appropriation bill. In the same way the "Free Homes" bill was put on an Indian appropriation bill. There are already two "riders" on the Army bill for this session—the Army Staff bill and the bill with regard to army retirements.

Though the chances are all against him, Senator Quay is playing his hand well. He and his associates have even gone over to the House and ascertained what the result would be there if they should be successful in the Senate.

Under the House rules the amendment coming from the Senate would be referred to the Committee of the Whole at once. By that course the friends of Statehood would have little to fear. The Speaker, however, has power to refer an appropriation bill with objectionable amendments to the committee having jurisdiction of the appropriation, and so the Agricultural bill, with the Statehood amendment, might be referred to the Agricultural Committee.

The Quay men have polled the House Committee on Agriculture and say it stands 10 to 7 for the Statehood bill.

It has been suggested that if Mr. Quay gets the Statehood bill through as a part of the Agriculture bill he will be defeated in conference. Here again his cunning has shown itself. The conferees on the Agricultural bill would be Senators Proctor, Hansbrough, and Bate. The two latter are Statehood supporters, and, constituting a majority of the Senate conferees, would see to it that the amendment was insisted on. Thus at every point the Pennsylvania Senator has presented an awkward situation for his foes to confront.

The opponents of Statehood say they will discuss the Agriculture bill as fully as they have the bill admitting the three Territories, and will defeat it just as they have determined to defeat the original bill. To this Senator Quay replies that he will put his Statehood amendment on all the appropriation bills if that course is necessary, with the possible exception of the General Deficiency and the Legislature bills. He thinks that he will not be abliged to do this.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR CANAL.

Senator Morgan Indicates That He Will Not Attempt to Delay the Treaty in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There is a good prospect that action will be taken on the Panama Canal treaty in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The outlook for its ratification was much improved to-day when Senator Morgan gave the committee to understand that in his opposition he was not actuated by a desire to defeat action on the treaty, but simply wanted to protect the interests of the United States and to guard against emergencies that he feared would arrive unless amendments were adopted. He declared that his main purpose was to place himself on record in connection with this important work, and having done that he would not interpose opposition to action by the committee or the Senate.

Mr. Morgan to-day made further argument in favor of the adoption of his resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate with certain information in regard to the status of the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires. The committee, however, voted against reporting it. Subsequently the committee rejected several amendments proposed by Mr. Morgan.

A meeting will be held on Monday, when it is expected Mr. Morgan will complete his programme of opposition. In that event a vote will be reached, and there is no doubt that it will result in ordering a favorable report to the Senate.

Members of the committee say that there is considerable force in some of the amendments proposed by Mr. Morgan. Any amendment made to the pending treaty, however, would send it back to Bogota for concurrence, and thus delay final action. Moreover, the objections raised are not so important as to warrant action that would require the negotiation of another treaty.

Senator Cullom conferred to-day with Secretary Hay in regard to the amendments proposed by Mr. Morgan, and which may reappear when the treaty reaches the Senate. Se cretary Hay does not think the apprehension of Senator Morgan is well founded, and urged that the treaty be ratified as received from the President. He assured Senator Cullom that every interest of the United States was safeguarded, and amendments at this time would imperil and perhaps defeat the construction of the canal for some time.

MR. PEDRERA'S LOST CARABAO.

Case of Philippine Draft Animal, of Disputed Sex, Now Before Congress in a Plea for $100.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Root has forwarded to Congress the claim of Julian Pedrera y Roman of Bacolod, and the papers in the case have been referred to the Committee on War Claims. They were printed to-day. It is not often that a claim for the modest sum of $100 calls forth such wealth of language as has been expended in the documents in this case.

On May 19, 1902, the Signal Corps, represented in the person of Private H. A. Wise, hired from Mr. Pedrera a carabao and cart to transport telegraphic material to the north of Negros at $1 a day. In addition, "solely out of friendship for the Signal Corps and other departments of the army," as is stated in the papers, Mr. Pedrera loaned the Signal Corps an animal concerning the sex of which there is much dispute. Pedrera says it was a bull and Wise says it was a cow, but as Wise's narration is made in Spanish, a language with which he was unfamiliar, there is much doubt about it. The values of a bull and a cow are widely different in the Philippines.

Wise lost this animal and thereby brought Pedrera to the verge of ruin. In a letter to Gov. Taft Pedrera thus describes his condition:

To such a state has my situation reached that I have pettioned by brother's in Cuba, of which place I am a son. I have begged them and have pleaded of the new government that I might obtain of the same the payment of my passage and that of my daughters, to Cuba, the answer to which I am expecting on every mail that comes from America, from one moment to another.

This should have been already settled; but the judge of this place uses much tranquillity in the giving of judgment, but not so much in affairs whose proofs are so clear and forcible as in my case; so that it is true that if he had been an American judge it would be now settled, and as would naturally follow myself and my daughters would now be in Cuba.

I have been thirty one years in the Philippines, and have passed through many labors, and when I was counting upon being able to raise my head the unfortunate revolution came and ruined me.

I terminate this reminder to your excellenxy, praying that you will please to order, that whoever it may concern shall settle the vexatious affair, which, as your excellency may believe, if I make a claim therefor to the United States Government, it is caused by the horrible crisis which I am passing, because, although an European, I find myself reduced to eating like the most miserable Indian, and worse still, I, though an European, see myself obliged to make a showing which my strength will not permit, nor my 61 years of age.

I beg of your excellency to pardon a poor father of a family the many grievances, which, as I have said, are the children of the necessity so great to which we see ourselves reduced.

And awaiting your most lofty action, and making fervent prayers to the Almighty for your excellency and the United States of which your excellency is the most worthy representative, there remains at your orders your most affectionate and attentive servant, who kisses your hand. JULIAN PEDRERA y ROMAN.

Wise, it seems, got the mysterious animal up to the coast, where it lay down. The tide was coming in, and Wise could not get the "vacco," as he calls it, to get up. With greta presence of mind he hired a native to watch the animal and went away. When he came back the native and vacco had disappeared, and the tide hd gone out.

The indorsements in the case cover thirteen closely printed pages. In one of them Capt. B. H. Wells of the Twenty-ninth Infantry thus discusses the creature's sex.

As regards the sex of the animal, Private Wise in his affidavit describes the same as a bull. In his receipt to Mr. Pedefra he uses the word "vacco," probably meaning "vaca," a word applied quite generally to draft animals. And if he did not mean "vaca" perhaps he meant to indicate the masculine gender by changing the feminine "a" into the masculine "o." His enthusiasm to speak Spanish would account for the superfluous "c."

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE HOTEL.

Montana Man Makes a Suggestion for a Patriotic Hostelry in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The District Commissioners had a good deal of fun today over a suggestion that comes all the way from Kalispel, Montana, in regard to a new hotel for Washington. As an evidence of good faith the writer sent his photograph, and, in order that his idea should not be lost entirely, he duplicated his communication to the President.

The suggestion is that the Government erect a aNtional hotel in Washington, to cover a whole block, and with each side so constructed of red, white, and blue bricks as to look like a huge aNtional flag. To increase the realism of the scheme, the author proposes that the outline as shown in brick should be wavy, as if the flag were tossed in the breeze. He wants the hotel to be a skyscraper, so it can be seen from a long distance, as the people of the country ride into the capital on the cars. The caravansary is to be for politicians chiefly, and there is to be a large convention hall, with capacious cloakrooms, in which politicians by thousands may pull wires. The furniture is all to be upholstered in red, white, and blue. The proprietor is to be required by law to maintain a large band, that shall rival the famous Marine Band, and play patriotic tunes constantly day and night. "Marching Through Georgia" is mentioned as one of the tunes that must be played every day at all hazards. The Montana man says he believes the time is coming when Canada and Mexico will be annexed, and provision must be made in the hotel for the people of those countries.

It is assumed that the originator of the plan is a Prohibitionist, as there is no barroom in the plans, and no mention is made of one in the description. It has been proposed that the idea be turned over to the Senate Park Commission, to be incorporated in the plans of that body for the improvement of Washington.

WASHINGTON SHOPMEN UNITE.

Prepare to Fight Stewards Who Levy Tribute on Penalty of Transferring Employers' Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—For many years it has been notorious in Washington that the stewards for wealthy householders were in the habit of exacting from butchers and other tradesfolk a commission on the business they took to them. In that way there developed gradually a custom, and the stewards came to regard their gifts from the persons from whom they bought supplies as a part of their legitimate income.

To rid themselves of the necessity of paying this tribute the dealers have organized a society, which is preparing a plan behind closed doors to wage warfare against the stewards. It is proposed to work in the name of the association and directly with employers. The dealers are making up statements of facts with regard to each individual steward who has been a claimant for pay, and these will be laid before the employers particularly interested, in the hope that they will co-operate to destroy the practice.

IMMIGRATION BILL COMPROMISE

Educational Test Clause Objected to by Hawaii Dropped and Senate Will Pass the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—As a result of a compromise the Immigration bill is to be trought before the Senate next week and passed. It has been held up by reason of the vigorous fight, made principally by the Hawaiians, against the educational test clause. Hawaii asserts that the adoption of such a clause would mean ruin there. In the production of sugar in the Territory Japanese laborers are employed to a great extent constituting a large majority of the workers. It is said that the educational clause would keep out 150,000 laborers every year.

The clause objected to requires every alien applying for admission to this country to be able to read twenty-five words of the Constitution. Senators Gallinger, Foraker, and Elkins have been the leading opponents of the bill. This morning it was agreed that the educational test should be dropped from the bill, and the opponents of the bill will let it pass.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Treasurers of the United States—William S. Leib at Philadelphia, George A. Marden at Boston.

Collectors of Customs—John M. Holzendorf, District of Saint Mary's, Georgia; John Roster, District of Tappahannock, Virginia.

Surveys of Customs—Jeremiah J. McCarthy, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Charles H. Senseney, port of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Peter E. Garlick, Twenty-first District of New York.

Consul—William H. Bishop, Connecticut, at Genoa.

Navy—Ransom E. Riggs, South Carolina, to be assistant surgeon; Commander C. C. Cornwall to be Captain; Pay Inspectors S. R. Colhoun and John N. Speel to be pay directors; Midshipmen J. A. Furer, William B. Fogarty, S. M. Henry, and L. B. McBride to be assistant naval constructors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—William H. Bishop, who has been appointed Consul at Genoa, is a well-known novelist. He was formerly Professor of Italian and Spanish literature in Yale University, but resigned that position last year. He is now in Italy.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Nation Accepts Statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson.

Speeches in Senate and House on the Lives of the Distinguished Marylanders—Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The greater part of the time of the Senate to-day was devoted to exercises in connection with the acceptance from the State of Maryland of statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, which henceforth will stand in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol. Several bills were passed, including the House bill providing for the creation of a general staff of the army. The Statehood bill was not considered, but it holds its place on the calendar.

The Chaplain in his invocation again feelingly referred to the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan. "Sweet memories mingle with this morning," he said. "Word of honest and sincere praise and honor have been uttered to one who, dying, has left with us the undying example of a noble life which will still echo in these halls."

On motion of Mr. McComas unanimous consent was given for the members of the Maryland commission, having in charge the erection of the statues, to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate. Mr. McComas also offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congres sto the State of Maryland for presenting the statues. Other speakers were Messrs. Dolliver, Wellington, Depew, and Hoar.

The delivery of the eulogies required almost hree hours. The galleries were well filled, largely by residents of Maryland, while Senator-elect Gorman sat with the Marayland committee. The speakers were liberally applauded.

Mr. McComas spoke at length on the services of the two men whose memories were being so signally honored, but dwelt especially upon the career of John Hanson, who as President of the Continental Congress had, he said, performed invaluable services to the entire country.

Mr. Hoar took occasion in the course of his remarks to refer to the fact that Carroll had been in religion a Catholic, and in that connection spoke of the tolerance of the people of that faith.

Mr. Dolliver told of a recent inspection of the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, and said he had found all the signatures to it had practically faded away, including that of Carroll. This circumstance, he considered significant, for that memorable document, after all, owed its origin to all the people and not alone to the few whose names were attached to it.

Mr. Depew referred to the fact that public men of the colonies of the Revolutionary period were without experience as diplomats, but he declared their accomplishments in that line never had been paralleled. Referring to the fact that John Hanson had passed out of mind, Mr. Depew said the time had come when the only persons connected with our civil war who would be remembered were Lincoln, Grant, and Lee.

Mr. Bacon supplied the place of Mr. Daniel, who had been requested to speak. He said that not only now, but at all times, had the people of the Southern States which were included in the thirteen colonies been loyal to the principles enunciated by the Declaration of Independence. He suggested that in addition to Statuary Hall there should be a "Hall for the Immortals," and said that such a hall should contain statues of all the framers and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Wellington closed the exercises, saying that, while Maryland had ever been worthily represented by her sons, the honor that had been bestowed upon Hanson and Carroll in selecting them above all others for this distinction had been wisely and well given.

At the end of Mr. Wellington's address resolutions of acceptance were adopted.

The Rawlins resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information regarding courts-martial in the Philippines was laid before the eSnate, but it again went over.

A House bill was passed appropriating $3,850 for the improvement and care of "Confederate Mound" in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

A bill was passed to provide for the removal of persons accused of crime to and from the Philippine Islands for trial. The bill has special reference to the extraditing of fugitives from justice. It originally included the Islands of Guam, Tutuilla, and Manila, but on objection by Mr. Hoar it was amended so as to include only the Philippine Islands.

Bills also were passed appropriating $282,943 for the payment of overtime claims of letter-carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation, to exempt from taxation certain property of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, authorizing the President to detail officers of the revenue cutter service as superintendents or instructors in the public marine schools, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine all claims of the confederated bands of Ute Indians of Colorado; also a number of private bills.

In the House, after three hours of general debate upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was made notable by a speech in favor of tariff reform by Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who is a candidate for the Democratic leadership of the next House, the House suspended public business and listened to three addresses by Mr. Pearre of Maryland, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schirm of Maryland, on the life and public services of Carroll and Hanson. Resolutions were adopted formally accepting the statues on behalf of the Government.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio presided during these exercises, and many Marylanders were in the galleries, two sections of which had been specially reserved for their accommodation.

The death of the late Representative Rumple of Iowa, which occurred this morning, in Chicago, was announced, the usual resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. Then, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until to-morrow, when a memorial session will be held to pay tribute to the late Senator McMillan of Michigan.

NEW "LILY WHITE" MOVE.

Senator Pritchard Withdraws the Bartender and Suggests a Physician for Wilson's Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Pritchard of North Carolina to-day made a new move in his fight for the recognition of the "Lily White" organization. The wind has shifted somewhat toward his direction and there is an impression now that he may win his test fight over the Postmastership at Wilson, N. C., where he is trying to oust the colored incumbent, Samuel H. Vick.

Mr. Pritchard to-day took down his Populist and bartending candidate for the Postmastership, A. B. Boykin, and placed before the President the name of Dr. B. T. Person, a Wilson physician, and formerly a member of the State Legislature. Dr. Person was formerly a Populist, but is a Republican now. A good many of the white men who are serving as the nucleus of the "Lily Whites" in the South formerly were Populists.

It is a curious fact that at the same interview at which Mr. Pritchard presented Dr. Person's name he recommended a colored man, Capt. D. J. Gilmer of Grinsboro, N. C., for appointment to a commission in the Philippines scouts. Gilmer was a Captain in the Forty-ninth Infantry and served in the Philippines. The "Lily Whites" explain this sort of thing by saying that they are not against the negroes, and are really the friends of the colored race; what they want is to build up a "respectable" Republican Party in the South by dividing the white vote, which cannot be done as long as the negroes run the party there.

Reciprocity Includes Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Hay and M. de Margerie, the French Chargé, to-day signed an agreement extending to Porto Rico the provisions of the French reciprocity arrangement drawn under Section 3 of the Dingley Act. This will admit French still wines, argols, and works of art to Porto Rico under preferential rates of duty.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

Fine hemstitched and Embroidered pieces at a Great Sacrifice—including Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc.

THREE SPECIAL LOTS TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS at the following prices for the week:

2 x 2 yds.,	$1.95	$2.95	$4.50
2 x 2½ yds.,	2.50	3.50	5.50
2 x 3 yds.,	2.95	4.50	6.50
2 x 4½ yds.,	3.50	5.50	7.50

LARGER SIZES IN PROPORTION.

⅝ Napkins to match.	$1.98	$2.95	$3.95
¾ Napkins to match.	2.95	4.50	5.00

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS.
$3.75, 4.75, 5.75, 6.75 to 15.00 pair.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES.
$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50 pair.
BEDROOM AND BATH TOWELS.
$1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00, 4.68, 6.00 to 12.00 dozen.

N. B.—Our stock of Linen Suitings is now complete and includes the latest imported novelties in Batistes, Grenadines, Crashes, Duck, Homespuns, Canvas Weaves, etc.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

TOBACCO TRUST OPPOSED.

Six of Principal Havana Factories Agree Not to Sell Within Ten Years.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—Six of the principal independent cigar factories have now entered into the agreement not to sell their brands or plants to anybody for ten years, under a penalty of $200,000. Two other firms, among the largest independent concerns, have not signed, owing to the fact that under the wills of their founders they are not permitted to transfer the businesses, except to the owners' legal heirs. The large independent firms number a dozen, and there are a score or so of smaller firms.

There have been no definite results yet from the conference of American retailers and others with the independents with reference to the American trade.

WANT NO GOVERNMENT DREDGE.

Great Lakes Interests Fear Conflict with Their Industry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Prominent men of Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Saginaw, and Sault Ste. Marie, accompanied by members of Congress representing States bordering on the great lakes, protested to the President to-day against Government construction of dredges for the lakes.

By the last River and Harbor bill the Secretary of War was authorized to purchase or to have constructed a large dredge for Government use on Lake Erie, an appropriation of $175,000 being made for the purpose. The provision was placed in the act because the prices charged by the private dredging interests for their work were regarded as exorbitant. The delegation informed the President that if the Government went into the dredging business their interests would be sacrificed.

After hearing an argument by Senator Quarles, the President directed that the matter be presented to the Secretary of War. The delegation then called upon Secretary Root, and he took the matter under advisement.

YOUNG MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Pennsylvania Judge Regrets That the Maximum Punishment Is 20 Years.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 31.—Clarence McCoy and William Guterman, the two Columbia (Penn.) youths convicted of murder in the second degree, to-day received the maximum sentence of twenty years imprisonment. Judge Landis said he was sorry he could not make the punishment more severe.

The prisoners are each twenty years old, and the crime for which they were convicted was the murder of Jacob H. Bostick, a track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad. After shooting and beating him over the head, the murderers placed the body on the track, expecting that a train would run over it and hide the evidence of murder. The body was discovered a few minutes before the passage of a train.

DEPARTMENT STORE IS BURNED.

Fireman Killed at Weinstock, Lubin & Co.'s Establishment in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Frank Kasebolt, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall. Albert Pritchard's back was broken, and he will die. Several other persons were badly injured.

Col. Weinstock and the company's Directors have decided to rebuild at once. About 400 persons are thrown out of employment. The total loss is probably $500,000, with insurance of $300,000. The building was a four-story brick and cement structure, and covered a large area.

CAPT. CUSHING FOUND GUILTY.

Revenue Service Officer to be Put on Half Pay for Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The board which conducted the trial in San Francisco of Capt. William H. Cushing of the revenue cutter service on charges based upon a report submitted by the Surveyor of Customs of the Port of San Francisco has filed its report with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The board decided that eleven of the charges were proved in part, and recommended that Capt. Cushing be placed on leave of absence on half pay for a period of six months and receive an official reprimand. That recommendation has been approved by the department, and the necessary orders carrying it into effect have been issued.

FORMALIN SAVES PATIENT.

Springfield Physician Uses the New Treatment with Success.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31.—Dr. J. H. Carmichael of this city this morning formally announced the success of the use of the new formalin treatment for blood poisoning on a case operated upon five days ago and this morning pronounced out of danger.

Dr. Carmichael's patient was in a critical condition from peritonitis, and on Jan. 26 was almost in extremis. The pulse was 160, and the patient was in a comatose condition. A solution of formalin, 1 in 5,000 was used, and before the end of the operation the pulse had dropped to 120 and was firm and strong. In twelve hours the pulse was almost normal, and this morning the patient took nourishment.

Horner's Furniture

NOT only can everything meritorious and fashionable in Furniture be seen at our establishment, but nowhere can such a comprehensive exhibit of fine goods be found, and nowhere can better values be obtained, whether wanted for the Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room or Bedroom—suites or single pieces.

In our Upholstered lines all the newest effects in coverings are represented.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Brooklyn Man Killed by a Train.

The body of James H. Easop, forty-two years old, of 907 Dean Street, Brooklyn, badly mangled, was found by a policeman early yesterday morning on the track of the Brighton Beach division of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, at Franklin Avenue and Prospect Place. The man had been run over and killed by a train. It is supposed that he was trying to cross the track in front of the train when he was struck. Easop was employed as a telegraph operator in the Produce Exchange.

A Republican Club Entertainment.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, of which Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger is the Republican leader, will hold its annual entertainment and reception at the New Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Friday evening next.

Vogel Brothers' Employes' Ball.

The society of employes of Vogel Brothers will hold its annual ball and entertainment at Terrace Garden on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4. There will be a vaudeville entertainment at 8:30, to last until 11 o'clock, when dancing will begin.

Gov. Taft Pardons Labor Leader.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Gov. Taft has pardoned Isabelo de los Aeyes, the Filipino labor leader, voncicted of conspiracy and threats of violence under the Spanish law forbidding combinations to enhance the price of labor. The Governor took the ground that the law is un-American.

Philippine Tax Penalties Remitted.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—The Philippine Government has extended the time for the payment of the land tax and has remitted the penalties for failure to pay in seven impoverished provinces.

Machias Arrives at the Azores.

FAYAL, Azores, Jan. 31.—The United States gunboat Machias has arrived here from Bermuda.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, will report to the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, for assignment to duty at the academy.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignment to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Edward A. Godwin is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry vice Swigert, promoted.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins and Major Walter S. Schuyler, Second Cavalry; Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon; Major Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Chas. G. Harvey, Second Cavalry, Recorded.

The following named officers will report to Col. Eli L. Huggins for examination to determine their fitness for promo tion at the places of receipt by them of this order:

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Lewis H. Strother, Twenty-second Infantry.

Col. Samuel M. Swigert, Fifth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is placed on the retired list.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

The resignation of Cadet St. Clair Newburn, fourth class, Military Academy, is accepted.

Navy.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn is granted six months' sick leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Arrivals—Marietta at Curacoa, Puritan at Yorktown; Alert at San Francisco; Chicago and Cincinnati at Algiers; Machias at Horta, Azores; Montgomery at Bahia.

Sailings—Texas, for Culebra; Essex, for Fredericksted, Santa Cruz.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

This Week's Special Attractions
Begin with
An Extraordinary Sale of
Fine Wash Dress Fabrics,
particularly of those of which silk forms a part.

Although prices are so low, all are new, first class goods of the most desirable styles and colors, and every yard is absolutely perfect—no blemishes of any kind.

These Prices Are for Absolutely Perfect Goods.

SILK CHIFFON MULLS
One of the loveliest fabrics ever made of silk and yarn—sheer, airy and of that soft texture that adapts it perfectly to the prevailing accordion pleatings and shirrings.
In Exquisite shades for Evening gowns and children's party dresses.
Elsewhere 19 and 24 cents—Here .... .12½
In finer weaves of same class we offer:—
Silk Maline Mulls; elsewhere .29.... .19
Silk Lustre Mulls; elsewhere .39.... .23
Silk Panne Mulls; elsewhere .45.... .29

FINE PINEAPPLE TISSUES
Pure Linen and Silk, linen tint with colored satin basket stripes—also exquisite gauzes of silk and Mercerized yarn—fancy shades—sold by others at .59.............. .29

DENTELLE DE SOIE
Dainty Silky fabrics (more silk than yarn), with lace stripes in Mexican and open embroidery effects—also Opal Crepes—in the most beautiful tints possible to produce—artistic in finish and effect—Value .65.............. .43

SWIVEL SILK GINGHAMS
Really Half Silk—exquisite fabrics, fancy shades, with satin dots or lace stripes in white, with black effects—regular price .40.............. .29

FINE SILK GINGHAMS
Checks and Plaids—best colors—also black-and-white—interwoven with pure silk—not mercerized—True Value 29 cents....... .17
Nothing prettier for Ladies' or Children's Summer dresses can be desired.

FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS
The real Scotch—made in Great Britain—(look for the label)—fine, sheer Madras finish—clear, clean color effects, with heavy fancy cords in various styles—full 32 inches wide—value .39.............. .15
When this lot is gone it will be difficult to duplicate them in such variety even at full price.

MERCERIZED CHEVIOTS
Three specials in these desirable fabrics—White with Persian stripes or figures—very chic—value .30.............. .19
White, black or col'd polka dots..... .17
Solid Colors—elsewhere a special at 19 cents—here.............. .15

BATISTES AND DIMITIES
10,000 yards—Sheer, fine cord Dimities and Batistes of firm, close weave—white and tinted—variegated dots, allovers, small figures, blossoms, etc., and plenty of white and black—value .15 and .19.............. .9

Our reputation for Wash Dress Fabrics extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
No other three houses combined can show such quantities and assortments,
AND WE CAN AND DO SELL LOWER
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE CAN OR WILL.

THIS WEEK
Splendid Values in
Black "Guaranteed" Taffetas
15 to 30 per cent. less than equal qualities and widths are elsewhere sold.

Grade I.	49 cents
Grade II.	59 cents
Grade III.	69 cents
Grade IV.	79 cents
Grade V.	98 cents
Grade VI.	1.25

Widths from 19 to 36 inches.

Black and White
Corded Silk Taffetas
Value 59 cents.............. Special .39
Nothing more desirable—White-and-Black being more than ever fashionable ....Straight and crinkle cords in all sorts of styles—ribbon, cluster, and variegated—will wash perfectly, and give excellent service....Good for wear year round!

Clear-up Prices for
Odd Lots of Muslins
to dispose of accumulations after our great selling during the "White Sale."

PILLOW CASES—42x36 and 45x36—were 10 and 12 cents	7¾
—50x36 and 54x36—were .13 and .15	9¾
SHEETS—	
54x90—were .34	.25
63x90—were .37	.29
81x90—were .45	.37
SHEETINGS—	
42 inch Bleached—were .12	9
50 inch Bleached—were .14	.10
8-4 Bleached—were .19	.14
5-4 Unbleached—were .11	7¾
6-4 Unbleached—were .14	9¾
10.4 Unbleached—were .19	.14

Bed Spreads
Our sales of these during the "White Sale" more than doubled those of a year ago....For to-morrow, and while they last:—
Balance of $1.19 Spreads.............. .69
Balance of $1.39 Mitchelines.............. .98
A clean-up to make room for other arrivals.

A Manufacturer's Sample Line
Ladies' Drawers
Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook—trim'd in newest Spring styles, with laces, insertings, embroideries, tucks and hemstitchings—some very elaborate effects....Bought at reductions enabling us to sell:

49 cent Drawers	at	.37
69 cent Drawers	at	.49
98 cent Drawers	at	.69
1.25 Drawers	at	.79
1.50 Drawers	at	.98
2.00 Drawers	at	1.49

Being samples, some are slightly soiled by handling, and there are only a few of a style.
To facilitate selections they will be displayed on special tables, marked "Manufacturers' Samples."

Notions and Buttons
Little Items of Interest.
Each Price a "Special."

7 ct. Hose Supporters	5
25 ct. Corset Front Supporters	.19
10 and 12 ct. Rubber, Stockinet and Lightweight Dress Shields—sizes 3 and 4	8
19 ct. Silk Cov'd Shields	.15
5 ct. Best American Pins—paper	3
8 ct. Collar Buttons—card	9
12 ct. Basting Cotton—100 yds—dz	9
19 ct. Velveteen Binding—5 yd. pc	.14
6 ct. Black Velveteen Brush edge—yd.	3
29 ct. Sewing Silk—Black and Colors—50 yd. spools—dozen	.28
6 ct. Heavy Horn Bone—doz	3
12 ct. Swell Hooks and Eyes—gross	9
29 ct. Fancy Enamelled Buttons—doz	.15
19 to 24 ct. Pearl Buttons—Selfshank and Ball—card of 2 doz	.15

New Spring Challies—
Latest effects in stripes, figures, scrolls, polka dots and plain with and without satin stripes—light and dark colorings..... .29 .49 .69
Close profit prices that mean a saving on each quality.

Quick Selling Window Shades
at Still Lower Prices!
Opaque—3x6 ft.—all colors—spring rollers—complete.............. .15
Hollena—39x72 inches—all colors, also white—complete—were .29.............. .20
Hollena—knotted fringe—all colors—complete—were .39.............. .25

Ladies' Fine Cloth Coats
40 and 50 per cent off
Perhaps you think them early season manufactures—a great mistake. ....They are new Cloaks, fresh from the tailors, but PRESENT PRICES are NOT EARLY SEASON PRICES, so that those who have waited until now have no cause to regret it.

	Now
Cloaks of $11.00 quality	5.50
Cloaks of $14.00 quality	7.50
Cloaks of $16.00 quality	9.50
Cloaks of $22.00 quality	12.98
Cloaks of $24.00 quality	15.98
Cloaks of $29.00 quality	17.95

They comprise Kersey, Montagnac, Cheviot, Zibeline and Rough Cheviots—with all the latest trimmings of fashion—black or white satin lined.

Ladies' Tailored Costumes.
Zibeline-Cheviot—Black and Navy—correct weight for present and early Spring wear—handsomely tailored, set in or flat bands of silk—blouse with hip flare—full sleeve, with cuff—value $18.00—special..... 13.98
Other special values at $11.98 and $15.98.

No Upholstery Dept. in New York
so popular, so roomy, so attractive as that which forms a part of our famous basements......We are preparing for inventory now, which makes this a fortunate time for housekeepers and decorators, and those who contemplate furnishing Summer homes.
Read and see how great the opportunities are.

PURE SILK DAMASKS—
Nile, Myrtle, Terra Cotta, Old Red, Blue, Cream, etc., solid colors, two tones and high art combinations, 50 inches wide—
value $4.50.............. 1.98
value $6.00 and $7.00.............. 2.98

300 PIECES TAPESTRIES—
Assortments of some styles reduced to small lots, but a great variety to choose from—desirable colors.
Persian Stripes—were .49.......... .39
Ottoman Brocades—were .69.......... .48
French Linens—were $1.25.......... .48
Plain Colored Wool Damask—also Heraldic effects and Art Nouveau—were $1.49.............. .79
25 odd pieces (20 to 30 yards each)—all high-class effects—many of which cost originally two and three times the yard price we now ask.. .98
Rich Verona Velours, $1.49—worth double.

CURTAIN BOBINETS—
Also used for Bed Sets—36 to 120 inches wide—Ten grades—White and Arabian.............. 15 to .69

Special Values in
54-inch.......... .19 | 108-inch.......... .59
72-inch.......... .39 | 120-inch.......... .69

FANCY CURTAIN DRAPERIES—
Tinted or white Madras, with colored woven figures, also snowflake cross stripes—50 inch—were .39 and .49.... .19

COLONIAL CURTAINING—
Pretty for country homes—Flowered Muslin—white fluted ruffle—value .29.. .19

Stores Bonne Femme
French Novelty Curtains—the most fashionable window drapery....We have a fine stock in all qualities at remarkably low prices.
Of Net—Vandyke Valance—lace ins't'g 2.49
Of Net—Empire or Renaissance designs.............. 4.98
Of Net—Hand-made Battenberg Motifs.............. 6.98
Of Mull—Real Renaissance lace inserting and Medallion finish.......... 9.98

French Velour Table Covers
Best quality—nothing like them for wear and richness—neutral, dark, and subdued tints to harmonize with all furnishings.
1¼ yds. square—value $4.98.......... 2.98
2 yds. square—value $7.98.......... 4.98
1½ yds. double face—value $8.98.......... 5.98

Fine New Rugs
At prices as attractive as their own rich colors and designs....No exaggerated statements here—you can rely upon the values we promise—

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS.
Just arrived—all the new Spring colors and designs—Turkish, Persian, and French Floral effects—

16x32	.49
18x36	.79
21x45	1.09
26x54	1.69
30x60	1.97
36x72	2.79
4x7 feet	4.98

Larger, to 9x12 ft., to $21.98.

ALL WOOL ART SQUARES—3x3 yds—new patterns—value 4.50.......... 2.98
NEW AXMINSTER RUGS—
27x63—special value.............. 2.19

ANOTHER "RING" CYCLE.

Wagner's "Nibelung" Trilogy to be Given at Popular Prices.

The success which attended the recent cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House was so decided that, in answer to numerous requests which have reached it, the management has arranged to give an extra cycle of Richard Wagner's great music-drama during February.

In order to allow the largest possible number of music lovers to attend the four performances of the works in "Der Ring," special and popular prices will be charged. The dates and casts announced for this cycle are as follows:

Thursday Evening, Feb. 19, at 8:30.
"DAS RHEINGOLD."

Fricka............Mme. Reuss-Belce
Freia............Miss Marylli
Erda............Mme. Schumann-Heink
Woglinde } Rheintöchter { Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Wellgunde } { Miss Carrie Bridewell
Flosshilde } { Mme. Schumann-Heink
Loge............Mr. Anthes
Wotan............Mr. Van Rooy
Donner............Mr. Muhlmann
Froh............Mr. Bars
Alberich............Mr. David Bispham
Mime............Mr. Reiss
Fasolt............Mr. Blass
Fafner............Mr. Elmblad

Saturday Evening, Feb. 21, at 7:30.
"DIE WALKUERE."

Sieglinde............Mme. Gadski
Fricka............Mme. Reuss-Belce
Gerhilde............Mme. Van Cauteren
Ortlinde............Miss Bauermeister
Waltraute............Mme. Maurer
Schwertleite............Mme. Louise Homer
Helmwige............Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Siegrune............Miss Marylli
Grimgerde............Mme. Seygard
Rossweise............Miss Carrie Bridewell
Brunnhilde............Mme. Nordica
Siegmund............Mr. Burgstaller
Hunding............Mr. Elmblad
Wotan............Mr. Van Rooy

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 24, at 7:30.
"SIEGFRIED."

Brunnhilde............Mme. Nordica
Stimme des Waldvogels............Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Erda............Mme. Schumann-Heink
Siegfried............Mr. Burgstaller
Der Wanderer............Mr. Van Rooy
Alberich............Mr. Bispham
Mime............Mr. Reiss
Fafner............Mr. Elmblad

Saturday Evening, Feb. 28, at 7:30.
"GOETTERDAEMERUNG."

Brunnhilde............Mme. Nordica
Gutrune............Mme. Reuss-Belce
Waltraute............Mme. Louise Homer
Woglinde............Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Wellgunde............Miss Carrie Bridewell
Flosshilde............Mme. Louise Homer
Siegfried............Mr. Burgstaller
Hagen............Mr. Blass
Gunther............Mr. Muhlmann
Alberich............Mr. David Bispham

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER'S RECITAL.

Mrs. Hadden Alexander, a local pianist who gave a pianoforte recital in Mendelssohn Hall a season or two ago, gave another yesterday afternoon that was attended by a large, friendly, and patient audience. Considerable patience is requisite in an audience that listens to Mrs. Hadden Alexander's public performance until she gets through the weightier parts of her programme and down to the lesser pieces that are more nearly within her grasp. Tausig's arrangement of Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor and Schumann's fantasia in C are quite beyond her, both in their technical requirements and in their demands upon the intellect and the emotional sensibilities. A more inadequate performance of Schumann's fantasia, it is safe to say, has not been heard in public here. It is a piece for an artist with highly developed strength and technical powers and a big, broad style, none of which are possessed by Mrs. Hadden Alexander.

The programme contained six little piano pieces by Prof. E. A. MacDowell, most of them from his later published collections, with fanciful titles, illustrating, or illustrated by, verses of his own: "The Joy of Autumn," "From a Wandering Iceberg," "In Deep Woods," "To a Water Lily"; one was from an earlier work, "Idyl," after verses by Goethe, and one was his polonaise, op. 46. They showed Mrs. Hadden Alexander's playing in a more agreeable light than her more ambitious attempts, and were an interesting addition to the music publicly heard this season. They are highly unconventional and highly characteristic of Prof. MacDowell's manner, which seems in these days to be approaching dangerously near to mannerism. In many of them it is difficult to distinguish any thematic structure at all, and the music seems to be purely an attempt at harmonic color, a succession of harmonic progressions of a strangeness sometimes crabbed. As to their power of depicting the sentiment of the verses to which they are attached, it would be best not to inquire too closely; and indeed, there is a strange family resemblance, for instance, between the iceberg and the deep woods as they appear in this music.

AT THE OPERA.

Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Eames, which seems likely to continue for some little time longer, the management of the Opera House has engaged Mme. Suzanne Adams to take some of the parts that have usually been allotted to her. Yesterday this new addition to the company appeared as the heroine in Gounod's opera of "Roméo et Juliette." Mme. Adams is no stranger to the Opera House, and has sung there many times in previous seasons in this opera as well as in others; so that her reappearance raised no doubts in the minds of any of the habitual frequenters of the Opera House. She has a beautiful voice, she knows the stage, and her presence upon it is always a delight to the eye as well as to the ear. As Juliet she presents a beautiful picture, and she enacts the part with grace, tenderness, and with no little passion and power. She was in good voice yesterday afternoon. The Romeo was Mr. Alvarez, who is a most vehement and intensely earnest lover, and who makes the love scenes something akin to fearful tragedy, in vocal expression as well as in action. The other members of the cast were familiar in their impersonations of their rôles, and the performance was in many ways enjoyable.

In the evening a performance of "Aida" was given at popular prices that filled the upper galleries of the house as full as they have been seen this season. It was a performance that exhibited most of the excellences that have been noted in the numerous earlier repetitions of the work this season, for, with the exception of Mr. Mühlmann, who was the King, the singers have all appeared before in these parts—Mme. Gadski as Aida, Mme. Homer as Amneris, Mr. De Marchi as Radames, Mr. Campanari as Amonasro, and Mr. Journet as Ramfis.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn announces that Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will give her only piano recital of the season in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24.

***

Miss Mary Colden Tracy and M. Charles Gilibert of the Metropolitan Opera company will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 27.

***

Ellison Van Hoose, the well-known tenor, is about to forsake the concert stage for the operatic. For several years he has received offers from the managers of some of the leading opera houses in Germany, all of which he has declined. The management of the Stadt Theater in Bremen has made him an offer, and he has accepted. He will leave New York for Europe in April, going direct to Paris, where he will study répertoire with Koenig of the Paris Grand Opera, until it is time for him to make his début, which will be in September. Mr. Higgins of Covent Garden made him an offer last Summer to sing there this Spring, but he refused; he repeated the offer for the season of 1904, and it is now possible that Mr. Van Hoose will accept it.

***

A popular concert is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, March 1, in which a number of well-known artists are to assist. This occasion will also be the first appearance of Mr. Edward Ritt, pianist, who has received his entire education in this country.

***

After Kocian's appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, to-night, the young violinist will perform in the principal cities of the South, including Memphis, Montgomery, Richmond, Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans, and then in Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco, where he is booked to appear for the first time on March 2.

***

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, is touring the West and Northwest under Mr. Daniel Frohman's management, meeting with success, and begins a series of recitals and concerts in San Francisco next Monday. He will not return to New York before the middle of March.

***

Miss Helen Niebuhr, contralto, assisted by Mr. Hans Kronold, 'cellist, will give a concert at Knabe Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11. Miss Niebuhr will sing songs of a great variety of styles.

***

The Grand Opera of Paris is preparing to give the one thousandth performance of Meyerbeer's opera "Les Huguenots," which is to be marked by all the brilliancy at the command of the institution. Besides the splendor of the mounting, it is said that even the small parts are to be taken by artists of distinction.

***

Its Roman correspondent informs The London Globe that the libretto of Mascagni's next opera is awaiting his return home from America, and that he is expected to begin work upon it as soon as he reaches Italy. The subject is said to be taken from the French Revolution, and the opera will be entitled "Marie Antoinette," the unfortunate Queen being the central figure in the action.

***

A recent decision of the Court of the King's Bench Division in London is considered to have practically nullified the effect of the new English law to protect copyright in music. The judges decided that the pirated music that was offered for sale by hawkers on the streets could not be seized and destroyed on the application of the rightful copyright owner without a summons. As the hawkers are all irresponsible people roaming about the streets, and when first caught may give false names and addresses, and as there is no power to detain them for inquiries, it is practically impossible to get hold of them.

***

The famous Philharmonic concerts of Vienna seem to be in a bad way, and the orchestra, which has been widely known as one of the most perfect in all Europe, is steadily losing its patronage. According to the correspondent of the Signale, this is due to the lack of interest aroused by the present director, Joseph Hellmesberger, and to the fact that the tide of fashion is setting another way. Hellmesberger conducts with zeal and devotion, but he suffers by comparison with his predecessors Richter and Mahler. He bears a famous name, but, as the correspondent points out, it was unfortunately not he who made it famous. He has been a violinist, leader of a military band, waltz composer, and finally ballet director of the Imperial Opera, all before the eyes of the Viennese, and it all prevents them from taking him seriously as conductor of the Philharmonic. The concerts, instead of being crowded, are now "papered" to bring out full houses, and the members of the orchestra who, as the correspondent of the Signale observes, are not in the least idealists where their pockets are concerned, are said to have made overtures to Mahler to return to the post of conductor. The Vienna Concertverein, under the direction of Ferdinand Loewe, is gaining the popularity lost by the Philharmonic.

***

Mme. Lehmann has been singing in opera in Vienna, and giving song recitals there. The latter were not well attended; but in the Imperial Opera, where she has appeared in all her old successful parts, she has drawn great crowds of enthusiastic auditors.

***

On the evening of March 3, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a chorus of 150 women under the leadership of Mr. A. Huntington Woodman, will give a concert of much musical interest. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Heinrich Hofman's "Song of the Norns" are to be given in their entirety. The Mendelssohn music has not been so given in Brooklyn since the days of Theodore Thomas, and the Hofman music never in Brooklyn.

The chorus will also sing one or two of the interesting trios of Edward Elgar. For soloists on this occasion Mrs. Dorothy Harvey and Mr. David Bispham have already been secured. Mrs. Harvey sings the solos with the chorus, and Mr. Bispham sings with an orchestra accompaniment of forty pieces.

The proceeds of the concert go to the Packer Jubilee Fund, and tickets may be procured at Chandler's on and after Feb. 20, the price being $1.50 and $1. The list of patronesses assures the social success of the event.

***

Robert Planquette, the French composer of "The Chimes of Normandy," who died last week in Paris, never wrote anything else that had the least success. That operetta, however, was one of the most popular of its kind. It ran at the Folly and at the Globe in London for nearly three years. At the time it was produced in Paris in 1877, Planquette was earning four francs a night as pianist in a third rate music hall. He studied at the Conservatory and took a second prize for piano playing. Then he wrote songs and little pieces for the music halls. The following story of Planquette's connection with the operetta is told by The Boston Journal:

"The librettist of 'Les Cloches de Corneville' first showed his book to Hervé, who found the plot too serious and, probably, too decent. There was strong opposition to the unknown Planquette, but the manager was persuaded; three hours after the first interview the opening chorus was written, and on the third day after that the first act was finished; ten days later the operetta was ready. There was angry talk at the dress rehearsal, and there was discussion as to what should be cut out. Suddenly a voice was heard out of the darkness of the hall: 'Cut nothing at all; the piece is all right!' 'And who are you?' asked the manager. 'My name is Bathiot; I am a music publisher, and I know something about these matters. Leave the operetta as it is, and I'll buy the rights for 30,000f., money down.' Nevertheless the piece was not successful at first, but when it went on the road during the Summer season, its popularity was enormous."

***

Saint-Saëns often wrote about Augusta Holmès, the French composer just dead. He is quoted by The Boston Journal as reproaching her for an intense desire to make the hearer forget that she was a woman by her extravagant force, mad indulgence in debauches of brass and big drum. And then he would burst out in rhapsody: "Oh, those evenings at Versailles! The beautiful pythoness was not satisfied with cultivating art and preaching art; she caused it to flourish all about her. As Venus fecundated the world when she knotted her tresses, so Augusta Holmès shook over us her reddish locks, and when she was prodigal with the lightnings of her eyes and the brilliance of her voice, we ran to our pens, our brushes; and works were born, some of which have remained. She had unexpected enthusiasms, incredible fads. One day she had a violent passion for Kali, the East Indian Venus, goddess of love and death. She wrote an opera with Kali for heroine, and she excited us by howling: 'Kali, Kali, implacable goddess!' with furious accompaniment on the piano."

***

As a girl, says the same writer, she was remarkably handsome, with marvelous golden hair, with rich color, a Rubens woman, or rather goddess. She drank deeply of the cup of life. A girl, she learned poetry from Alfred de Vigny; she went to Swiss and German towns to talk with Wagner; she was an intimate friend of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Saint-Saëns, Mendès—what musicians, painters, poets did she not know?

***

Wagner's music drama, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," is in preparation at the Metropolitan Opera House, and will be performed there on Monday evening, Feb. 16.

SUIT OVER NEELY'S BONDS.

Federal Judge Decides His Release from Civil Liability by Cuba Frees Sureties.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Judge Morris, in the United States Court, to-day decided against the Government in a demurrer to a replication in the suit of Martin C. Fosnes, former Director General of Posts for the Island of Cuba, against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, surety of Charles F. W. Neely, formerly connected with the Cuban Postal Service.

Neely defaulted for several thousand dollars and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company was on his bond for $5,000. It is said that other bonds amounting in the aggregate to $100,000 are involved in the case. The question before the court was whether a release by the Cuban courts released Neely's bond.

There was produced in court the record of a case in which it was declared that since Neely had been proceeded against criminally and had been fined, his civil liability to Cuba had been wiped out. Formal action was taken in the proceedings releasing him from civil liability.

Judge Morris decided that if the Government of Cuba, through its courts, had released Neely from civil liability, the United States Government had no right in its own courts to impeach the decree and sue the bondsmen of Neely. District Attorney John C. Rose appeared for the Government.

While the point seems vital to the case, it is not understood that this decision makes an end of the proceedings.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. JACOB LITT............Proprietor
WEDNESDAY MATINEE PRICES 50c. TO $1.50
SPECIAL MATINEE Lincoln's Birthday, THURSDAY, FEB. 12
15TH ENORMOUS WEEK OF THE JOHN C. FISHER'S Maximum of Merry Magnificence GORGEOUS $50,000 PRODUCTION
THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the Authors of "FLORODORA."
Washington's Birthday Matinee Monday, Feb. 23d. SAM BERNARD, Cyril Scott, Eva Davenport, Eleanor Kent. 150th Performance March 2d. Beautiful Souvenirs.
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, NELLIE THORNE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

PROCTOR'S
125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV. THE PERMANENT STOCK CO. WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAS. E. WILSON, ALL THE FAVORITES. Aft. 15c, Res. 25c, Bq. st. $1. Evs. 15, 25c, Res. 35c, 50, 75c. Box seats, $1. BIG PRODUCTION OF HENRY PETTITT & SYDNEY GRUNDY'S SPLENDID MELODRAMA, THE BELLS OF HASLEMERE. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.
23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 25c, 50c.; Res. 75c.; Bx. st. $1. ALL STAR ACTS. FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK OF JAMES J. CORBETT IN STORY AND MONOLOGUE. HARRY WATSON, ALICE HUTCHINGS & CO., COLIBRIS MIDGETS, WINONA & BANKS, WINTERS, SIX BLACK BIRDS, BINGHAM'S GROCERY, MANY OTHERS. Big Sunday Concert.
5TH AV. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY. MINNIE SELIGMAN, WM. BRAMWELL, THE BIG STOCK CO. 25c, 50c. Res. 75c.; Bx. st. $1. CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA. The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in CECIL RALEIGH & ARTHUR COLLINS'S GREATEST OF ALL DRURY LANE SUCCESSES, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.
58TH ST. AND THIRD AV. FAVORITE STOCK, Edna Archer Crawford, Ned Howard Fowler. Aft. 15c, Res. 25c, Evs. 15, 25c. Res. 35, 50, 70c. Bx. st. $1. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT'S BIGGEST HIT, GARRETT O'MAGH. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. One week, beginning to-morrow evening. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING. Under the Management of Frank McKee, in her Greatest Success THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By CLYDE FITCH.
TO-NIGHT Sacred Concert. 1,000 Choice Orchestra Seats. 50 AND 75c. Clayton White & Marie Stuart Co., Maud Raymond, Hines & Remington, Weston & Allen, Gebest sisters, Albene & Labrant, Smith & Wilson, Gross & Holden, Vitagraph.
FEB. 9TH. WM. FAVERSHAM IN "IMPRUDENCE." SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV. E. F. ALBEE............General Manager. Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:30 P.M.
CHAS. GRAPEWIN & CO. STEPHEN GRATTAN & MAUD WHITE. PAPINTA. WATERBURY BROS. & TENNY. COLE & WAY.
O. K. SATO, HORSESHOE TRIO, BARRY & HALVERS, SISTERS DE VAN, GEO. W. STEWART, NELLIE V. PARKER; THE FOUR RIANOS, AVERY & HART, MITCHELL & LOVE, E. J. RICE, ED SALTO, BIOGRAPH.
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees, Wed. & Sat. Phone 2224 Mad.
LAST TWO WEEKS!!
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents CLYDE FITCH'S Biggest Comedy Success THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.
SPECIAL LINCOLN MAT. THURS., FEB. 12. Cast includes: SANDOL MILLIKEN, GRACE HENDERSON, JENNIE SATTERLEE, EDWARD HARRIGAN, GUY BATES POST, CHARLES MACKAY, ARNOLD DALY, AND OTHERS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, M'g'r. Matinees Wednesday & Sat'y and Lincoln's Birthday.
2D MONTH of the Great Spectacular Musical Farce, THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES. KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION. 3 ACTS.

MAJESTIC Broadway New York's Finest. Grand Circle. and 59th St. The World's Safest Theatre.
IS IT A HIT? WELL, RATHER!
The most novel, most original, most fascinating spectacle New York has ever seen.
WIZARD OF OZ
Evs. at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Curtain Rises on the Marvelous Kansas Cyclone. If you are five minutes late you'll miss it.
Wed. Mat. Prices, $1.75, 50, 25c.
—BRING THE CHILDREN—
**Seats on Sale 6 Weeks in Advance

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.......Prop's & Managers
Owing to length of performance Curtain rises, eves. at 8, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2.
Next Mat. Wed. SPECIAL PRICES 50c to $1.50
Extra mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th. Extra mat. (Washington's Birthday,) Feb. 23.
STUPENDOUS SENSATIONAL SUCCESS! Greatest on Record in this Country KLAW & ERLANGER'S Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle "MR. BLUE BEARD"
By Arthur Collins & T. Hickory Wood. Rearranged for the American stage by John J. McNally, with lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and music by Frederick Solomon.
More Than 3 Shows in One
Seats for sixth week, beginning Monday, Feb. 23d (and all intervening Performances) on sale to-morrow morning.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
2ND MONTH.
"DO YOU FEEL A DRAFT?" HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS GEORGE ADE'S witty Musical Success THE SULTAN OF SULU. Music by Alfred G. Wathall. "THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
SPECIAL MATINEES Thurs., Feb. 12th, Lincoln's Birthday. Monday, Feb. 23d, Washington's Birthday.
Frank Moulan, Fred Frear, Paul Nicholson, George Shields, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan, Blanche Chapman, Templer Saxe.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY. PRICES EVENING 25—35—50.
The Wallack Theatre Success. MOTHS. A Dramatization of Ouida's Famous Novel.
WEEK FEB'Y 9th—ALABAMA.

BELASCO THEATRE. B'way & 42d St. Only Matinees Saturdays. CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP. DAVID BELASCO Presents BLANCHE BATES — IN — The Darling of the Gods. A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts, by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, TUES. EVG. FEB. 10TH AT 8:15. First American appearance of HARRY DE WINDT, F. R. G. S. The Distinguished Traveler, Writer, and Lecturer. Subject: Paris to New York by Land. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Tickets, $1.00, at Carnegie Lyceum. Management, J. B. Pond, Everett.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FRENCH COOKS' BALL Tuesday, February 3. Grand Afternoon Display of Pieces de Fantasie from 2:30 to 6.

NEW STAR Lexington Ave. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c. HEARTS ADRIFT. TONIGHT CONCERT Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c. Lillian Burkhardt & Co., West & Van Siclen, Hayes & Healy, Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Mack.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. MAT. DAILY, 25c (Except Mon.) NEVADA. Next week—Barbara Frietchie. TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. 25c 50c. John L. Sullivan, Josephine Sabel, Four Hills Adonis Trio, Jennings & Cantwell, Vera King, and seven other big acts.

GRAND CHARLES FROHMAN Presents WM. H. CRANE—David Harum. SUNDAY CONCERT. TO-NIGHT 25c-50c. Florence Burns, Edmund Hayes & Co., etc.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Joe Welch in the Peddler. TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25 & 50c. Jess Dandy, John F. Clark, Harry Thompson, others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY & Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. BONN'S LAST 12 PERFORMANCES. Goethe's "FAUST," (Part I.) divided in 4 Evgs. First Performance { Mon., Feb. 2, "Faust Tragedy." Fri., Feb. 6, "Gretchen Tragedy." Last performance of "FAUST," Feb. 9 and 10. Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Shakespeare's "Bezaehmte Widerspenstige," and Hartleben's "Abschied vom Regiment."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway & 35th St. Telephone 700—38th. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
A DISTINGUISHED TRIUMPH
DE WOLF HOPPER
And the Greatest Company of Singing Comedians in America, in a Magnificent Musical Production, Entitled MR. PICKWICK. Based on Dickens' Masterpiece. Music by Manuel Klein. Book by Charles Klein. Lyrics by Grant Stewart.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tele. 3726—38th. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Managers. TENTH BIG MONTH.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SOUVENIRS 300th Time, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 10th. Matinees Wed. & Saturday.

PRINCESS Theatre, B'way & 29th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. Last 8 Performances. MR. LOUIS MANN In his new four-act comedy by C. F. NIRDLINGER, THE CONSUL. Director, Walter D. Yager. Mats. Thurs. and Saturday.

PRINCESS THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT............MANAGER. Monday, Feb. 9th, SEAT SALE NEXT THURSDAY. AMELIA BINGHAM PRESENTS HER COMPANY IN CLYDE FITCH'S THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Avoid Crowd. Visit 12 and 6 o'clock Shows. The Lion Hunt—3 Ferocious Lions TRAINED BY SIG. DEKENZO.

THEATRE—By special request, J. B. Burke & Co. in KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. —NEW TO-DAY— SPECIAL GROUPS & FIGURES. This Afternoon and Evening POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA. TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT. Sig. Sciaretti, Miriam Bernard, Sig. Cibelli, Neapolitan Quartette, &c. TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK. DE KOLTA In His New Tricks and Illusions.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER............Managers. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE SENSATIONAL MILITARY COMIC OPERA by Stange and Edwards, "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME." THE REAL BIG NOVELTY OF THE YEAR. 350—WHITNEY OPERA CO.—350. Seats selling for all remaining performances.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS'S GREAT CONCERT. John L. Sullivan, Pauline Hall, Josephine Sabel, Hungarian Boys' Band, (31;) Lottie West Symonds, and 8 other acts.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3D & 4TH A. TO-NIGHT GRAND GALA "POP" Popular 25c. 50c. Prices. May Duryea & Kearney, Jno. Quigley Bros., Harry Le Clair, Leona Thurber & Co., Craig & Ardell, Al C. Lawrence, Amann & Hartley, Twin Nices, "Soldiers' Return from War." Rob't Recker's Harmonists. COM. TO-MORROW (MON.) AND ALL WEEK, CRACKERJACK BURLESQUERS. 2—BURLESQUES—2. Harvey Parker.

ARION SOCIETY. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1903. Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; Hanft Bros., Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmeyer, 19 Liberty St.; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Ave.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Ave. and 118 E. 23d St.; McBride, 71 Broadway; Henry Bischoff & Co., 1 Tryon Row; Edward Weinacht & Co., 18 Broadway; C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway; Tyson's, and at all principal hotels.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. and 7th Av. THIS AFTERNOON { Sacred Concerts 10—Star Acts—10 } THIS EVENING. Commencing To-morrow, Matinee, Elita Proctor Otis, Merrills, Booth & Elmer, Genaro & Bailey, Hal Stephens, Bruno & Russell, Prevost & Prevost, Louise Brehany, Alburtus & Millar, Vitagraph. Matinees MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY. Resd. Orch. 25c.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 38th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 19 W. 56th St., 16 W. 11th St., 116 Fifth Av., 23 Riverside Drive.

14th Street Theatre Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK—The Season's Hit JIM BLUDSO WITH ROBERT HILLIARD & Big Production. NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 9—TWO WEEKS ONLY, ANDREW MACK in The Bold Soger Boy.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager. 4TH WEEK. CHARLES FROHMAN EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN In Its Greatest Triumph, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play, THE UNFORESEEN. "A great success."—Herald. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune. "Clever and interesting."—Evg. Sun. "Not a dull moment in it."—Telegram. "Deserving and interesting success."—Mail & Express. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager. 3D WEEK. "Success for star and author."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play, "MICE & MEN." "Success for star and author."—Herald. "Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager. 50TH TIME TUESDAY EVG. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS. "A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN. "A CLEVER PLAY BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT, BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—HERALD. "A WAVE OF JOY." CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY, THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES, With CLARA BLOODGOOD. IF YOU MUST HEAR CLARA BLOODGOOD SING "I WANT TO BE A ACTOR LADY." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. EVGS., 8:15; MATS. AT 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS OF THIS SEASON'S ENGAGEMENT. "ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH." LAST 2 SATURDAY MATINEES. JULIA MARLOWE Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance THE CAVALIER. —SPECIAL— DAILY MATINEES EXCEPT SATURDAY —During Miss Marlowe's Engagement—, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, The Little Princess with MILLIE JAMES. "BETTER THAN FAUNTLEROY." N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" every evening and at the Saturday matinée. Feb. 16th, James T. Powers.
GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave. CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager. 3RD AND LAST EXTRA HAMLET MATINEE TUESDAY AT 1:45. Every Evg., 8. Matinée Saturday, 2. E. H. SOTHERN (Management Daniel Frohman.) IF I WERE KING By Justin Huntly McCarthy. TUESDAY MATINEE, SOTHERN as HAMLET. SAT. MAT., SOTHERN, IF I WERE KING. Lincoln's Birthday Mat., IF I WERE KING.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager. Theatre closed Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, preparatory to Opening Thursday Evg. Feb., 5th. KIRKE LA SHELLE'S PRODUCTION OF THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET. A comedy of to-day by Augustus Thomas, with ELIZABETH TYREE & LAWRANCE D'ORSAY. SEAT SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.
CRITERION THEATRE. Monday, Feb. 16. Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Feb'y 11, 9 A. M. JAMES T. POWERS IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S LATEST PRODUCTION, THE JEWEL OF ASIA. A musical comedy by Frederic Rankin & Harry B. Smith. Music by Ludwig Englander.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. SPECIAL MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 12. LAST 2 WEEKS!!! VIOLA ALLEN in Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel, THE ETERNAL CITY. LAST PERFORMANCE SAT., FEB. 14. With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederic De Belleville, E. M. Holland, William E. Bonney, Henry Harmon. LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS. Tues., Feb. 17—BLANCHE WALSH—in RESURRECTION.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. HARRISON GREY FISKE............Manager. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST FOUR WEEKS. NOTE.—On account of contracts in Boston and other cities, made last season, Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Manhattan Theatre must end on Saturday, Feb. 28. Seats for all remaining performances are now on sale. MRS. FISKE In Paul Heyse's drama, MARY of MAGDALA. Extra Wednesday Mat. Feb. 4. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. MATINEES ONLY TUESDAY & THURSDAY. Last Two Performances of MR. GEORGE FAWCETT'S COMPANY, GHOSTS WITH MARY SHAW. FRIDAY, 3 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH. FAREWELL CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. Seats at Box Office and Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl. WITHOUT AN EQUAL. JOHN C. FISHER & THOS. W. RYLEY'S STUPENDOUS REVIVAL OF FLORODORA. NIGHTLY TESTING THE CAPACITY OF THE LARGEST THEATRE IN AMERICA. The Fascinating BEAUTY CHORUS. The Bewitching DOUBLE SEXTET. PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15.

WEST END THEATRE, 125 st., W. of 8 av. M. R. BIMBERG............Manager. Wk. Feb. 2—Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mats. 25 & 50c. THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST. Feb. 9—Amelia Bingham's Co., THE CLIMBERS. WEST END THEATRE, TO-NIGHT. Popular Sunday Concert. Grand Bill.

4th SYMPHONY CONCERT. FRANK DAMROSCH......Director. Saturday Afternoon, February 7. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Pastorale Symphony; BRAHMS, Hungarian Dances. Soloist: Miss MAUD MAC CARTHY. Tickets $1.50 to 50c. at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

WALDORF-ASTORIA Ball Room, Tues. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:30, ending at 10 o'clock. American Debut of MME ROGER-MICLOS with WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA. Boxes and Seats at Leading Hotels, Tyson's, and Rullman's, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, Recital at Mendelssohn Hall. THE WEBER PIANO USED.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 WEST 57TH ST. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, LAST DAY, 1 TO 4 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

3rd Ave. Thea. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. To-night CON. CERT. James Boys in Missouri. THE ADONIS TRIO, MADGE FOX, OTHERS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK. TENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. KOCIAN (Bohemian Violin Virtuoso. His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Scheff, Bridewell; Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 2, at 8—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 4, at 8—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 7, at 2.—Only Mat. Perf. DOUBLE BILL—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Salignac, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8.—(At Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. In answer to numerous requests, the Management begs to announce a SPECIAL CYCLE, at SPECIAL PRICES, of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN, by Richard Wagner.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8:30...DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Marilly, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Marilly, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Tuesday Evg., Feb. 24, at 7:30......SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Burgstaller, Bispham, Van Rooy. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eg. Feb. 28, at 7:30. GOETTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Subscribers to all performances of the present season of Grand Opera can retain their seats or Boxes for this Cycle by notifying the Box Office on or before Saturday Evening, February 7th.
The Sale of Seats and Boxes for this entire Cycle (four performances) will begin Monday, February 9th, at 9 A. M.
The Sale of Seats and Boxes for any one performance will begin Thurs., Feb. 12th, at 9 A. M.

Special Scale of Prices.	Entire Cycle.	Single Performance.
Grand Tier Boxes (Seat Six)	$80.00	$20.00
Stall Boxes (according to size)	48 or 60	12 or 15
Orchestra	12.00	3.00
Dress Circle	8.00	2.00
Balcony	6.00	1.50
Family Circle, (Reserved)	4.00	1.00

WEBER PIANOS USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre. Mon. at 3, Act I. of "The Meistersinger." Thurs. at 3, Acts II. and III. of "The Meistersinger." (with Ellison Van Hoose.) Prices, 25c. to $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Fourth Concert, Thurs. Evg., Feb. 5, at 8:30. H. H. WETZLER, Conductor. SOLOIST, HUGO HEERMANN, VIOLINIST. First appearance in America. Programme: MOZART, Symphony in E flat; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; L. VON GAERTNER, Liszt, Rakoczy March. Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fourth Concert, Tuesday Evg., Feb. 3, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artists: { Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Mr. G. LONGY. Programme: MOZART, Quartet for Oboe, Violin, Viola and Violoncello, in F major; BRAHMS, Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, in B major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet in A minor, Op. 132. Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'dway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fri. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8:30. Song Recital. MISS ADA CROSSLEY, Australian Contralto. Isidore Luckstone at the Piano. Tickets $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Concert Thurs. Evg., Feb'y 12, at 8:15. Kaltenborn Quartet. Assisting Artists: Miss Grace Rollins, Organist; Mr. John Cheshire, Harpist. Res. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3. Second Song Recital. SUSAN METCALFE. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb'y 5, at 3:15. Piano Recital. Hermann O. C. Kortheuer, assisted by Miss SARAH LAVIN, Soprano. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Thurs. Aft. Feb. 5. SONG RECITAL. MAUD LOUISE KENNEDY. Quensel—Dole—Rissberg and Campanari. Seats $1 and $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Baseball Outlook a Difficult Problem at Princeton—Pennsylvania Runners Preparing for Boston Games—Football Still Being Discussed at Yale—Columbia's Athletic Schedule.

The near approach of the close of the regular Princeton midwinter examinations next Wednesday has turned the attention of the Captains of the baseball and track teams to their work. Both Capt. Pearson and Capt. Horton have been keeping careful watch on likely candidates that they may not be prevented from playing by any failure in their examinations. Capt. Pearson has an especially hard task before him. His team was greatly weakened by the graduation of last June's class and the positions of such hard hitters and excellent fielders as Steinwender, Meier, and Brown must be filled. "Bill" Green, an ex-Captain and regular catcher of last season, will also be missed, for it was under his tutorship that both Underhill and Stevens did such good work in the past two years. It is also rumored that Ralph Davis, last season's football Captain and right fielder on the university nine, will not be on the team again.

While at Andover Davis proved himself a speedy 100-yard and 220-yard runner, and Capt. Horton is making strenuous efforts to get Davis to come out for the track team this Spring. The speedy right fielder would be greatly missed in baseball, for as a timely batter and base stealer he was making a reputation for himself. But with all these places to fill Princeton should turn out a strong team. There is an abundance of material in college, quite a number of whom are veteran substitutes. The freshman class brought in some men who, with a little 'Varsity coaching, should turn out well. Jones, the third baseman and Captain of last season's Lawrenceville nine, is of 'Varsity calibre in the infield and is a steady man behind the bat. R. McClave has been substituted at the latter position for two years, but lacks a strong throwing arm, and Jones may go to the position. In the box Princeton is strong, far better equipped than any of the other colleges. Stevens and Underhill, especially the former, have shown their worth in the past two years. Besides these two are the younger "Doc" Hillebrand and Dunscombe, both steady men.

Capt. Pearson has decided to try Wells at second base instead of third base this year, and for the early part of the season will give Bard, a freshman from Hyde Park School, a thorough try-out at first base. Amell, last year's infield substitute, will be tried at short stop, unless it is decided to move Cosgrave in from the outfield. The third base is the contested corner. Except Jones, there is not a man in college that can fill the place, and it will depend on his showing behind the bat how the infield shall be filled. There are plenty of candidates for the outfield. For a while Pearson will go there, and, with Cosgrave and probably Davis, it will not be hard to select a speedy crowd of players. "Doc" Hillebrand will be on hand this week to look over the situation and will begin immediately to try out his men.

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The track team should have a good season. Dual meets with Yale and Cornell, and plenty of material, should make an interesting schedule. The team is practically intact, not a man being lost by graduation last June. All the point winners are in college and have been indulging in light, systematic practice. The distance men are now getting ready for the Boston meet, early in February. De Witt will find a hard opponent next Spring in Shevlin, but the football Captain-elect has been showing constant improvement ever since he entered college. At present he holds the record by several yards. Princeton will be strong in the distance events. Perry, Williams, Adsit, and Goldsmith make a strong team for anything over the half-mile. The presence of Davis in the dashes would greatly strengthen the team, especially if he is backed by Phelan, who broke a tendon last Spring.

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Pennsylvania's athletics have gone along the even tenor of their way the past week, things being slightly quieter than usual because of the mid-year examinations, which are now taking place. The greatest interest has been shown in the track work in preparation for the coming indoor games at Boston and New York. The one-mile relay candidates are showing excellent form, and as Westney, Pennsylvania's fastest man of last year, is running well, the chances are better than for several years to defeat the Harvard runners. But Harvard, with Lightner, Haigh, Sheuber, Shick, Clerk, and others to choose from, should have a wonderful team, and if Pennsylvania wins she will have to go right down to record figures. This they expect to do. Pennsylvania will have two entries in the two-mile indoor championship, which will also be held at the Boston Athletic Association games. Bowen and Russell will be the representatives, but with Grant of the New York Athletic Club in the race neither can hope to win, though Bowen should make Grant do a new indoor record for the distance. Some of the freshman candidates for the team are doing good work. Terry, Dear, Amsler, Major, and [illegible] all showing promise of developing into point winners. Terry was the interscholastic champion of Philadelphia for the half-mile two years ago, and as he did this when at school, he should do much better this year. Metzgar, Captain of the football team, will begin training next week. He has done close to 0:51 in the quarter.

Coach Ward is still asking for stronger men for the crew, and several of the football candidates will come out as soon as the examinations are over. Never before has Pennsylvania had such a wealth of veteran material with which to begin a season. This might lead to overconfidence were it not for the fact that much of this material has been tried in the fire of hard competition and found wanting. Several of the men are finished oarsmen, but they lack the beef and strength which are necessary in a four-mile race. On this account Ward states that he must have more men of stronger build.

One very considerable source of pleasure to Coach Ward is the fact that Davenport has come out, and there does not seem to be any doubt of his being allowed to row. Davenport is repeating his year, but this was made necessary by the bad case of blood poisoning which kept him in a hospital for over three months last season. Because he is behind in his work, plainly because of sickness, the rule relating to students back in their work will not apply to him. Davenport rowed in the Henley eight and he is one of the best oars that ever sat in a Pennsylvania boat. He is a possibility for stroke, and it is more on this account than any other that his presence will be felt on Penn's crew this season.

Penn's basket ball team is making a good showing this year, and it is undoubtedly the strongest that the university has ever had.

There has been a well-defined report that an agreement has been reached between the Princeton and Pennsylvania football managements for a game next Fall. The manager of the team here says that such is not the case. This may be so at the present time, but it is quite possible that negotiations to that end are now in progress.

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Athletics at Cornell are nearly at a standstill. Final examinations have been the all-important considerations for the past week, and during the coming week the Junior social events will eclipse athletic activity. The crew men are the only ones who have worked without interruption and who will work just as hard during the coming week. Coaches Courtney and Colson have been looking over the fifty Freshmen with a view to cutting down the squad to manageable proportions. On Feb. 10 the 'Varsity men will report for work and at that time a list of the first-year men who promise best will be prepared, and only those whose names appear on it will be allowed to make further efforts for the honor of rowing in their class crew. The Freshmen realize, therefore, that every minute spent at the oars is precious, and that any relaxation will be disastrous. None are willing to enjoy the coming social events at the expense of losing the rowing form which they are just beginning to acquire.

The baseball squad, which has been working in the armory for the past week, has been dispossessed by an army of decorators. Jennings seemed to be the only one who was sorry at this enforced inactivity.

Another addition to the elaborate track schedule is being planned and is likely to be made within a short time. Johns Hopkins has expressed a desire to meet Cornell in a dual relay race at Baltimore on Feb. 14, and the two managers are now engaged in settling the details. This will be the first time that Cornell has ever met the Maryland university in any branch of athletics, and as the latter has a record for clean sportsmanship,' the announcement has been received with much favor.

Cornell will meet Princeton in a relay race at Boston on the same day, but as there is an abundance of material there will be no difficulty in preparing two teams.

A change has been made in track policy regarding competition among those who desire to make the team. Heretofore it has been the practice to count as regular members of the team those who performed in the first events of the season. Hereafter new men will be taken on to displace others if they can prove their right to the place by distinguished work.

The choice of Warner, 1903, and Purcell, 1903, by the Athletic Council to coach next Fall's football team has met with much favor. Both have made records in football which have never been surpassed at Cornell. General confidence is felt in their ability to form a creditable team. Warner recently stated that next Fall an effort would be made to bring more alumni back to aid in the coaching before the big games. It is to the lack of sufficient aid in the coaching staff that he attributed last season's checkered record. He also said that every man would be made to realize that overconfidence was one of the unpardonable sins.

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The contest for manager at the annual Yale football election was the closest in ten years at Yale. H. C. Miller, who was elected, was assistant manager last year, and his choice is a popular one. For the assistant managership the new Yale method of electing to the position was put into effect on Friday for the first time. The Sophomore class met on Thursday and nominated ten men for the place, the names of the first two receiving the largest number of votes going before the general University meeting on Friday. E. E. Spalding and W. N. Stillman of New York City were the Sophomore nominees, and the election went to Spalding, who will be in line for manager next year.

The long delayed election of next year's football Captain, an unprecedented delay at Yale, will now come, it is believed, very shortly, as it is necessary for the Captain to be chosen before the football dates are filled out, and work on that list will have to be begun at once. Leading football men at Yale do not agree in their forecasts of the outcome of the election, while Walter Camp, Yale's football adviser, will say nothing about the matter. The college at large still believes that E. T. Glass, whom Harvard is claiming is ineligible, will be chosen Captain, but he himself will say nothing about his chances. Several of his friends say that in all probability he will not play, and will not therefore be Yale's next Captain. It is understood that Glass has allowed it to be generally known among Yale's athletic officials that in no way will he stand in the way betwen Yale and Harvard, and will withdraw his candidacy for the position of Captain if there is the slightest question about his status as an eligible college player. Glass's position is unique in Yale's athletic annals, and he has the sympathy of the entire undergraduate body. He was withdrawn two years ago on a technicality, and may be forced out of the game again for similar reasons. There is, however, no question of his amateur standing, the whole matter being a reading of the rules in regard to four years' residence. As the final Harvard-Yale conference is likely to come in the near future, there is every likelihood that the election will take place very soon. If Glass is not elected it is probable that the honor of carrying forward next year's campaign will fall on either J. J. Hogan, the veteran right tackle, or on Metcalf, the half back.

The baseball season is now under way with the full squad of Freshman candidates for the Freshman nine in training, under the direction of Capt. Burnside Winslow of the 'Varsity team. There are 65 freshmen out for the team this year, several of whom will be taken on the 'Varsity squad as soon as the 'Varsity season opens this month. There are now ten candidates for Freshman pitcher, of whom one or two, notably Morgan Bowman, will be given a chance in the 'Varsity box, as he was chosen 'Varsity fullback last Fall. For catcher there are six men; for first base nine, of whom F. H. Rockwell, the 'Varsity quarter back, is one; for second base, six; for shortstop, five, among them O'Brien, from Andover, who is slated for the 'Varsity; for third base, six; for fielders, twenty.

Talk at Yale about athletic relations along new lines with other colleges continues. There is great pressure being brought to bear for a game with Columbia next season, and in all likelihood Yale will arrange for such a game, providing it can be put early enough in the season so as not to interfere with the championship series with Harvard and Princeton. The last time that Columbia played in Yale's schedule was in 1901 in New Haven, and G. Foster Sanford, Columbia's coach, rushed his team so hard through that game that Yale found herself playing a championship game at a crucial time in the year when the team was not in championship form. Columbia played also what Yale men regarded at the time as a rough game of ball, and this also had weight with the coaches, who immediately afterward cut the New York team off from last year's schedule.

"The situation with Columbia comes down to this," said a Yale athletic official recently. "Yale is willing to meet the New York team if a game can be arranged for the early part of the season. Yale regards the Princeton and Harvard games as the only ones that she cares to win by large scores, and does not therefore want to take on a third aspirant for championship honors. This is not at all a slur on Columbia's playing ability, but is Yale precedent and tradition. If Columbia will play early in the year it is likely that Yale will take on such a game again."

There is talk at Yale of dropping Holy Cross and Georgetown from the baseball schedule, on the ground that as neither college is strict as to the amateur standing of its players, and as when either wins most of its games from the big collebes the claim is sometimes made of the championship. Yale is not at all likely to do this, however, as both colleges give fast practice games and are valued on that account, Yale having often been beaten badly by both.

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Columbia's gymnastic men are getting down to final work in preparation for their opening intercollegiate meet of the season with Yale in the Columbia gymnasium on Friday evening. The Columbia gymnasts are at some disadvantage because of the fact that they have practically no new material to draw on, and have to rely solely on last year's men, although the latter's ranks are depleted by graduation in several instances. The Morningside institution is strongest in the parallel bar and flying ring events. Webster L. Benham, who won the intercollegiate parallel bar championship last season, is doing good work; and Frank S. Shaw, the university strong man, and Julian C. Smallwood, Captain, are all good second men in this event. Charles Eastmond, one of the best of the Columbia gymnasts, who, however, did not compete last season, is practicing again and is expected to be of material benefit to the team. Victor De La M. Earle, who won the intercollegiate honors in the flying rings two years ago, but was beaten last season, will compete this year. C. T. Swart, Capt. Smallwood, Eugene Ashley, and E. S. Ward are other men in this event who are counted on to do well against Yale. Otto Pullich, another intercollegiate champion, will lead the team in the horizontal bar event. Most of the men who will compete in the parallel bars will also take part on the horizontal bar, but the team for the latter event has not yet definitely been chosen. H. S. Bloch and W. S. Lyle are the best performers on the German side horse. The tumblers, while they have been working hard, are a little below the form necessary for point winning in an intercollegiate meet. The best contestants in this competition are E. B. Lyford, H. M. McLintock, F. H. Duncombe, and R. H. Wiggin. Columbia is counting on A. Ring to win the Indian club event. The entire team will do extra work this week, probably taking some evening practice, in order to get in the best possible form for Friday evening's meet with Yale.

Columbia's baseball candidates will be formally called out in the Columbia gymnasium one week from to-morrow, when the campaign for the season will be outlined by Capt. Frank O'Neill. Preliminary practice, which has been going on for the last two weeks, has been important in giving O'Neill some idea of the material he can count on. There have been several experienced and able candidates for pitcher, among them being H. C. Gearin of the 1901 team and W. A. Tilt, W. R. Tyler, and H. A. Grant of last year's nine. An effort is being made to induce C. W. Bartow, pitcher on the 1899 and 1900 teams, to play again this season, but it is feared that his studies in the medical school may prevent his doing so. Mehler, Goodman, Bloomfield, Taber, Dennison, Godwin, Adams, and O'Neill are others from last year who will again go on the diamond for Columbia. Altogether there are about sixty men who have signified their intention of becoming candidates for the 'Varsity.

Financially the outlook for 1903 is somewhat improved. The Controller of Sports has decided that the team management must raise at least $600 in order to prevent any possible deficit in the season's expenses, and of this sum about half has already been pledged. A very earnest effort is in progress to obtain the rest of the amount by the time the candidates begin their formal practice. The schedule, as published yesterday, is eminently agreeable to the players because of the large number of trips arranged; taking everything into consideration, therefore, the prospects for baseball at Columbia this season are brighter than they have been for many seasons.

Columbia's calendar of sports for this month has been prepared and shows a total of sixteen contests in which the various teams will engage. The schedule follows:

Feb. 6—Gymnastics—Dual meet with Yale in the Columbia gymnasium.

Feb. 7—Basket ball—Harvard, at Cambridge; Teachers College against Normal, at Teachers College. Track athletics—Track team competes in the Eighth Regiment games.

Feb. 10—Basket ball—Yale at New Haven.

Feb. 13—Basket ball—Harvard, at New York.

Feb. 14—Hockey—Brown, at St. Nicholas Rink. Track athletics—Relay team in Boston Athletic Association games, at Boston.

Feb. 18—Basket ball—Princeton, at Princeton. Track athletics—Closed handicap games in the gymnasium.

Feb. 20—Basket ball—Lafayette, at Easton, Penn.

Feb. 21—Basket ball—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Penn. Track athletics—Track team competes in National Athletic Club games at Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Feb. 25—Track athletics—Closed handicap games in the gymnasium.

Feb. 27—Gymnastics—Dual meet with Pennsylvania in Columbia gymnasium.

Feb. 28—Track athletics—Columbia's third annual open indoor track meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Columbia's fourth semi-monthly swimming races have resulted in a victory for F. M. Von Sall in the 200-foot race, with J. B. Shoenfeld second and F. C. Brown third; in the 300-foot race C. D. Trubenbach was first, J. W. Spencer second, and A. R. Camp third.

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Whether or not it is advisable for law students in the American universities to compete in athletics has been made the subject for the gathering of statistics by Prof. Andrew A. Bruce of the law school of the university of North Dakota and a former member of the athletic council of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Bruce has corresponded with the deans of the law schools of most of the prominent American universities. "The attitude taken by the majority of the law school faculties toward intercollegiate athletics," says Prof. Bruce, "is well expressed in the following apt language of Dean George W. Kerchevey of the law department of Columbia University. 'We assume a distinctly negative attitude in regard to the participation of our law students in athletic contests. I think the most of us have the feeling that the average student should put away childish things when he enters upon his professional studies. At the same time we are not inclined to give official expression to this feeling by prohibiting or even by actually discouraging our students from going into athletics.' Deans of the Pennsylvania and Notre Dame law schools concur with Prof. Kirchevey's sentiments, while Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Virginia take a slightly different view of the situation.

Long Island Kennel Club Meeting.

The Long Island Kennel Club will hold a meeting next Wednesday evening in the Johnston Building, at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn. G. Muss. Arnolt and C. G. Hopton, who have acted as judges in several bench shows, will be the guests of the club at that time.

MANY BASEBALL LEAGUES

Never Before Have There Been So Many Professionals Employed.

Active Plans for the Year Being Made by Big and Little Organizations—A Busy Season Ahead.

In New York City the cry that baseball is dead has been raised so often within the last few years that there are people who almost believe the statement to be fact. Despite its repetition no one disputes the idea that baseball is pre-eminently the National game of the United States; it is distinctly American in every aspect, and foreigness have often noted this, particularly when analyzing the game and the features of it which require that it be played with rapidity and a match brought to a close approximately within two hours. The Englishman's favorite, cricket, and other sports that are imported, take a much longer time to finish.

So far as baseball being dead is concerned, to any one who closely scrutinizes the situation it will be evident that the old game is far livelier than for many years, and the promise for excellent sport during the season of 1903 far surpasses that expectation which even the most sanguine could hope for at the end of last year. The skirmishes between the American League, the National League, and the affiliated organizations have demonstrated that there is a keen competition for players of the highest type, and the most conservative estimate brings out the fact that over 2,000 young men will within the first two months of the year have signed contracts to play the national game. These men are in the majority of cases in superb physical condition, and while in some instances they may be untutored, all are able to draw better salaries than bank clerks.

Never before in the history of the game have as many leagues been in existence and reliable speedy baseball players as scarce as is the case now. To form an adequate idea of how many men are needed to keep the ball going, in more than the literal sense, it is only necessary to count up the multitude of leagues in existence. Among the organizations that will flourish this Summer are the American League, National League, American Association, Southern League, Western League, Eastern League, New York State League, New England League, California League, Pacific Northwestern Association, Three-I League, Cotton States League, Texas League, Central League, Kentucky-Tennessee League, (just organized;) Connecticut State League, Virginia-Carolina League, and a number of other minor organizations.

The total foots up to seventeen leagues, scattered from New York to San Francisco, and from Penobscot, Me., to Fort Worth, Texas, and New Orleans.

It needs no great mathematician to figure that every league will average eight clubs, which means that 136 separate aggregations of baseball players will come out in the first warm days of Spring. Many of these clubs will carry from fifteen to twenty players on the pay roll; some of the more economical will get along with only twelve or fourteen. This economical streak reminds one of the famous story of the German baseball manager who thought that nine men were ample. When asked to furnish a relief pitcher at a fat salary he said: "Vat is dat? Anodder pitcher? Vat ve vant 'im for? Ve haf only von first baseman yet." And it took a long while to convince him that a pitcher's arm would not last forever.

The average, however, of men on a team will easily reach fifteen players. With 136 teams, each using fifteen players, the remarkable total of 2,040 baseball players is reached. This is figuring only on the professional class in the league ranks. There are thousands of semi-professional aggregations who do not come under the head of League players, and yet they, as individuals, receive fair salaries.

The great total breaks all records in the annals of the game. Never before in the history of the sport in this country have as many leagues, as many teams, or as many players stood out so clearly before the public. The sum invested in these clubs as working capital is enormous, and the managers have brought baseball, even as a National pastime, down to a strictly business basis to make money. Past experiences have shown that they must provide the best of sport under the best of conditions in order to attract the public and take in money. The benefit of this experience is to be demonstrated this season, and every indication points to its being the greatest and most profitable year ever known in the National sport.

Toledo's New Baseball Manager.

BRISTOL, Conn., Jan. 31.—Frank C. Reisling, who was manager of the Hartford team in the Connecticut Baseball League last year, to-day signed a contract to manage the Toledo (Ohio) team in the American Association the coming season. He will leave here Feb. 15 for Toledo.

BIG ENTRY OF DOGS.

The Coming Westminster Kennel Show May Eclipse the Number Exhibited Last Year.

With the English mails to be heard from, and it is known that a number of entries are in them, the entry list for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 11 to 14, should be larger than that of last year, which was the largest ever known in the history of dog shows. Even the great Crystal Palace show in London was eclipsed, there being over 100 more dogs shown at the Garden in this city. The chances are in favor of beating even that record, as the number of dogs this year is nearly as great as that of last year. In Great Danes the number is greater, while the St. Bernards are not as numerous as a year ago. The fashion in small dogs seems this year to be running from Boston terriers to French bulldogs and toy spaniels, as the loss in the former breed is made up by the gain in the other two. Among the hunting dogs the number of pointers and Irish setters has decreased, but the loss has been made up by an increase in English setters. Bull terriers have lost in number, but the gain in bulldogs has made it up. The only loss that has not been made up by some other breed's increase is beagles.

The full list of entries, with English and a few other mails to come, is: Bloodhounds, 17; mastiffs, 8; St. Bernards, 70; Newfoundlands, 3; Great Danes, 93; deerhounds, 9; Russian wolfhounds, 47; greyhounds, 18; American foxhounds, 11; Basset hounds, 11; beagles, 87; dachshunds, 59; Chow Chows, 3; smooth and wire fox terriers, 143; Irish terriers, 68; Scotch terriers, 50; Welsh terriers, 25; black and tan terriers, 23; pointers, 119; English setters, 103; Irish setters, 39; Gordon setters, 17; griffons, 6; Chesapeake Bay dogs, 4; field and cocker spaniels, 180; collies and smooth collies, 158; old English sheep dogs, 40; Dalmatians, 8; poodles, 63; bulldogs, 177; French bulldogs, 82; bull terriers, 107; Airedale terriers, 53; Boston terriers, 177; whippets, 11; Skye terriers, 6; Bedlington terriers, 8; Schipperkes, 7; Yorkshire terriers, 17; Maltese terriers, 6; toy terriers, 9; pugs, 27; Pomeranians, 27; toy spaniels, 102; miscellaneous, 7.

The total list to date is 2,306.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Parke, Davis & Co. Bowlers Win Two Games in Drug Trade League.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday the Parke, Davis & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of the General Chemical Company and of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. The score follows:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 160; Stephan, 141; Du Bois, 156; Taveggi, 174; Bode, 128. Total, 769.

Sharp & Dohme—Reisslin, 140; Quinn, 151; Korndorfer, 122; Schultz, 143; Doerr, 134. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.—Sharp & Dohme—Reisslin, 140; Quinn, 158; Korndorfer, 160; Schultz, 119; Doerr, 167. Total, 744.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 144; Dixon, 140; Davis, 156; Merrill, 122; Kampf, 127. Total, 689.

THIRD GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 126; Dixon, 121; Davis, 128; Merrill, 120; Kampf, 189. Total, 684.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 148; Stepan, 201; Du Bois, 165; Taveggi, 120; Bode, 156. Total, 790.

FOURTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 190; Burgess, 130; Jenkins, 131; Blake, 166; Carr, 122. Total, 719.

General Chemical Company—Read, 164; Finch, 154; Williams, 135; Bissell, 153; Storm, 124. Total, 710.

FIFTH GAME.—General Chemical Company—Read, 175; Finch, 130; Hudson, 118; Bissell, 131; Storm, 148. Total, 752.

Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 136; Emmett, 108; Heip, 133; Reith, 164; Norris, 160. Total, 686.

SIXTH GAME.—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 127; Emmett, 80; Heip, 155; Reith, 144; Norris, 145. Total, 651.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 145; Burgess, 147; Jenkins, 124; Blake, 151; Carr, 165. Total, 732.

Montreal's Champion Hockey Team.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—The Montreal Hockey Club, the present holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the hockey championship of the world, defeated the Victoria Club of Winnipeg to-day in a contest for possession of the trophy by the score of 8 goals to 1.

Cory Wins Lake Worth Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—The semi-finals in the tournament for the Lake Worth Cup were played here to-day. C. B. Cory of Boston won the cup, defeating McElwee of the Exmoor Club, Chicago, by 3 up and 2 to play. Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated S. P. Shaw by 1 up for the Consolation Cup. In the semi-finals this morning Cory defeated C. Brecker by 2 up and 1 to play, and McElwee defeated G. E. Barnard of Brookline by 3 up and 2 to play. For the Consolation Cup S. P. Shaw defeated Dalson Lloyd of Pittsburg by 1 up in 19 holes, and Maddock defeated J. Manning by 2 up.

Mohawk Athletic Club Games.

Yale's famous athlete, Dick Sheldon, will be the scratch man in the 12-pound shot-putting contest at the joint games of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Company H of the Eighth Regiment, to be held at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on the evening of Feb. 7. He has been training hard during the past Winter, and it is thought that he will come pretty close to record figures for this event. A fine field will engage in the mile-and-a-half scratch run, including Franchot of Yale, A. L. Newton and H. P. Smith of the New York Athletic Club, B. I. Sanford, J. J. Joyce, P. Soutar, and several other local runners. Harvard will be represented by [illegible] Curtis, and Moynahan, the sprinters. Entries for the games will close on [illegible] with E. J. Rohner, 608 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Fordham College Baseball Outlook.

W. E. Keane, Captain of the Fordham College baseball nine, will issue a call for candidates on Tuesday. The largest number of students in the history of the college will try for positions on the 'Varsity team this Spring. The failure of the management to obtain a coach has been a serious drawback, but by the end of the week a coach is expected to be on hand to take charge of the candidates in their cage work.

Leo Crossin, the star pitcher of last year, has left Fordham. It is rumored that he will eventually sign with the St. Louis National League team to join his two friends, Mike and Jack O'Neill, the star battery of that team.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Dress Goods Dept.

Best Values Ever Offered.

$2.25 GOODS FOR 98 Cts.

1,000 yards fine imported silk warp Eolienne, with self colored hand embroidered dots, new Spring shades in tan, reseda, baby blue, azure, champagne, silver gray, royal, white, also black. These goods are of the best French manufacture and full 46 inches wide.

FOR MONDAY, 98 CTS.

98Ct. Goods for 59 Cts.

1,000 yards All Wool French Crepes and Voiles, in the new Spring shades of tan, gray, brown, reseda, navy, royal and white, 44 and 46 inches wide, 98 cts., for 59 cts.

Centre Table, Main Aisle.

59 Ct. Goods for 39 Cts.

2,000 yards All Wool Voiles, Crepelines and Etamines, in all the evening shades, also a full line of street colorings, including white, 38 inches wide, at 39 cts.

We invite attention to the above lines of Dress Goods, as they are of unusual value and well worth consideration.

Exceptional Values in Suit Dept.

Furs, $15.00, Reduced to $6.95.

Sable Fox Scarfs, made from large glossy skins, of rich dark brown, two large brush tails, at $6.95, regular value, $15.00.

$18.00 Suits for $9.95.

Ladies' Suits, all wool Cheviot, Jackets Taffeta lined, seven gore flare Skirts, Blouse and other styles, in colors and black, $18.00 for $9.95.

$15.00 Jackets for $7.50.

Jackets of Kersey and Cheviot, lined with Skinner's guaranteed Satin, all this season's best models, were $15.00, at $7.50.

$3.50 Waists for $1.95.

Brilliantine Waists, tailor made, with plaits and stitchings of fine Silky Mohair, lined throughout, reduced to $1.95.

$5.00 Waists for $2.75.

French and Scotch Flannel Waists, Plain and Striped, of finest materials, novelties and plain styles, $5.00 values for $2.75.

Spring Silks.

Printed Foulards, in new and handsome designs, at popular prices.

20 inch Imported Shantung Silk, in blue, pink, navy, reseda and gray, 85 cts.

24 inch Crepe de Chine, in colors and black, 79 cts.

27 inch Stripe Taffeta, in black and white, 95 cts.

$1.00 and $1.25 Kid Gloves for 59 Cts.

Ladies' two-clasp glace and suede Gloves, the remainder of our regular lines to be discontinued, the assortment consisting of all the leading Winter shades.

FOR MONDAY, 59 CTS.

None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Table Linens, 1/3 and 1/2 Off.

Odd Table Cloths and manufacturers' samples, somewhat soiled from handling and discontinued designs, Pattern Cloths, $1.25 to $10.50. Samples, $1.10 to $2.75.

Table Napkins, dinner size, $2.65, reduced from $3.00, $3.50, $4.00.

Heavy Huck Towels, colored borders, hemmed ends, 22x44, 14 cts. for 20 ct. quality.

Men's Colored Shirts.

$1.00 Goods for 50 Cts.

COLORED OXFORDS, for men who like the comfort of a soft Shirt for present wear, made of good materials, excellent assortment of patterns, detached and attached cuffs, 50 cts.

Monday Shoe Sale.

$3.00 Shoes for $2.00.

Ladies' Shoes, medium and heavy weights, the remaining sizes of several lines to be discontinued, correct styles, good $3.00 value for $2.00.

$4.00 Shoes for $2.50.

Ladies' Winter Shoes, Box Calf with dull Dongola tops, heavy welted soles, some medium weight Vici kid, lace and button, light soles, hand stitched, reduced to $2.50.

$3.50, Reduced to $2.00.

Ladies' Dress Oxford Ties, French Patent Leather vamps with fine kid quarters, Opera toes, light flexible soles, hand stitched, $3.50, for $2.00.

$2.00, Reduced to $1.50.

Boys' Shoes, fine Box Calf or Vici Kid, spring heels, mannish shape, heavy extension soles, sizes 9 to 13½, reduced to $1.50.

The Apollo Plays

82 notes of the piano—17 notes *more* than any other player—and 82 notes *better* than any other player.

To hear it is never to forget it. To play it is to love it. To own it is to possess a friend.

PRICE: APOLLO, $250. APOLLO GRAND, $350.

30,000 rolls of music in library. $20.00 per annum entitles you to 24 rolls each month delivered into your home once a month without extra charge.

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Music has come to be regarded as an essential part of a complete education and a necessary accessory to every home. You choose the best instructor for your children. Use equal discretion in the selection of that permanent teacher—their piano. Choose the HAZELTON.

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In choosing a piano you choose the associations of a lifetime. The Melville Clark Piano commends itself to the favor of those who appreciate an artistic instrument.

Anderson Piano, PRICE $250.

We make it. We know what it is from its smallest beginnings to its ultimate end. We are responsible for your satisfaction. You can arrange with us for COMFORTABLE TERMS on any of the above pianos, or on the Apollo Master Piano-Player. Send for Brochure No. 1.

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Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Pillow Cases, Muslin, 12½c. Ea. Warranted Gold Medal.

These are 45x36 inches, finished with a 2-inch hem. No mail orders and not more than 6 will be sold to a customer.

February's Unloading of Furniture.

The only reason why you will buy your Furniture here and not elsewhere is the quality will be better and the prices lower. In preparing for this sale we have had to exercise the same cleverness that other respectable houses have exercised. Every intelligent householder understands that competition means that you must measure up to the other fellow's best. Well, here are some of the savings:

SIDEBOARDS.

New and latest styles, 6 feet high, 3 feet 10 inches wide, one lined drawer, 24x16 French bevel mirror, regular price, 14.98, sale price........$10.98

Extension Tables, golden finish oak, solid top, 42 inches square, five large turned round legs of solid oak, open 6 feet, usual price $8.00, sale price........$4.98

1,000 this exact style hard wood, golden oak finished rocker........85c

This rocker will be sold only to those who have made other purchases in this department. No mail or telephone orders filled.

This style carved, high back, cane seat Dining Chair, fluted posts, brace arm, 10 rungs, shaped seat, regular price, $1.50, at 98c.

$16.50 HAIR MATTRESSES, $11.75.

5,000 pounds No. 2 S. A. hair, enough to make about 150 Mattresses. This is exceptional value at $16.50, but for this sale will make them up, 40 pounds, best A. C. A. and fancy tickings, full size, 2 parts, $11.75. Smaller sizes in proportion.

500 feather Pillows, three pounds, size 22 x28, gold medal ticking, regular $1.45; sale price........98c

$10.00 COUCHES, $5.85

100 Couches, tufted or plain, spring edge, turned legs and fringe, covered with three tone velours, in all colors, to order, at........$5.85

$10.00 BEDS, $4.98.

200 malleable Beds, will not break, can be made to stand firm, full one inch posts and one inch brass top rail head and foot, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 sizes, sale price........$4.98

200 double woven wire, hardwood, varnished frames, with supports, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 sizes, regular $1.65, at........99c

All iron, pipe sides, bronze finish, woven wire, with cable support, special price, $1.98; sale price........$1.68

1,000 soft top Mattresses, small sizes, upward from........98c

Single size........$1.25

500 pure white cotton felt Mattresses, made under the layer system, equal in every particular to those advertised at $15.00; covered in fancy and gold medal tickings; after a trial of 60 days, if not satisfactory, we will call for them, refund your money, and back they go to the factory. Our special price has been $11.75; only 200 to go at........$8.85

CHINA CLOSETS.

Solid golden oak, 69 inches high, 36 inches wide, round bent glass ends, quartered oak, nicely double grooved, adjustable shelves, usual price $18.75, sale price........$12.85

$7.75 MORRIS CHAIRS FOR $4.98.

150 Morris adjustable reclining Chairs, brass rod and ratchet, adjust to four positions, solid oak, broad arm, carved front, fitted with all hair, best made Belgium and Argyle velour cushions, plain green, red or fancy colors.

Bookcase, quarter sawed golden oak, 58 inches high, 45 inches wide, 13 inch, adjustable shelves, double glass doors, regular price $15.75, sale price..$11.85

$10.00 OAK DRESSER, $7.69.

Solid golden oak, serpentine top, nicely finished, 78 inches high, 40 inches wide, 24x20 bevel plate mirror, regular $10.00, sale price........$7.69

$20.00 THREE-PIECE SUITS, $13.98.

25 three-piece Suits, consisting of full size bed, 3 drawer dresser, with 30x24 bevel plate mirror and large double washstand, complete for........$13.98

PARLOR FURNITURE.

3 piece Reception Suits, mahogany finished frame, spring seats, covered with damask, regular price $16.50, at $9.65

5 piece mahogany back inlaid Suit, covered with silk damask, spring edge, regular $45.00, at........$29.75

HANDSOME CHECKER BOARD TOP TABLES, $1.98.

Very handsomely decorated top and shelf, size 18x18 inches, with carved rim, birdseye maple, checker blocks decorated, natural mahogany and rosewood, golden oak and mahogany finish, checker blocks birdseye maple and walnut.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

GOOD RELAY RACE EVENTS

Inter-Club Run Won by the Star Athletes at Eighth Regiment Armory.

Pratt Institute Boys Led in the Interscholastic Contest—Valentine Took the Mile Run by Barely a Foot.

Interest at the joint games of Company K, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night, centred in the two relay races, one for interscholastic teams, and the other for club or college teams, both at a distance of one mile. The inter-club event, which was the best contested and most interesting, was won by the team of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, composed of P. J. Lee, L. J. Rottger, P. Waters, and John G. Hoben. The Xavier Athletic Association team was second, the Pastime Athletic Club third, and the College of the City of New York fourth.

The Star team was heavily handicapped, and Lee, its representative in the first relay, ran last; Byrnes of the City College being first, Daly of the Xavier second, and Spitzer of the Pastimes third. In the second relay Grady of the Pastimes led, with McQuade of the Xaviers second, Rottger of the Stars third, and the City College runner fourth. In the third lap Waters secured the lead for the Stars in a close and pretty race, with Humphreys of the Xaviers, the Pastimes and the City College representatives being third and fourth, respectively, and in the final stage Hoben made a fine finish and won by about three yards.

There were four starters in the interscholastic relay race, and the event was won by the Pratt Institute team of Brooklyn, with the High School of Commerce second, Mackenzie School of Dobbs Ferry third, and the De Witt Clinton High School (Thirteenth Street) of this city fourth. The De Witt Clinton and the High School of Commerce runners made the pace, and alternated in the lead in the first three relays, the De Witt Clinton representatives leading in the first and the third laps, with the Commercial School team second and the latter leading in the second lap, with the De Witt Clinton runner second. In the last relay, however, Harkness of the Pratt Institute team came through with a rush and beat Geis of the High School of Commerce for first place by five yards. MacKenzie of the Mackenzie School was a very close third.

Another good race was seen in the mile handicap, in which H. Valentine of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, who was scratch man at 25 yards, cut down the entire field of more than a score of starters and finally won by a foot or less from G. Witter of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, who had been long-mark man at 100 yards, and who had maintained his lead until overtaken by Valentine almost at the finish line. Valentine had brought R. L. Sanford of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association up with him from the thirty-yard mark, but the latter could not beat Witter at the finish, though he made third place.

In the mile bicycle race C. Cunningham of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn finished first in a close race, but was disqualified for foul riding, and the next three in order were given the places.

The entire programme of events, though a lengthy one, with large fields of starters in almost every race, was run off with remarkable promptness and precision, the floor was kept clear of non-competitors in a most satisfactory manner, and the games were concluded before 11 o'clock, all of which is unusual in armory games and reflects considerable credit upon the officials of the meeting. The summary follows:

ATHLETICS.

60-Yard Run, Novice.—First heat won by D. J. Williamson, Twelfth Regiment; A. J. Crockett, unattached, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. J. O'Keefe, unattached; H. W. Clody, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Third Heat—Won by F. Smith, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City; C. Evans, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. J. O'Connor, Fordham College; J. Danaher, De Witt Clinton High School, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by A. Hirt, unattached. Time—0:07 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Elliott D. Moore, Twenty-third Regiment; G. F. Maguire, Warlow Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by E. J. Ladington, Pratt Institute; E. C. Stache, Brooklyn Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 1-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Crockett; Clody, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by O'Connor; Danaher, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Third Semi-Final Heat—Won by Stache; Ladington, second. Time—0:07 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Crockett; Clody, second; Danaher, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (11 feet;) F. Rickert, New York Athletic Club, second, (6 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. C. Fontaine, High School of Commerce, (14 feet;) W. F. Jacoby, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (15 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Third Heat—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, (12 feet;) N. Fried, West Side Branch of Y. M. C. A., (5 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by John C. Doyle, National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, (12 feet;) J. Bohan, New West Side Athletic Club, (7 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by James J. Fallen, Fordham College, (11 feet;) W. G. Yeuter, Battery E, (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, (10 feet;) J. Payne, Fourteenth Regiment, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by J. P. Cooke, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, (10 feet;) J. Wals, Columbia University, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. First Semi-final Heat—Won by Callahan, Doyle second. Time—0:06 2-5. Second Semi-final Heat—Won by Spitzer, Fried second. Time—0:06 2-5. Third Semi-final Heat—Won by Cooke, Wals second. Time—0:06 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Callahan, Fried second, Cooke third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. P. Smith, New York Athletic Club, (26 yards;) D. W. Franchot, Yale University, (28 yards,) second; F. Hanlon, Mohawk Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Everett A. Ott, Greenwich Wheelmen, (75 yards;) J. E. Bergler, Twelfth Regiment, (120 yards,) second; George Engeldrum, unattached, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:30. Second Heat—Won by C. Cunningham, Forty-seventh Regiment, (105 yards;) L. W. Weintz, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) second; Oscar Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:28 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Weintz, Beigler second, Ott third. Cunningham finished first, but was disqualified. Time—2:27 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—First heat won by C. J. Clarke, Twenty-second Regiment; F. Lars, Mohawk A. C., second; J. F. O'Connor, unattached, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Second heat won by Angus S. McDonald, Columbia University; J. S. King, unattached, second; E. C. Stache, Brooklyn A. C., third. Time—1:26. Third heat won by E. J. Darling, St. John's Institute; W. Geiger, Jersey City Y. M. C. A., second; T. J. Bartley, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Fourth heat won by R. D. Donaldson, Mann School; E. A. Fitzpatrick, unattached, second. Time—1:30 2-5.

Final heat won by Donaldson, King second, Evans third. Time—1:25.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by F. Hollings, Pequot Athletic Club, (20 yards;) J. J. McLoughlin, New West Side Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second. Time—0:34 4-5. Second heat won by W. E. Yeuter, Battery E, (24 yards;) W. E. Kaufman, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (22 yards,) second. Time 0:33 3-5. Third heat won by John J. O'Keefe, unattached, (24 yards;) John C. Doyle, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) second. Time—0:33 4-5. Fourth heat won by W. Horner, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (18 yards;) A. Bischoff, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second. Time—0:35.

Final heat won by Yeuter, Doyle second, O'Keefe third. Time—0:33.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Valentine, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, (25 yards;) H. Witter, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., (100 yards,) second; T. L. Sanford, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—4:38 4-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. P. Kinney, Yale University, (10 feet,) with 46 feet 4 inches; F. B. Johnson, Columbia University, (9 feet,) second, with 44 feet 7 inches; J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (6 feet,) third, with 44 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, team of four, each to run one mile.—Won by Pratt Institute team, composed of J. Messenger, (18 yards,) G. B. Nichols, (15 yards,) O. G. Hudson, (10 yards,) and W. E. Harkness, (12 yards;) High School of Commerce team, composed of Hoffman, (18 yards,) Hamilton, (26 yards,) Cohen, (26 yards,) and Geis, (30 yards,) second; Mackenzie School (Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.) team, composed of D. Hasbrouck, (26 yards,) D. Craig, (30 yards,) C. T. Larzelere, (26 yards,) and G. Mackenzie, (26 yards,) third. Time—3:48.

One-Mile Inter-Club Relay Race, Handicap, Teams of Four, Each to Run One Mile.—Won by Star Athletic Club (Long Island City) team, composed of P. J. Lee, (26 yards,) L. J. Rottger, (26 yards,) P. Waters, (24 yards,) and J. G. Hoben, (24 yards;) Xavier Athletic Association team second, Pastime Athletic Club team third, College of the City of New York fourth. Time—3:32 4-5.

Yale Basket Ball Team Disqualified.

John Steil, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, yesterday disqualified from further competition in amateur sport under jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union the Yale basket ball team. Its individual players are Barber, Prior, W. Hyatt, R. Hyatt, Colton, Church, and Donohue. The West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association team was also disqualified, the individual players being Robert Garrett, T. Kiser, T. Lee, Wendlebürg, Thompson, and R. Lee.

If it is feared upon further investigation being made, instead of merely suspending themselves from competition on a technicality, that all the players have made themselves professionals, as the Young Men's Christian Association team had as one of its players the professional instructor, Weismiller.

If the men on these teams desire reinstatement and if they desire to compete in amateur sport the Registration Committee will make a rigid investigation. In the meantime all of the players must be considered by any association of the Amateur Athletic Union as professional athletes.

The officials of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union are very indignant that a club of the association should violate its rules. Charges will be brought against the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it will be disciplined.

YALE FRESHMEN BEATEN.

Pratt Institute Basket Ball Team Won by a Single Goal.

In a game that was characterized by an almost total lack of team play on both sides and a lot of good-natured "roughhousing," the Pratt Institute basket ball team defeated the Yale freshmen by a single goal, the score being 29 to 28.

The schoolboys had the advantage of a familiar floor and a rather friendly referee, umpire, and timekeeper, who in combination and by reason of intense absorption in the playing neglected to see various fouls and allowed the second half to consume some forty-five minutes of time. However, as the score was close, with first one team and then the other in the lead, neither spectators nor players objected.

The Institute team started off with a rush, and in the first half and when time was called had a good lead of a half dozen baskets. In the second half, however, Yale braced, and by a few minutes of fast work in which little Anderson, who had substituted for Brown at forward, figured prominently, brought the score up to a tie at 18 points each. Then a goal from foul put Pratt in the lead. Yale braced and went 1 point ahead, then Pratt, and so on to the last few minutes of the three-quarters of an hour half, when Pratt secured the final goal. For Yale Freshman Anderson at right forward, and Cook, his running mate, played the best ball, while Davis and Hannigan, the forwards of the Pratt team, "put it over" the freshman guards.

In a preliminary game the Institute Alumni defeated the Mohegan Athletic Club of Brooklyn by a score of 40 to 8. The line-up:

Pratt Institute.		Yale Freshmen.
Brady, Richey	R. G., R. F.	Brown, Anderson
Preston	L. G., L. F.	Tilson
Dix, Brady	C.	Cook
Hannigan, Kirkman	F. F., R. G.	Fawley
Davis	L. F., L. G.	Leggett

Field goals—By Davis, ; Hannigan, 3; Dix, 2; Brady, 3; Preston, 1; Brown, 1; Anderson, 4; Tilson, 4; Cook, 4. Goals from foul—By Hannigan, 2; Preston, 1; Tilson, 2. Referee—A. Ridder. Umpires—Humpston and Humpston. Scorer—Dr. Voorhees. Timer—J. B. Thompson. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

N.Y.A.C. SWIMMING RACES

Columbia Beat Yale in the Relay Competition.

Local Collegians Also Won the Water Polo Match—Sharp Contests in the Distance Events.

The swimmers of Columbia University carried off the lion's share of the honors in the swimming races in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club last night. With the exception of the novice race at 50 yards and the water polo match which concluded the evening's events, all the competitions were handicaps. These were well arranged, and the finishes in the final heats of the various races were very exciting. Owing to the large number of entries it was necessary to hold from three to five trial heats in each event.

From a partisan point of view, the most exciting race of the evening was the university relay at 300 yards, in which Yale and Columbia were entered, each being represented by four men. S. F. Mather of Yale and A. R. Camp of Columbia swam the first seventy-five yards. Mather took the water first, and in the race down the tank he gradually drew away from Camp. A bad turn, however, enabled Camp to catch up, and to take the lead, and the Columbia swimmer, going steadily, gained a yard or so for his team, which Z. P. Halpin, the second swimmer, increased to about five yards. C. D. Trudenbach and J. W. Spencer did the third and fourth relays. Both gained for their teams, and Columbia had an advantage of nearly ten yards at the finish. Yale protested the result of the race, claiming that one of the Columbia swimmers had entered the water before the finish of a relay. As Columbia won the race easily, the protest was not allowed.

The best race of the evening was the handicap at 220 yards, in which three men competed. G. P. Cooke of the Yale Swimming Club with an allowance of twenty yards was the first to take the water, and he was followed by E. H. Adams of the New York Athletic Club, whose allowance was ten seconds. L. B. Goodwin, with five seconds handicap, was the scratch man. Cooke swam strongly and maintained his lead during the greater part of the race. Adams was quickly passed by Goodwin, who gradually reduced the lead of Cooke. With two laps to go Goodwin and Cooke were practically on even terms, while Adams was two yards in the rear. In the sprint for the finish Adams, by superhuman efforts, managed to catch Cooke, but he could not quite get up to Goodwin, who won handily. Adams had a few inches the better of Cooke at the finish.

In the handicap swim at 100 yards Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club was scratch man, and his exhibition was the best seen during the night. He overhauled his four competitors, and at the finish was only a foot or so behind his clubmate, J. A. Ruddy, to whom he was conceding six seconds. Ruberl's time, 1:04 4-5, was within a second and one-fifth of the American indoor record.

Three Columbia men reached the final of the novice race at 50 yards, but one of them, M. J. Cherry, did not start. The other contestant was J. Rogers of Yale, and he managed to defeat the wearers of the blue and white in the fairly good time of 0:34.

The contestants in the water polo match were Columbia University and the second team of the New York Athletic Club and the university team won rather handily by the score of 5 goals to 0. The feature of the game was the team work of the collegians. The forwards, Abbott, Camp, and Spencer, were always together, and their combined attack was too much for the athletic club's defense. The work of Abbott in particular excelled, and he scored four of the five goals credited to his team.

For four minutes in the first period of five minutes the teams played without any apparent advantage. Columbia succeeded in advancing the ball twice to the New York goal, and the latter retaliated a similar number of times. Then the New Yorks by good team work brought the ball down to the Columbia goal and apparently scored. The referee, Harry Reeder, refused to allow it, because the man who made the goal was inside the line and received the ball on a pass from the outside. Fifteen seconds later Abbott scored the first goal of the game, being ably assisted by Camp and Spencer in a mass play on the New York Athletic Club's goal tenders. A similar play in which Abbott again scored the goal was made a few seconds before the finish of the half.

In the second half the Columbia boys played even better, and the team play of the forwards was applauded frequently. The first goal was made in one minute and ten seconds. Duden, Columbia's goal-keeper, passed to Spencer. Spencer carried the ball down the tank and passed neatly to Abbott when Wenck grappled with him. In the scrimmage in front of the goal the men were under water nearly half a minute, when Abbott emerged from the tangle of arms and legs and scored the third goal.

In another attack on the goal of the wearers of the Mercury Foot Abbott was fiercely tackled and held under water some time by the goal tenders. They forgot to pay attention to the other forwards, and J. W. Spencer came up from the left and scored the fourth goal. The fifth goal was made by Abbott, a combined attack on the athletic club's goal giving him the opportunity. But forty seconds of the game remained to be played, and neither side was able to do anything in this time.

The line-up:

N. Y. A. C., 0.	Position.	Columbia, 5.
F. J. Quigg	Centre	C. G. Abbott
T. E. Kitching, Jr.	Right forward	A. R. Camp
D. Hesser	Left forward	J. W. Spencer
E. E. Wenck, Jr.	Half back	L. B. Alexander
W. D. Hennen	Goal	L. G. Henes
H. H. Munro	Goal	F. H. Duden

Referee—H. Reeder, New York A. C. Goals—Abbott, (4,) Spencer, (1.) Time of game—Two five-minute halves.

Fifty Yards, Novice.—First heat won by F. C. Brown, Columbia Swimming Association. Time—0:35 3-5. Second heat won by J. Rogers, Yale Swimming Club. Time—0:34 1-5. Third heat won by M. J. Cherry, Columbia Swimming Association. Time—0:37 1-5. Fourth heat won by W. Eckert, Columbia Swimming Association. Time—0:35 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. Rogers, Yale Swimming Club; F. C. Brown, Columbia Swimming Association, second; W. Eckert, Columbia Swimming Association, third. Time—0:34.

220 Yards, Handicap.—First heat won by G. P. Cooke, Yale Swimming Club. Time—3:48 2-5. Second heat won by L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club. Time—3:45 1-5. Third heat won by E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club. Time—3:40.

Final Heat—Won by L. H. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club; E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, second; G. P. Cooke, Yale Swimming Club, third. Time—3:34 2-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club. Time—1:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Harry Kolleck, Athletic Club of Philadelphia. Time—1:12 1-5. Third Heat—Won by David Hesser, unattached. Time—1:12 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club. Time—1:09 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York Athletic Club. Time—1:10.

Final—Won by J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club; Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, second; David Hesser, unattached, third. Time—1:06 2-5.

300-Yard University Relay Race.—Won by Columbia University—A. R. Camp, Z. P. Halpin, C. D. Frudenbach, and J. W. Spencer; Yale University—S. F. Mather, M. S. Damon, W. R. Othwein, and H. H. Loudenslager—second. Time—3:19 3-5.

NATIONAL BODY IN SKATING.

New Association Definitely Formed at the Clermont Rink—Board of Managers Chosen.

The Amateur Skating Association of the United States was formally organized last night at a meeting held in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The preliminary organization was effected over a month ago, and last night eleven clubs were represented. The aim of the association is to place skating on a higher amateur status than it has enjoyed in the past, and also to have an authoritative body that can define an amateur skater and govern the various annual championship contests. An amateur rule, more strict than has obtained in the past, was adopted together with the constitution and by-laws that were drawn up at the preliminary meeting.

The clubs represented by delegates were: Skating Club of Brooklyn, Clifford E. Dunn; Pawnee Athletic Association, Brooklyn, E. Mulligan; Hoboken Skating Club, W. J. Richie; Mohegan Athletic Association, Brooklyn, C. G. Abberly; Verona Lake Skating Club, B. H. Slayback; Heffley Athletic Association, Norman T. Heffley; College of the City of New York, George W. Kyle; New York Athletic Club, W. W. Swan. The St. Louis Athletic Association, the Cambridge Skating Club, (Mass.,) and the Springfield Skating Club, (Mass.,) were represented by proxies. The New York Athletic Club, City College and Verona Lake delegates did not vote, but attended in doubt as to its ability to join, as it has entered a professional, Peter Sinnirud, in the Canadian races for professionals.

The delegates elected the following Board of Managers: Henry Buermey and Otto Sarony, New York Athletic Club; James Karst, St. Louis; C. C. Preston and James H. McLean of the Pittsburg Skating Club; Thomas T. Hinckley, Cambridge; Norman T. Heffley, Heffley Athletic Association; Clifford E. Dunn, Skating Club of Brooklyn; John G. Dougherty, Plainfield, N. J.; Charles M. Van Kleeck, Flushing, and Frank H. Clark, unattached.

The managers will meet this week and elect officers for the year. The President will then appoint committees of five each to take charge of the speed and figure skating championships, and the dates set for these events at the preliminary meeting will undoubtedly be ratified. They are: Indoor speed contests at Pittsburg, Feb. 27 and 28; outdoor races at Verona Lake, Feb. 12, and figure skating at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, March 18.

A resolution was adopted fixing the individual dues at $1 and club dues at $5.

HARVARD BEAT PENN.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31.—Harvard defeated Pennsylvania to-night in a rough, fast game of basket ball by a score of 13 to 11. The game was fast from beginning to end, but it was marred by much unnecessary roughness and frequent fouls. Up to the last few minutes of play the game was Pennsylvania's, but Harvard braced up, and in a cyclone finish Randall threw two goals in succession and won the game for Harvard.

The last was one of the prettiest goals ever thrown on the Harvard floor. Randall got the ball, and there was a hot scrimmage for a moment until he raised it above his head, and, jumping clear from his opponent to form an idea of the new association and its purposes. The Verona Lake Club is ponent, sent the ball into the basket from the centre of the field. Throughout the game Pennsylvania's team played excellently, and her long, accurate passes brought forth frequent applause from the large number of spectators. If Pennsylvania had had any ability to shoot, Harvard would surely have been beaten, for the wearers of the rend and blue had many free tries for the basket.

The Harvard men were very accurate in their basket shooting, but very weak in their passing. Randall and Fosdick were conspicuous exceptions in this respect. Evans of Pennsylvania secured seven of the eleven points scored by his team, and in every way he outplayed his opponent. Darraugh, who was forced to retire on account of the loosening of several of his teeth, also played well. Harvard's throwing of fouls was very poor. Out of some fifteen or sixteen chances the Crimson men threw but five baskets. In general playing Pennsylvania's team work was much better than Harvard's, and, except for a desperate rally at the end of the game, Harvard would have been beaten. Line up:

Harvard.	Position.	Univ. Pennsylvania.
Hannavan	Right guard	Darraugh and McCrudden.
Fosdick	Left guard	Bennett
Randall	Centre	McCrudden and Smith.
Smith, Henderson	Right forward	Lawrence
Linehan	Left forward	Evans

Goals from field—Fosdick, Randall, (3,) Evans, Lawrence, McCrudden. Goals from fouls—Hannavan, 2; Smith, 3; Evans, 5. Referee—Mr. Montaigne, University of Minnesota. Umpire—Mr. Burns, Boston Y. M. C. A.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Piano Selling Unparalleled.

If you have never visited the Sterling Building, make a mental comparison of this store with its six floors filled with Pianos of various makes—Qualities—Designs—Sizes, etc., with the little store or department offering a very limited number and small variety of Pianos for which they all claim the one title of "Best." The Sterling Piano Company, with its vast facilities for manufacturing and selling Pianos, covering a period of forty-three years, are enabled to offer the fullest value and the very highest class of Pianos obtainable.

Absolutely Trustworthy Pianos

At Low Prices

And on the easiest monthly payments. Our business is and always has been conducted on a strictly one price basis and that one price is plainly marked on the price tag attached to each Piano. We have medium priced Pianos that are worthy of consideration. Pianos that are so thoroughly and conscientiously constructed that they will satisfy the most exacting musicians who subject them to constant daily use for many years. Prices range from **$190, $200, $225** to **$275**. One Price—One Profit.

Indisputable Bargains

In New and Little Used Pianos.

We have a large number of new Pianos of various case designs which have been discontinued and will not appear in our new 1903 Catalogue. Otherwise than case design they are equal to the 1903 models. **The Price Reductions** mean an actual saving of $50, $75 and $100. Holiday used Pianos—some have been used but a single month, others two and three months—all are uninjured but must be sold as used, at decided reductions. Some genuine high class bargains at **$145, $165, $175, $190, $200, $225** to **$350.**

Grand Pianos---Sterlings and Others.

A new Sterling Baby Grand, 1903 model, at our regular price is a tempting bargain, but the little used Baby Grands, which we are offering at from **$360** to **$500**, are equal in every way to new $700 and $800 Grands.

Square Pianos at Pin Money Prices.

Such good Squares as we are offering at small prices make this an unusual buying time. These Pianos have been properly repaired and newly finished. You can exchange later for an Upright and receive a liberal allowance. Small Squares, **$25, $35, $40, $50**; medium size, **$40, $50, $60**; beautiful Grand Squares, $60, $75, $90, $100.

New Pianos Rented.

We rent only new Pianos of the most modern case design and of exquisite tone. The sort you will want to keep as long as you require a Piano. We take excellent care of the Piano as long as you rent and should you decide to purchase we will allow a liberal amount of the rent to apply toward the purchase.

Our Monthly Payment Plan.

is a practical, common sense method of purchasing a Piano for those who do not wish to pay cash. We do not charge interest nor do we take a note or mortgage—you simply agree to pay a certain amount each month. We deliver the Piano on first payment and require no references nor do we investigate your private affairs.

Organs---All Sorts.

Suitable for parlors, lodge rooms, chapels, or any place where Organ music is required.

Used Organs, $15, $25 to $60. New Organs, $25, $40 to $150.

The Sterling Piano Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

Sterling Building,

Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Our Greatest China Sale.

Quantities : Variety : Low Prices Never Equaled.

We lead the country in China selling—and should do so. In many other lines we must buy from makers just as do other stores—larger buying, better storekeeping and smaller profits are reason for Abraham and Straus pre-eminence in those lines. But in China and kindred wares WE ARE THE MANUFACTURERS. We have our own manufacturing places abroad—at Limoges, at Rudolstadt, at Carlsbad, at Steinschonau—the famous centers where the finest China in the world is made. We have our own decorating and glass cutting works at home—much of the finest Cut Glass in the world is turned out at our establishment. Close relations with other manufacturers also give us unusual purchasing advantages. Prices are lowest here every business day of the year.

Now the whole force of this great business has been employed in the preparation for this annual occasion. Months ago our plans were made. For days the great casks have been arriving. The goods are fine, fresh, desirable, as fine as can be had anywhere at regular prices.

The Saving Is a Fourth, In Many Cases Half or More

on the usual prices here, which are the lowest anywhere. It is a sale beyond all precedent. It is an occasion which appeals to every housekeeper. It is one of the largest contributions by the Abraham and Straus Store to economy in good housekeeping.

China.

500 doz. Haviland china decorated Plates at less than the cost of importation; the assortment includes Dinner Plates at 19c., Breakfast Plates at 15c., Tea Plates at 13c., and Bread and Butter Plates at 12c. each. Not sent C. O. D.

100 doz. Haviland China Tea Cups and Saucers at less than one-half the actual cost; while they last at 19c. a pair. Not sent C. O. D.

Haviland china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, very handsome floral decorations, complete service for twelve people; actually worth $25.00, at $16.49 a set. Not sent C. O. D.

Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, attractive floral decorations, soup tureen and all the large pieces included; a regular $40.00 set for $29.00.

Carlsbad china Tea Sets, 56 pieces, new shapes and handsome decorations, value $5.00, at ... $3.49

We are closing out the balance of one of our fine Austrian China lines at exactly one-half the present marked prices; every piece is handsomely decorated with flowers and gold and a maroon colored border. Prices as follows:

Dinner Plates, formerly 69c., now 35c. each
Breakfast Plates, formerly 55c., now 28c. each
Bread and Butter Plates, formerly 42c., now 21c. each
Preserve Saucers, formerly 40c., now 20c. each
Bonbon Boxes, formerly 97c., now 49c. each
Ramekins and Saucers, formerly 60c., now 30c. pair
Austrian china Cracker Jars, assorted floral decorations, value 69c., now ... 39c
German china gold band Cups and Saucers, ovoid shape, value $3.00 doz., at 15c. a pair
German china gold band Cups and Saucers, Saxon shape, value 20c. a pair, at ... 10c

A large assortment of decorated Carlsbad China at about one-half the regular prices. Following are a few of the many items with prices:

Milk Jars at ... 19c. and 29c. each
Cake Plates at ... 19c. each
Salad Bowls at ... 19c. and 29c. each
Pudding Sets at ... 75c. per set
Preserve Saucers at ... 8c. each
Gold band Plates at ... 9c. & 10c. each

Japanese China.

The twenty-five cases we told you about last week were not nearly enough, and another large invoice has just reached us. Marked to-morrow at the following very low prices, which are one-half and less than the regular.

Chocolate Pots at ... $1.89
Hair Receivers at ... 29c
Pin Trays at ... 5c. and 6c. each
Salad Bowls at ... 49c. and 89c. each
Bonbon Boxes at ... 39c. and 49c
Rose Jars at ... 39c. each
Nut Bowls at ... 79c. each

And many other items at equally low prices.

Cut Glass.

100 brilliant cut glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, worth up to $5.00, all at ... $2.49

An assortment of rich deep cut glass Fruit or Salad Bowls, in many shapes and styles of cuttings. The present prices are $6.75 to $35.00. Make your selection and deduct just one-half the marked price.

Also a large assortment of rich deep cut glass Ice Cream Trays, Punch Bowls, Celery Trays, Cream Jugs, Sugar and Cream Sets, Water Jugs, Decanters, Whiskey Jugs, Vases, Rose Bowls, etc., at exactly one-half the present marked prices.

Lamps.

A large assortment of art metal Lamps in many shapes and finishes, fitted with the best central draught burners, value $2.98, at ... $1.49

An assortment of black wrought iron and metal Lamps, artistic shapes, all fitted the best central draught burners, present prices up to $4.98, all at ... $2.98

200 decorated porcelain Lamps, best central draught burners and Globe to match, marked low at ... $1.98

Hand painted porcelain Lamp Globes, value $1.25, at ... 98c

Lamps.

Gold plated brass Tables, onyx top, marked low at ... $4.98

Crockery.

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, blue border decoration, soup tureen and all the large pieces included, a regular $7.00 set, now ... $4.98

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, handsome floral spray decoration, large covered soup tureen included, regularly $12.00, now ... $8.49

American porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, dark blue decoration, every piece gold trimmed, present price $14.00, at ... $9.98

Furnival's English porcelain Dinner Sets, 118 pieces, handsome blue decoration, soup tureen and four meat platters, never sold for less than $18.00, now ... $12.98

American porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pieces, new shape and attractive floral decoration, marked price is $3.98, now ... $2.98

American porcelain Toilet Sets, complete with large covered slop jar in an assortment of shapes and handsome floral decorations, many are priced up to $7.00, all at ... $4.98

300 yellow mixing Bowls, value 15c., at 9c

Not sent C. O. D.

Domestic Glass.

"NOT SENT C. O. D."

5,000 doz. thin blown Table Tumblers, sold regularly at 60c. doz., at ... 3c. each

500 imitation cut glass individual Sugar Bowls, the 5c. kind, at ... 3c

100 doz. imitation cut glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, the 5c. kind, at ... 3c

Imitation cut glass handled Olive or Bonbon Dishes, never sold for less than 12c., now 7c

Imitation cut glass Mustard Pots, value 10c., now ... 5c

Imitation cut glass Syrup Jugs, plated top, the 25c. kind, at ... 15c

Imitation cut glass Oil or Vinegar Cruets, were 25c., now ... 15c

Imitation cut glass Toothpick Holders, Colonial style, value 5c., now ... 3c

100 doz. thin blown etched Water Tumblers, present price $1.00 doz., at ... 5c. each

Imitation cut glass Berry or Fruit Bowls, 9 inch size, regularly 20c., now ... 15c

Basement and Court, West Building.

A Tremendous Clearance Sale of

Women's Knit Underwear---Half Priced.

Seconds—and when we have printed the word out fair, we wonder if it is exactly just to call such Underwear "seconds." The maker did it—that's the reason we have the garments to sell for such ridiculous prices. But the defects are about as important as a speck of dust on the window pane—and a great deal harder to see.

The Underwear is fine, dainty and splendidly made—as fine as we have ever had to sell for full prices. The garments are of medium weight with high necks—exactly the right wear for now and later. And not one is over half price—many are less than that. It is the most remarkable sale of the sort we ever announced. Not sent C. O. D.

50c. Medium Weight Underwear, 24c

Very fine quality, ribbed shaped Undervests, trimmed with silk tapes, silk edging and pearl buttons, high neck, long or short sleeves. Knee and ankle length French band Drawers and knee and ankle length Tights to match.

75c. Lisle Thread Underwear, 33c.

Fine lisle thread Undervests, ribbed shaped, high neck, short or long sleeves, trimmed beautifully; knee length French band Drawers to match.

$1.00 Underwear, 48c.

Best quality lisle thread Undervests; also, silk and lisle mixed; high neck and long or short sleeves; knee length, French band Drawers to match.

$1 and $1.50 Combination Suits, 48c

Fine cotton and also lisle thread ribbed Combination Suits; excellently made and finished; all short sleeves, high neck, knee and ankle length.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Stirring News of

Women's Tailored Wear.

From one of the best New York makers come fifty of the very latest Tailored Suits he made—down in price to-morrow for quick clearance to

$23.95 a Suit.

Two styles, both of fine broadcloth, in navy blue, brown and black. One style has a blouse front jacket with double cape over the shoulders, trimmed with silk ornaments and fancy braid; flat collar, belt and cuffs of stitched peau de soie; lined with white taffeta and interlined. The other style is a blouse front jacket, with revers and collar of panne velvet and trimming of black braid; front, back and sleeves are pleated; postillion back and lining of black taffeta. Skirts are in the nine gored model with fan pleat bottom. Some are made over taffeta silk drop, others over percaline. Sizes 32 to 42—very fine value at ... $23.95

The Clearance of Winter Coats.

Short Jackets, box Coats, three-quarter and full length Coats at about half price, in some cases less than half.

Jackets and Box Coats, $4.95 to $12.50.

Three-quarter and full length garments, $24.74 to $49.50.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Boys' Spring Suits.

Here is news for the youngsters who are ready to get out of their heavy Winter Suits into something smart and handsome and made for the Spring. Here is news for mothers who are foresighted. For a group of handsome Sailor Suits of the sort that we will be selling readily later for $3.50 each are here now for

$2.50 Apiece—A Clean Dollar Saving.

They are made of first rate serges in the sailor blouse style that is the handsomest possible wear for little fellows of 3 to 10 years. Colors are navy blue, royal, brown and red; collars trimmed with rows of braid or embroidery; trousers lined throughout.

Boys' $1.00 Trousers at 55c.

Short lengths of fine woolens made into short Trousers. Fine grades of fancy cheviots and cassimeres in stylish checks, over plaids and neat mixtures. Rich, dark colors that look well and show soil least. Strongly made—we had every pair silk stitched and taped, finished with patent waist bands and bone buttons. Close to half value at ... 55c.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Oscar Rudolph, New York, (to manufacture picture frames;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Oscar Rudolph, Louis Drypolcher, and A. F. Timmer, New York.

Elm Manufacturing Company, New York, (dry goods specialties;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. B. Henny and J. J. Donovan, New York; R. M. Carter, Orange, N. J.

Dural Chemical Company, Riverhead, Suffolk County; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Wilson, J. J. McNulty, and H. A. Corey, New York.

Ferno Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (to manufacture heating and lighting appliances;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. F. Sparks, T. P. Keenan, and H. J. Sparks, New York.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. M. Pulver, E. T. Anderson, and T. M. Ross, New York.

M. McCormack Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael McCormack, Joseph Wolf, and D. G. Brennan, New York.

A. Cuneo Company, New York, (to deal in food products;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Andrew Cuneo, Madeline Cuneo, and Augustus E. Barbore, New York.

The Butler Ward Company, New York, (to do a publishing business;) capital, $20,000. Directors—C. B. Butler, Mt. Vernon; W. C. Ward, Glen Ridge, N. J., and J. H. McCracken, Brooklyn.

New York Spring Motor Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Joseph Dellafield, C. A. Bustis, and H. P. Fiske, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Cuba Exploration Company; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Benjamin B. Hamlin, Jr., Frederic B. Van Vleck, Jesse G. Bailey, John A. Grimes, and M. L. Kelly.

Raymond Oil Burner Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—C. R. Marshall, E. Raymond, Samuel D. Roser, and S. A. Donaldson.

G. G. Martin Dentistry Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—G. G. Martin, C. E. Bird, and Dr. R. L. Spann.

Columbe Coal Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Benoni Lockwood, Jr., Henry A. Bingham, and William S. Woodhull.

Villamil Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Benoni Lockwood, Jr., William S. Woodhull, and Henry A. Bingham.

American Fuel and Distillation Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William H. Brearley, George A. Baker, and John D. Knox.

Eastern Construction Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Frederick I. Gubelman, Oscar L. Gubelman, and Willard C. Fisk.

Montezuma Agency; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—L. C. Welton, W. J. Ford, and W. B. Gano.

Bankers' Novelty Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Charles Van Barneveld, George A. Pratt, and Frank P. McDermott.

New Jersey Kaolin, Sand, and Feldspar Company; capital, $135,000. Incorporators, Charles F. Johnson, Joseph A. Hollister, and Willard F. Tomkins.

Brambel Milling Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—S. R. Bullock, C. C. Brown, and A. C. Bagg.

Merit Shoe Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Edgar D. Gould, Charles Whitney Ward, and Thornton Parker.

International Shoe Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Edgar D. Gould, Charles Whitney Ward, and Thornton Parker.

Challenge Belt Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—I. Ingleson, Bruno Reichelt, Max Helbing, C. W. Hendy, and E. T. Thomas.

Prior & Landrine Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John P. Landrine, Charles M. Prior, and Simeon Rowland.

Hobart & Co.; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Raymond Newman, Horace S. Gould, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Pilgrim Hotel Company; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Marshall M. Phinney, Henry B. Hayes, Alvah K. Todd, Gardner Rogers, John W. Hallowell, Frederick Lee Palmer, Charles C. Geyer, and John S. Hawley.

The Essex County Coal Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Simeon J. Drake, Craig F. B. Drake, Samuel T. Varian, and Arthur Varian.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 31.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Henry F. Mitchell Company, Philadelphia, Penn., to deal in bulbs, seeds, &c.; capital, $15,000.

Thompson-Canby Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Penn., to deal in lumber, &c.; capital, $1,000,000.

Fremont Manufacturing Company, Fremont, Ohio, to manufacture mittens, kites, &c.; capital, $5,000.

W. H. West Company, Washington, D. C., to act as agents for insurance and other companies of like character; capital, $50,000.

Change of name of Burglar Immunity Company, Philadelphia, Penn., to International Burglar Immunity Company, was made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

As a result of the sale of the Harpers' holdings in the North German Fire Insurance Company to A. and L. A. Loeb of Chicago, these officers have been elected for the year: President—Adolph Loeb; Vice President—Leo A. Loeb; Second Vice President—W. J. Wollman; General Manager and Secretary—Henry C. Timm.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle says regarding industrial insurance in Great Britain: "More than 20,000,000 policies are in force, the premium income being $46,000,000 and the amount insured not very far under $1,000,000,000. The average insurance is only two-fifths of what the average industrial policy is in the United States."

The St. Louis Fire Underwriters' Association has chosen these officers: President—W. G. Day; Vice President—J. S. Kendrick; Second Vice President—W. A. Galentine; Secretary—George Benham; Treasurer—Nathan Kaufman.

James H. Mollock, Treasurer of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, has been elected President of the company to fill the vacancy due to the death of James W. Arrot.

Pennsylvania Bond Conversion.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Pennsylvania Road's Directors had adopted a resolution giving to the holders of its 3½ per cent. convertible gold bonds the privilege of converting the same into capital stock at $70 per share between March 16 and April 4, 1903. These bonds are an issue of $50,000,000, bearing date of Nov. 1, 1902, and running for ten years. Under a resolution adopted by the Directors on March 12, 1902, these bonds were to become convertible at holders' option, not before May 1, 1904.

Stock Exchange Firm's Successor.

The Stock Exchange firm of Groesbeck & Sterling has been reorganized, owing to the death last November of Joseph A. Sterling. The successor firm will continue under the title of Groesbeck & Co., the partners being Ernest Groesbeck of the Stock Exchange, Albert N. Harp, and Walter P. Gardner.

Hudson River Day Line Director.

Talcott C. Van Santvoord has been elected Director of the Hudson River Day Line in the place of Harvey P. Farrington, deceased.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Prices.	Previous Quota'ns.
7	Amory	152	153
10	Amoskeag	1,925@1,923½@1,920	1,922½
..	Androscoggin		119
18	Appleton	120	120
..	Arlington Mills		120½
..	Atlantic		20
..	Bates		175½
..	Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell		102½
..	*Bigelow Carpet		107
..	*Boot		600
..	Boston (new)		140
..	Boston Belting		225
..	Boston Duck		1,175
..	Cabot		[illegible]
..	Chicopee		80
..	Cocheco		300
..	Columbian		1,012½
..	Continental		30
..	Dwight		1,015
..	Edwards		175
..	Essex	180@184½	184½
..	Everett		101
..	Franklin		108
..	Great Falls	120½	120
..	Hamilton Cotton		147½
..	Hamilton Woolen		70
..	Hill		51½
..	Hillsborough Mills, (Woolen)		25
..	Jackson		890
..	Lancaster		252½
..	Lawrence		115½
..	Lockwood		97½
..	Lowell		132½
..	Lowell Bleach., (new)	95	94
..	Lowell Machine Shop	200	200
..	Lyman Mills	87½	88
107	Lancaster Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Massachusetts		[illegible]
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia		105
31	Merrimack	87	87½
..	Middlesex		88
..	Monadnock		350
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	65	[illegible]
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.		575
..	New Market Mfg. Co.		130
..	Otis		1,332½
..	Pacific	2,175	2,180
..	*Pepperell	202½	205½
40	Plymouth Cordage	250@249½	250
..	Queen City Cotton Co.		100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth		30
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.		100
..	Stafford		107½
..	Stark		980
..	Thorndike		1,052½
..	Tremont & Suffolk		103½
..	Waltham Bleach & Dye Works		90
..	Wamsutta		119
..	Washington		129
..	York		685

*Ex-dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.10
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.30	.30
Best & Belcher	3.00	2.30
Bullion	.09	.11
Caledonia	2.35	2.30
Challenge Consolidated	.45	.44
Chollar	.40	.42
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	2.05
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.04
Crown Point	.39	.40
Gould & Curry	.90	.92
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.05
Julia	.08	.08
Justice	.11	.08
Kentucky Consolidated	.05	.10
Lady Washington Consolidated	.10	
Mexican	1.35	1.60
Occidental Con.	.40	.38
Ophir	2.25	2.25
Overman	.70	.65
Potosi	.60	.61
Savage	.42	.41
Seg Belcher	.25	.25
Sierra Nevada	.94	.95
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.18	.16
Union Consolidated	1.25	1.25
Utah Consolidated	.45	.43
Yellow Jacket	.45	.35
Silver bars	.47	.47½
Mexican dollars	.38@39	.38@39
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼
Alamo	3	4¼	3	4½
American Consolidated	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Anaconda	18	20	16	20½
Blue Bell	7⅛	8¼	7½	8
C. K. & N.	20⅞	20⅞	20½	21
C. C. Consolidated	5⅛	5½	5¼	5½
Coriolanus	2	3⅜	2	3½
C. C. & M.	2	2¼	2⅜	3
Dante	3	3⅝	3	3¾
Dr. Jackpot	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10
Elkton	36⅛	37½	36	38
El Paso	68	85½	68½	69
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	10	10½	10	10¾
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5⅛	5½	5¼	5⅝
Golden Cycle	68⅛	70	68½	70
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Gold Sovereign	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Gould	4	4¼	4	4½
Gold Exploration	2½	3	3	4
Isabella	27⅞	28¼	28⅛	28⅜
Jackpot	9	12	9¼	12
Keystone	4⅛	4½	4¼	4½
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	5	5¼	5	5½
Little Puck	3⅞	4	..	..
Little Bessie	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4¾
Mollie Gibson	5⅛	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	4	4⅝	3	4⅝
Moon Anchor	8	10⅛	8	11
New Haven	3	3¼	3	3¼
Old Gold	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
Pharmacist	4⅛	5	4½	5
Pinnacle	4⅛	55	4½	4½
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	164⅛	165	163	170
Rose Maud	2⅛	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
Rose Nicol	2⅛	3¼	2⅜	3¼
Sunset Eclipse	2⅜	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛
Vindicator	100	105	95	105
Work	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7½

FALL RIVER STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 31.—The following quotations of mill stocks for the week are reported by G. M. Haffards & Co. of this city:

Stock.	Sales.	Last Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	94
Arkwright Mills	..	90
Barnard Manufacturing Co.	102½	104
Barnabee Manufacturing Co.	..	107½
Border City Manufacturing Co.	..	117½
Bourne Mills	..	175
Chace Mills	101½	101
Cornell Mills	..	128
Davol Mills	..	106
Flint Mills	..	102½
Granite Mills	..	185
Hargrave Mills	96½	97
King Philip	130	130
Laurel Lake Mills	..	120
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	..	85
Mechanics' Mills	..	85
Narragansett Mills	..	103
Osborn Mills	87	90
Parker Mills	..	107
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	..	118
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.	..	127½
Robeson Mills	..	100
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	101½	101½
Shove Mills	..	90
Slade	..	100
Stafford	..	91
Seaconnet Mills	..	92½
Tecumseh	..	120
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	..	1,250
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.	140	141
Wampanoag Mills	..	85
Weetamoe Mills	60	58½

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions.

1—In re Ocean SS. Co.
2—U. S. vs. Schering.
3—Same vs. same.
4—In re Varick Bank.
5—Australian vs. Wright.
6—Internat. Nav. Co. vs. Lindstrom.
7—In re Stimmon. General calendar.
84—Nassau Elec. RR. vs. Corliss.
91—U. S. vs. Oil Seeds Pressing Co.
92—De Farconnet vs. Western Assur. Co.
97—Crooks vs. SS. City of Macon.
98—Aquarama Co. vs. Old Mill Co.
100—Marande vs. Texas Pacific Ry.
102—Flemington Coal & Coke Co.
103—Downing vs. U. S.
56—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Howe Scale Co.
95—Nat. Salt Co. vs. Ingraham.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred causes.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. National Lead Co.
18—U. S. for H. R. Stone Co. vs. Malloy.
56—Bird vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
173—Brauer vs. Livermore.
549—Migats vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
550—Auer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
351—Same vs. same. General calendar.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Generale.
129—Rosenberg vs. Fairchild Brothers.
134—Snyder vs. Emmons.
130—Phelps vs. Netherlands-Am. S. Nav. Co.
178—Fiske vs. Graham.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

5402—J. W. Morrison, Jr.
5481—Emil Messiler.
5487—Isaac Meyer.
5467—Aaron Heller.
4654—G. W. & E. A. Cudlipp.
5446—Ed. H. Brokhalin.
5421—Samuel Cohen.
5395—John H. Winter.
5417—Marcus & Levy.
5302—Max M. Cohen.
5448—John L. Sullivan. Cases under objection.
5258—Morris Rosenwasser.
5367—Daniel C. Reardon.
5444—George F. Neven.
5388—A. & M. Bernstein.
5250—Martin Arnemann. Adjourned cases.
5367—Max Kinzelberg.
4494—Max Saloff.
5213—E. & E. A. Meyer.
5231—C. H. & J. A. Hyman.
5435—Israel Singer.
5278—Lapin & Goldman.
5277—Kuper & Lapin.
5000—Fred. M. Beakes.
4618—Stults & Kretschman. Motions.
In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Schiff Brothers & Co.
In re Puritan Baking Co.
In re Wolff & Lubin.
In re Samuel C. Tombach.
In re I. & A. Zimmerman.
In re Danziger Brothers.
In re Gluckman & Gross.
In re August Nieman.
In re Caulfield & Bonney.
In re David Streicher.
In re William H. Zeitner.
In re Baker Notion Co.
In re Abraham I. Perlstein.
In re G. A. Jahn & Co.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Yatkowsky & Manacus.
In re Spiegel Sons & Co.
In re Kuper & Lapin.
In re Julius Ablowich.
In re Samuel Heltier.
In re A. & C. Friedenbach.
In re Stein & Hirsch.
In re Solomon Schiagall.
In re Granger Brew. Co.
In re Gluckman & Gross.
In re W. J. Pollack.
In re David W. Bernard.
In re Julius Dahut.
In re Nathan Schieb.
In re Joseph L. Abrahams. Involuntary cases.
5404—Miebis Tobacco Co.
5506—N. & C. H. Kahn.
5542—Julius Dahut.
5520—A. & W. Einhorn.
5244—Gluckman & Gross.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Feb. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. The Motion Calendar and the Calendar of Appeals from Orders and Judgments of the City Court will be called at the opening of court. The Calendar of Appeals from Judgments and Orders of the Municipal Court will not be called until 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haddock vs. Haddock.
2—Star Co. vs. Powers.
3—McCullough vs. Arbogast.
4—Same vs. Markum.
5—Russell vs. Prentice.
6—Kunst vs. Schuman.
7—In re Larner.
8—Stevens vs. Evans.
9—Scott vs. Am. Ry. Elec. Light Co.
10—Kavanagh vs. Union Ry. Co.
11—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Mono vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
13—U. S. Title Guar. & Indemnity Co. vs. Marks.
14—Sullivan vs. Ehrenreich.
15—Murray vs. Marx.
16—In re Am. Bonding Co.
17—In re Wright, Duryea & Barwise.
18—F. H. Brennan Type Founding Co. vs. Wells.
19—Raymond vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
20—In re Bieber.
21—Kennedy vs. Woodbury.
22—Dagian vs. Lichtenstein.
23—Ransom vs. Nichols.
24—In re Coe.
25—Perry vs. Rice.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.
28—In re E. 133d St.
29—Bought vs. Appell.
30—In re Randall.
31—Stewart vs. Booth.
32—In re Genesee Salt Co.
33—Neal vs. Abel.
34—Melden vs. Devlin.
35—Adams Dry Goods Co. vs. Woodbury.
36—Westin vs. Sternlicht.
37—Brennan vs. N. Y. Programme Co.
38—Eckel vs. Reichmann.
39—In re Shaffer.
40—Aldrich vs. Olsen.
41—Gehme vs. Shotland.
42—Pettit vs. Ogden.
43—Beyer vs. Costello.
44—In re Bramwell.
45—Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs. Gaynor.

46—Klein vs. Jackson.
47—Mohr vs. Murphy.
48—Washington Bldg. Co. vs. Allin.
49—Abe Stein Co. vs. Spitzel.
50—Ward vs. Nat. Park Bank.
51—Crawford vs. Cornell.
52—McEwen vs. Dimond.
53—Chem. Nat. Bank vs. Cohn.
54—Cary vs. Ladd.
55—Geoghehan vs. Luchon.
56—Morelli vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
57—Elsrer vs. Cohen.
58—Alsberg vs. Dobson.
59—Westervelt vs. N. Y. Times Co.
60—Darcy vs. McClenahan.
61—Same vs. same.
62—Bowne vs. Man. Ry. Co.
63—Saron vs. Greene.
64—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.
65—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
66—Schmedding vs. Schmitz.
67—Lippold vs. Kuntz.
68—Becker vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Brew. Co.
69—Schreyer vs. McAdams.
70—Foster vs. Monroe.
71—In re Levinson.
72—Wilder vs. Stein.
73—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
74—Kelly vs. Young.
75—Koodinofsky vs. Krakower.
76—Taylor vs. Board of Health.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers. Preferred causes.

2384—Knowles vs. Partridge.
2380—Beck vs. Catholic University.
2085—Soltan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2086—Same vs. East River Sav. Inst.
1388—Thaler vs. Vail.
2270—People ex rel. Phila. Pneumat. Tool Co. vs. Wells.
833—People ex rel. U. S. Trust Co. vs. Feitner.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.
1282—Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
2265—Burgess vs. Mela Realty Co. General calendar.
1035—Kervan vs. Smith.
956—Bradley vs. Wolff.
805—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1540—Kelly vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
552—Fischel vs. Ackerman.
1519—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins.
889—Hughes vs. Reardon.
1026—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.
722—Hirsch vs. Hirsch.
922—Fox vs. Clapp.
948—Duryea vs. Duryea.
950½—Taylor vs. Foley.
756—Chicago, T. & G. Co. vs. Franken.
1080—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
1085—Schacher vs. Smith.
1087—Miller vs. Springs.
1093—Morrison vs. French.
1099—Lutz vs. Lutz.
1100—Camerer vs. Strassburger.
1101—Geiger vs. Jacobs.
1107—Sterling Co. vs. Comm'rs of Taxes & Assessments.
1113—McArtney vs. Smith.
1132—Sand vs. Breter, &c., Verein.
1184—Shattuck vs. Shattuck.
1192—Boynton vs. Boubatrous.
1198—Murphy vs. Reilly.
1206—Budd vs. Blessing.
1207—Brown vs. Thallman.
813—Walker vs. Stoll.
1013—Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co. vs. Stoll.
1137—Schiff vs. Marcus.
1205—Coley vs. Thallman.
930—Drake vs. Farrin.
1134½—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hatch.
2148—Bolles vs. Bolles.
1180—Mulligan's Son & Co. vs. Henderson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Iselin, Krotel, and Munro for the People.

1—Patrick Dunn.
2—Thomas Ferns.
3—Francis Reilly. To fix a day for trial.
1—Wm. H. Young.
2—John Morton, otherwise called Gus Eckhardt, o'rwise called Arthur Edwards, otherwise called John Ward, o'rwise called Italian Gus.
3—Isador Lupiro.
4—Philip Bauer, Nathan Springer, Walter P. Sawyer.
5—Nathan Springer. Pleadings.
1—Philip Baer, Nathan Springer, Walter P. Sawyer.
2—Nathan Springer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 9511—Reichsman vs. Overton.
Inquest, 9357—Central Brew. Co. vs. Vergiliano.
Inquest, 9354—Scott vs. Wagner.
8979—McGrath vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
8810—Eustis vs. St. L. Stamping Co.
8025—Rothschild vs. Pelonsky.
9393—Nat. Bank of N. Am. vs. Knapp.
9489—Mulvaney vs. Greenwich Sav. B'k.
8834—Bermingham vs. Grout.
6188½—Murphy vs. Holmes.
9326—Union Surety, &c., Co. vs. Hamman.
7930—Grady vs. Buckley.
9420—Hanning vs. Caesar.
8218—Mallahan vs. Hall.
8776—Zainey vs. Maloof.
1598—Wheeler Condenser & Eng. Co. vs. R. G. Packard Co.
3442—Ebling vs. Sullivan.
9008—Holm vs. Hempy.
3459—Barber Asphalt Co. vs. City of New York.
9460—Same vs. same.
6113—Pittsburg, Shawmut, &c., R. R. vs. Am. Car & Fdy. Co.
9850—Helpershausen vs. Helpershausen.
9495—Sutherland vs. Baker.
9620—Buckley vs. Deane.
9461—Van Brink vs. Heywood Bros., &c., Co.
9088—Jones vs. Swift.
6969—Eckenroth vs. Kroenke.
9295—Switzer vs. Van Schaick.
9715—Unger vs. Unger.
8817—Schuyler vs. Tangeman.
9371—Mut. Bank vs. Affleck.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

9158—Valdes vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
9207—Stewart vs. Russell.
9209—Spindler vs. Gibson.
1590—Klein vs. Garvey.
1680—Briggs vs. Hoffmine.
987—Goets vs. Webber.
1036—Parrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
723½—Weisenberg vs. Naughton.
9454—Cullinan vs. Curran.
9677—Pellberger vs. Grell.
1800—Chiebowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1814—Flynn vs. Dickson.
1826½—Walsh vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1829—Am. Baptist Pub. Socy. vs. Murphy.
1834—Smith vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.
1888—Connors vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7900—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1905—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1914—Goldstein vs. same.
1924—Brennan vs. same.
1928—Gluck vs. same.
1570—Colburn vs. Haines.
1492—Van Dorsen vs. Moebius.
4173—Eichhorn vs. Levinson.
7203—Chaffee vs. Saul.
9210—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Lesser.
9211—Same vs. same.
1743—Palmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1526—Argrave vs. Bleckman.
870—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1768—Hall vs. N. Y. Brick & Pav. Co.
1541—Frans vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
669½—McKee vs. Board of Education.
5237—People, &c., vs. Stewart.
6229—Same vs. Winter.
8340—Melzer vs. Gerstein.
5329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
7583—Boening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
565—Ruch vs. same.
547—Adams vs. Pilkington.
377—Cullinan vs. Lloyd.
830—Gibbons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1892—Cohen vs. same.
6484—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
875—Oil Seeds Pressing Co. vs. Prilech.
1818—Reutlinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1853—Same vs. same.
9676—Wingert vs. Krakauer.
1815—Thos. Conville Brew. Co. vs. McGuire.
1856—Collins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1857—Chase vs. same.
1858—Haas vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2193.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:35 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

3723—Roberge vs. Bonner.
1208—Weinhill vs. Cons. Gas Co.
895—Jaems vs. Doyle.
7072—Mayor, &c., vs. Texter.
554—Manda vs. Etienne.
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.
2111—Poillon vs. Gerry.
9519—Masterson vs. City of New York.
7657—Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R.
1865—Clark vs. Stokes.
1839—Dodd vs. Leavycraft.
1849—Schrog vs. Lore.
1858—McDermott vs. Burns.
1865—Sinderbland vs. Murtagh.
1881—Thompson vs. City of New York.
1874—Sheyer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
8225—Dennison vs. City of New York.
8360—O'Dea vs. same.
8327—Same vs. same.
1920—Tucker vs. Stein.
1831—Schaub vs. City of New York.
1902—Emberger vs. same.
1923—Schaub vs. same.
1926—Sopovit vs. Olch.
1105—Baudouine vs. Garr.
897—Foy vs. Soper.
2107—Kelly vs. Smith.
1564—Le Provest vs. Ritter.
7255—Mayor, &c., vs. Sexton.
252—Benedict vs. Slocum.
1397—Stafford vs. Meyer.
1510—Lucas vs. Brady.
1558—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2181—Stern vs. Carter.
9533—Pilkington vs. City of New York.
2526—Lipps vs. same.
1883—Babon vs. same.
1885—Frankel vs. Eichhold.
1886—Noonan vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
3630—Heilbornn vs. Herzog.
1931—Skaimer vs. Fink.
3217—Snyder vs. Murray.
2016—Horowitz vs. Reiss.
2180—Owens vs. Dunkel.
1810—Commeraw vs. 3d Av. R. R.
9077—Mayor, &c., vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
1554—Donthill vs. Farley.
1982—Davidson vs. Amberg.
1934—White vs. Winston.
1935—Belmont vs. Alex. Chamber Elec. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1871—Jennie Monks Levy. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: James Warnock, James Hartford, Alexander Matier, Tecca N. Reed, Margrethe Barthels, Michael S. Begley, Joseph Rehmann, Solomon Simonson, Thomas J. Henry, Mary E. Treacy, Mary Ann Mills, Thomas Jones. At 2 P. M.: Ida Stickel.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1809—Margaret Courtney.
1865—Margaret Courtney, otherwise called Margaret McGuigan.
1837—Gus Stewart.
1860—Sarah G. Nafen.
1874—Celester M. A. Asley.
1877—John C. Orth.
1878—George Chase.
1880—Mary Catherine Basaford.
1881—Edward Miller Cameron.
1882—Louisa Meyer.
1883—Mary J. Winthrop.
1884—Hannah Simon.
1885—Mary E. Malvey.
1886—William Cashin.
1887—Morris Prager.
1888—Paulina Opitz.
1889—Daniel J. Linehan.
1890—Julia A. Anderson.
1891—Leonhard F. Roel.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2319—Loftus vs. Meyer.
2310—Bostwick vs. Richardson.
2322—Pelloch vs. Kalinsky.
2323—Liebreto vs. Met. St. Ry.
2171—Gold vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
1169—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1114—Relsipe vs. Malley.
2174—Ebenheight vs. Met. St. Ry.
2175—Grabenstein vs. same.
1081—Quigley vs. same.
2177—Lena vs. same.
2229—Schmidt vs. same.
2230—Clark vs. same.
2231—Liebson vs. same.
2233—Portman vs. same.
2234—Scheifsky vs. same.
2236—Riepel vs. same.
2155—Schaefer vs. same.
2156—Ulmer vs. same.
2216—Gunn vs. same.
2252—Gabedian vs. same.
2263—Chierin vs. same.
2273—Abraham vs. same.
1599—Myers vs. Zucker.
2166—Hornstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
2167—Durand vs. same.
2207—Neuman vs. same.
2208—Cohen vs. same.
2248—Kelner vs. same.
2277—Shenton vs. same.
5414½—Scarry vs. same.
1486—Bruce Co. vs. Henry & Ravenhall.
800—Sodekson vs. Rove.
826—Illoway vs. Everard.
827—Same vs. Everard's Breweries.
1182—Underhill vs. Conron.
1485—Newcombe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1064—Young vs. Fleischman.
1591—Wikstrom vs. Gallagher.
1161—Taxier vs. Met. St. Ry.
811—Seward vs. Robertson.
541—Smith vs. National Surety Co.
837—Laucheim vs. Stein.
742—Henchen vs. Callahan.
1582—Melchner vs. Merritt.
1237—Levinson vs. Fremmel.
2181—Schmulowitz vs. Muller.
2196—Rokseider vs. Kleinfeld.
2206—Jendrah vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1753—Weiss vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1790—Goldsmid vs. Met. St. Ry.
1800—Frisch vs. same.
1801—Same vs. same.
1240—Rifkin vs. St. Paul Fire Ins. Co.
1422—The Chelsea vs. Iles.
1216—Fischel vs. Fleischaner.
441—Gabriel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1205—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1508—Silverstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1511—Young vs. Bernheimer.
1480—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry.
800—Eichler vs. Kroger.
1230—Spielman vs. Botwinick.
702—McCoy vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
1132—Hertsberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1480—Newcomb vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
997—Flanagan vs. Met. St. Ry.
1425—Morris vs. Harrington.
800—Eisenberg vs. Goodman.
1495—Stern vs. Grossman.
1915—Downing vs. Am. Banking & Trust Co.
1917—Duffy vs. Met. St. Ry.

1715—Oliver vs. Union Railway.
1710—Weissman vs. Y. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co.
1213—Levy vs. Koltman.
1401—Goodstein vs. McNally.
1721—Kavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry.
1730—Schneider vs. same.
1733—Beckman vs. Morgan.
1735—Friel vs. Met. St. Ry.
1736—Safety Insulated Wire Co. vs. Eastern Elec. Supply Co.
1906—Fabio vs. Caney.
1746—Stern vs. Goldstein.
1748—Day vs. Union Ry.
1761—Diskin vs. Boyle.
1763—Bradley vs. Ludwig.
1424—Looney vs. Met. St. Ry.
1842—Fortine vs. Wilson.
1844—Crispin vs. Laredo.
1805—Finch vs. Cox.
1875—Wolf vs. Met. St. Ry.
1876—King vs. O'Rourke.
1579—Donnelly vs. Met. St. Ry.
1460—Hinch vs. Union Railway.
1413—Landers vs. same.
1909—Doctor vs. Lawson.
1912—Kaufman vs. Kaye.
1914—Richardson - Morgan Co. vs. Gudewell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2009—Broughton vs. Odell.
1472—Rosenthal vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
1841—Eldridge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1822—Hayes vs. Godfrey.
2100—Betts vs. Armstrong.
1605—Pace vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2200—Minco vs. Central R. of N. J.
2012—Bisholm vs. Man. Ry.
2020—Lifreira vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2021—Ciuffi vs. same.
2022—Borger vs. same.
2023—Reilly vs. same.
2024—Brennan vs. same.
2025—Berger vs. same.
4626½—Zion vs. De Junge, Jr.
2063—Schwartzman vs. Automobile Co.
2095—Altman vs. Rothman.
2096—Sheridan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2088—Cohen vs. Ornstein.
1964½—Willson vs. Van Dossen.
509—Driscoe vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
713—Maloof vs. Kasia.
1334—Briss vs. Katzenback.
1893—Benjamin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1894—Adler vs. same.
1967—Harris vs. Brett.
1976—Engerman vs. No. German Lloyd SS. Co.
1979—Schoenhiltz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2083—Rynakiewics vs. same.
2089—Lichtman vs. same.
2042—McLaughlin vs. same.
1967—Lipschitz vs. Ross.
1985—Mitchnet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2074—Griffin vs. same.
2077—Doering vs. same.
2082—Stein vs. Robed.
2085—Galiumbard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1360—Hart vs. Malcomsen.
2102—Friedman vs. Heller.
1338—Weyl vs. Bloomingdale.
1827—Elsing vs. Curiel.
1958—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1959—Fischer vs. same.
1965—Thurston vs. Wesendurl.
2079—Sands vs. Piser.
2089—Same vs. same.
2101—Grunblatt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5483—McCabe vs. Shirley.
5400—Same vs. same.
5209—Lefferts vs. Boellesbach.
908—Afterbury vs. Souza.
4572—Fishman vs. Kline.
3401—Heyman vs. Feist.
5265—Pabst vs. Ahlbrecht.
4496—Haaren vs. Claab.
4906—McGloin vs. Kerr.
4903—Mandel vs. Beinhardt.
4045—Merrill vs. Skidmore.
4875—Leve vs. Schreiber.
4160—Palmer vs. May.
4951—Janney vs. Hendrich.
4307—Kuenhling vs. Tighe.
5385—Met. Printing Co. vs. Bridgman.
5317—Same vs. Strahl.
4938—Travelers' Ins. Co. vs. Amsterdam Construction Co.
4317—Bonner vs. Ledger Pub. Co.
4958—Finn Co. vs. Gazzain.
4071—Aldrid vs. Smith.
4006—Miller vs. Mestenis.
4795—Kearney vs. Keen.
3497—Bendix vs. Melln.
4301—Haas vs. Cocke.
5309—Majestic Hotel Co. vs. Corn.
5249—Patterson vs. Vogt.
4874—Brausdaus vs. Peallaige.
5329—Abrams vs. Steiner.
2682—Lebowitch vs. Edelman.
5445—Vorhaus vs. Levetch.
5245—Prior vs. Powhaton Co.
5411—Fichtenbaum vs. Schwartz.
5473—Rabiner vs. Horwitz.
3072—Ramb vs. Lemmel.
5456—Harris vs. Rieser.
4078—Pfeltenhaur vs. Freund.
4481—Weinberg vs. Lesser.
5489—Rutherford vs. Beruler Pub. Co.
4924—Kramer vs. Samuels.
5311—Jacobs vs. Thomas.
5104—Charlof vs. Seldman.
5105—Proctor vs. Bidwell.
5483—Rosenberg vs. Shovey Zion Socy.
5436—Dielmann vs. D'Oransio.
5437—Same vs. same.
5203—Albany Brass & Iron Co. vs. Alton.
4965—Rawolle vs. Kalbfleisch.
5487—Todd vs. Bellheimer.
1832—Collins vs. Uts.
1833—Kirby vs. Carey.
1834—Same vs. same. Equity and non-jury cases.
161—Buellsbach vs. Joseph.
374—Ellender vs. Brokaw.
433—Weber vs. Byrnes.
434—Walsh vs. Stern.
435—Toryonrush vs. Dworsky.
436—Masor vs. Randa.
437—Masor vs. Sandhop.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2124—Gorges vs. Met. St. Ry.
2125—Chimery vs. Met. St. Ry.
2126—Dubiberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1841—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry.
2131—Goets Mfg. Co. vs. Parke.
1274—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry.
2136—Saronsky vs. Goldman.
4948½—Spring vs. Third Ave. R. R.
5369½—Innes vs. Frank.
1289—Kilburn vs. Roberge.
1276—Kilpstein vs. Marschmeit.
791—Pipp vs. Westchester Elec. Ry.
1513—Schwartzman vs. Plat.
1551—Decher vs. Mauer.
2110—Sonneborn vs. Steinman.
844—Neaf vs. Purdy.
1569—Levy vs. Kluts.
1544—Conti vs. Met. St. Ry.
1545—Dollinger vs. Union Ry.
2111—Shame Co. vs. Marx.
2146—Grundler vs. Met. St. Ry.
2154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1551—McClushin vs. Met. St. Ry.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
2072—Sarke vs. Wirsberg.
2236—Keely vs. Met. St. Ry.
2229—Vought vs. Met. St. Ry.
2330—Gray vs. Met. St. Ry.
2334—Sarner vs. Kain.
2335—Steinhard vs. Rigger.
2336—Jewett vs. Met. St. Ry.
2337—Kent vs. Met. St. Ry.
2338—Dalvia vs. Met. St. Ry.
2339—Murray vs. Met. St. Ry.
2340—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry.
2341—Lahiff vs. Met. St. Ry.
2342—Niederhoff vs. Jones.
2343—Parker vs. Wayne.
2344—Langer vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
2345—Greenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2346—Barnett vs. Haber.
2348—Hamilton vs. Quinard.
2349—Gillman vs. Kneeland.
2350—Winkler vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
2351—Roome vs. Mute.
2352—Keystone Watch Case Co. vs. Fargo.
2353—Hallett vs. Am. Law Book Co.
2354—Wallace vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2355—McCormick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2356—Cisco vs. Babbett.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2356.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Sandford, Townsend, and Smyth for the People.

1—James Mallone.
2—Arcino Mengino.
3—Henry Weber.
4—Lionel Hanley, Herman Greene.
5—Charles H. Brown.
6—William Jansen.
7—William Reilly.
8—Patrick Ready.
9—Antonio V. Sels.
10—Petro Bartleri.
11—Louis Read.
12—William McClorg. Pleadings.
1—Aaron Goldstein.
2—Thomas Meagher, James McManus.
3—Peter Silvester.
4—Rene Durant.
5—Abraham Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvin for the People.

1—Joe Crawford.
2—Edward J. McLaughlin, William Geary.
3—Edwin O. Cahoun.
4—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillon, Frank Collins.
5—George Murray.
6—James Williams.
7—Harry Cohen.
8—Isaac Schumsky.
9—Joseph Fletcher.
10—John S. Asher, the Younger, Arthur Bryant.
11—Giuseppe Angelino, Giuseppe Santano.
12—Isidore Weinstein, Christopher Wallace.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Harry Rudnick.
2—Waverley Hill, American Washington.
3—Fred. Taylor, John Meyers.
4—John McGinnis.
5—Michael Sullivan.
6—James Andreacco.
7—Carmelo De Lutri.
8—Antonio Gacino.
9—Mateo Sepa.
10—Charles Muhlburger.
11—Sanford Ennis.
12—William Pabst.
13—Martin Merser, James F. Wilson.
14—Herman Bauman. To fix a day for trial.
1—Joseph Higgins.
2—Joseph H. Hoffman.
3—Louis Rosenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—George Brown, Edward Ryan.
2—Joseph Stanton, Louis Treat.
3—Clarence Duncan, Charles Jones.
4—Henry Euler, Nathan Scharita.
5—Edward O'Brien, Thomas Slavin.
6—Charles Cohen.
7—Michael V. Healy.
8—James J. Cassidy.
9—Max Bernstein.
10—August Mensching.
11—James Harris.
12—William Lancaster.
13—James Collard.
14—Samuel B. Smith, Cecil Garcia, Arthur Spitznagel, Leslie Garcia.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Korn vs. Pirovanti (two cases)—Edward Browne. Peters vs. Peters—Max Altmayer.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Feb. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Marean, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Wright, J.; Part V., [illegible]—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5740—Wargner vs. B. H. R. R.
5782—Keenan vs. same.
5846—McNally vs. same.
2191—Suydam vs. same.
5976—Tolken vs. same.
5033—Greenberg vs. same.
5771—Lebbett vs. same.
6156—Sawtelle vs. Cox.
5483—Lettrick vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
5310—Beers vs. Met. St. R. R.
5781—Post vs. Moffett.
2846—Webb vs. Dowd.
419—Mentz vs. Sun P. Co.
5564—Hendrickson vs. B. H. R. R.
10242—Brown vs. Brown.
5388—Straub vs. Schalk.
5382—Silberman vs. Halser.
5600—Famolaro vs. B. H. R. R.
5641—Hughes vs. Fox.
5395—Riordan vs. City of N. Y. & B. H. R. R.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Cole vs. same.
4895—Limone vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Timony vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Walsh vs. B. H. R. R.
[illegible]—Conway vs. [illegible]
7901—Atkinson vs. [illegible]
5082—McKenzie vs. Waddell [illegible]
5572—Northern Ins. Co. vs. Associated [illegible] Ins. Co.
5392—Levy vs. [illegible] Milk Co.
5058—Gray vs. [illegible]
5618—Ullman vs. [illegible] St. R. R.
1896—Edison [illegible] Co. vs. City of New York.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5349—Schiveren vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
5097, 5098, 5099—Jacobs vs. Met. St. R. R. et al.
5091—Gets vs. same.
5790—Peck vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5796—Bua vs. B. H. R. R.
5799—Michels vs. Union Railway.
5805—Denham vs. B. H. R. R.
5806—Block vs. same.
5809—White vs. Met. St. R. R.
5810—Wolff vs. same.
5813—Campbell vs. B. H. R. R.
5814—Maxwell vs. same.
5798—Heilborn vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
5611—Fitzgerald vs. King.
5733 to 5738—Mayer vs. Met. St. R. R.
10048—Siefke vs. Siefke et al.
3829—Weiss vs. Zimmerman.
2415—Title Guar. Co. vs. Hyde.
9275—Taylor vs. Tradesmen's Life Ins. Co.
5786—Jodice vs. Hogan.
5157—Tempany vs. [illegible]
789—Edison Elect. Co. vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
5418—Freeman vs. [illegible]
5750—Noonda vs. [illegible]
5225—Winters vs. [illegible]
5760—Levy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5761—Richeimer vs. same.
5519—Putnam vs. Henderson.
2030—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
306—Hanley vs. Parker.
309—O'Rourke vs. same.
310—Guider vs. same.
5817—Flannigan vs. Ryan.
5818—Leigh vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
5819—Higgins vs. Bloomingdale.
5822, 5823—Pederson vs. B. H. R. R.
5824, 5825—Rubin vs. same.
5826—Marcaca vs. Horowitz.
5829—Bremer vs. [illegible]

Highest number reached on regular call, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

2001—Valentine vs. Buskirk.
2002—Same vs. same.
2003—Cohen vs. Lee.
2004—Burke vs. Miller et al.
2005—Connolly vs. City of New York.
2006—Mayer vs. Wassermann.
2007—B'klyn Un. El. R. R. vs. Kahnusen.
2008—Wintjen vs. Conrad Zeiger Co.
2009—People ex rel. Masten vs. City of New York.
2010—People ex rel. Hill vs. B'klyn Teachers' Aid Ass'n.
2011—Rogers vs. Wheeler.
21—Bland vs. Curran.
1948—Tobin vs. Polhamus.
1889—People ex rel. Guthell vs. Woodbury.
1960—Duncan vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
1957—Brown vs. same.
1958—Courtney vs. same.
1959—Wiley vs. same.
1911—Rasch vs. [illegible]
1946—Hillings vs. Keever and another.
1088—Happ vs. Lauffer.
1604—Shaw vs. Shaw.
1920—Hare vs. Perry.
1885—Higginbotham vs. Powers.
1951—Sussman vs. Schweitzer.
1244—Reeve vs. Hall.
793—Burke vs. Miller.
1974—Goldman vs. Murray.
2069—Dady vs. O'Rourke.
2070—Harvey vs. Harvey.
1829—Wiard vs. Wiard Foundry Co.
1914—Archer vs. Archer.
272—Levy vs. Levy.
1800—Village of Grand View vs. Reeve.
1801—Village of Upper Nyack vs. same.
1799—Village of Nyack vs. same.
1809—Village of South Nyack vs. same.
891—Sanghuitter vs. Gilder.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Hulton.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

493—Duckworth vs. Siebert.
472—Ward vs. Johnson.
475—Antonio vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
480—Heily vs. Lawrence Cordage Wks.

Financial. Financial. Financial. Financial.

The 3½% semi-annual dividend of the Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was paid January 1, 1903, to all preferred stockholders. This was at the rate of 7% per annum. All stock sold in the month of February will receive six months' dividend July 1, 1903.

W. L. DOUGLAS 7% STOCK

Safest Investment in America

Only $400,000 of the Issue of $1,000,000 Preferred 7% Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., Remains for Sale in Lots of One Share or More. If You Want Some of This Gilt-edge Stock You Must Act Quickly. The Stock Pays 7% Annual Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually.

Shares Are Full Paid and Non-Assessable—Sold at Par ($100.00) One Hundred Dollars Each

REASONS FOR SELLING THE STOCK

The reason I am offering this stock for sale is solely to perpetuate the business which I have devoted my life to build up. I desire to enlist the interest of a large number of people in all parts of the country, and in order to do this I am offering the safest 7% investment in America. I retain a one-half interest in the business, my interest being represented by the common stock.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is not over-capitalized, not a single dollar's worth of watered stock is offered the public. I wish to emphasize the fact that **The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company is a successful corporation**, probably the most successful from a money-earning standpoint of any shoe manufacturing concern in this country.

I am not offering this stock for sale to liquidate any indebtedness. Everything the company owns is absolutely free from encumbrance of any sort, and the company has sufficient cash capital to conduct a business of $7,000,000 a year without borrowing. My sole object in selling this stock is the perpetuation of the business and the preservation to my estate of the good-will of the concern, which I consider more valuable than the good-will of any similar business in this country. This good-will, please remember, is represented wholly by the common stock, which is not for sale.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE COMPANY

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. owns and operates at Brockton, Mass., the largest Goodyear welt (hand-sewed process) plant, and makes more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer in the world. The company also owns and operates a leather tannery in connection with its factory. In 45 of the principal American cities in the very best locations the Douglas Co. owns outright and conducts 64 retail shoe stores, each and every one of which contributes to the net profits of the business. The company also sells its product to retail shoe dealers in towns and cities where it has no stores.

STATISTICS OF THE BUSINESS.

Facts and Figures Showing That the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Has More Than Doubled Its Business and Profits in Four Years, While at the Same Time Paying Out of the Earnings All Cost of Enlargements and Improvements.

This business has been continuously prosperous for more than 25 years. Its ability to earn large profits is not affected by panics or dull times. The business was extremely profitable through all the panic years from 1890 to 1896.

In four years the business has more than doubled in magnitude, and after expending during these four years the sum of $246,520.89 for enlargement and improvement of the manufacturing plant and the fitting up of new stores, the net profits for the year 1902 were more than double those of the year 1899. **The cash earnings available for the payment of dividends in the year 1902 were sufficient to pay 7% dividend on more than four million dollars,** whereas under the form of incorporation and capitalization only 7% on one million dollars is all that is absolutely necessary to be earned to pay 7% dividend to all preferred stockholders. I cite this fact to show that there is not the slightest doubt that every preferred stockholder will receive his 7% dividend regularly, no matter what the business conditions of our country may be. **There has not been a year in the past twelve, which includes panic years, that this business has not earned much more money than an amount necessary to pay 7% on $1,000,000.**

The capitalization of the company is but $2,000,000. This is divided into $1,000,000 preferred stock and $1,000,000 common stock. Only the preferred stock is offered for sale. Behind the preferred stock there is $1,100,000 of actual, tangible assets readily convertible into cash. The common stock I retain. The common stock represents the good will of the business, which I consider very valuable. It should also impress upon the mind of the investor the fact that he is sure of getting his 7% dividend regularly from the fact that **I cannot receive one cent of dividend until the full 7% has been paid to every preferred stockholder.**

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

W. L. Douglas Is President of the Corporation—Its Affairs Have Been and Will Continue to Be Managed by a Board of Directors Elected by all the Stockholders.

I wish to correct the impression that this is a one-man business—that I am the active managing head of the concern. That idea may be complimentary to me, in view of the great financial success of the business, but it is not quite fair to the capable, painstaking gentlemen who comprise the Board of Directors of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. As a matter of actual fact, I have for several years devoted very little time to the affairs of the company; only a few hours a day when I am in Brockton. It is by no stretch of imagination a one-man business, and its continued success is not in any measure wholly dependent upon me personally.

The business is now, and has been for several years, managed by a Board of Directors composed of capable business men. They know my system and method of manufacturing and selling shoes. Under their direct management the business has more than doubled in four years, which should prove to any one that the management is and will continue to be in capable hands. This plan of management was introduced by me a great many years ago for the purpose of making the business permanently prosperous without requiring my personal supervision. It is needless to add that it has been a perfect success. As a further evidence that I have confidence in the wisdom of this method of management, I would state that I am now, and always expect to be, the owner of more than one-half of the total stock of the company. If I am satisfied with the method of management, surely the preferred stockholders should be.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THIS STOCK

If you are a careful, conservative investor—one who will be satisfied with a safe and permanent 7% investment—you should buy this stock to-day while it can be secured at par—one hundred dollars per share. There is nothing whatever of a speculative nature about the purchase of this 7% preferred stock. For more than twenty-five years it has earned more than 7% on its capitalization, and there is absolutely no doubt of this stock always paying 7%.

It should also be remembered that the business of the corporation is now much larger than at any period of its history. The business for the year 1902 was more than double that of 1899—only four years ago—and for this year of 1903 the business will show an increase of nearly a million dollars over 1902, bringing the total annual business transacted by the corporation up to over $6,000,000.

This 7% preferred stock will undoubtedly bring a premium of $5 per share within two years' time.

The 7% preferred stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is in the nature of a first mortgage on all the present assets of the company of assets it may in the future accumulate. No bonds or mortgages can be placed on the property of the company to lessen the security of the preferred stockholders.

It is a fact not generally understood that the business of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is in the nature of an exclusive right to the manufacture of a staple article of merchandise. This is true from the fact that I have spent millions of dollars in advertising my shoes to the people, in creating and maintaining a demand that no other shoe manufacturing corporation in the world can supply, because my name and price are stamped on the bottom of every pair of genuine Douglas shoes.

The wholesale and retail price of the standard makes of shoes of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. has not been changed in 18 years. The constant demand for Douglas shoes, both in the Douglas retail stores and from the retail shoe dealers throughout the country, keeps the factory busily employed, and the magnitude of the business enables the corporation to buy its raw materials in such large quantities that it can, and does, get lower prices than the ordinary small shoe manufacturing concerns. Manufacturing from 9,000 to 10,000 pairs of shoes per day allows us to reduce manufacturing cost to the minimum, all such savings contributing to the net profits.

There is no better investment in the country now available to the public. Large blocks of this stock have been sold to careful business men. I have also sold many single shares to working people and persons who have small amounts of money in savings banks. This is a good investment for the large investor, and it is equally as good for the workingman and small investor, because the investment is safe and the dividends certain.

This is unquestionably the opportunity of a lifetime to buy a 7% preferred stock at par that is sure to advance in price. Why not buy now, and not only secure the 7% dividend, but secure the advance as well? All stock sold during the month of January will be dated Jan. 1, 1903, so that holders of the stock will receive the full six months' dividend the first day of next July.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INVITED

The most searching investigation of all the books, papers and records of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is invited, and every facility will be afforded any prospective investor or his representative who may come to the corporation's office at Brockton, Mass. **Every statement in this advertisement is absolutely true. Nothing whatever is overstated.** The company's books will substantiate the facts here set forth. I strongly urge upon any one who has the least doubt of the stability of this investment to come themselves or send some one to investigate and learn the facts by personal observation. W. L. DOUGLAS.

How to Get This 7% Preferred Stock.

You can get one or more shares of this 7% Preferred stock at once and have it date back to January 1, 1903, by sending cash, certified check, cashier's check, express or post office money order to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

30-DAY OPTION CERTIFICATE.

It is perfectly natural that so exceptional an investment as this should be quickly grasped by the most shrewd and conservative American investors. For this reason the opportunity may be a thing of the past at any time. It is necessary for those interested to act quickly, and in order to give plenty of time and opportunity for investigation, if desired, 30-day option certificates are being issued. To secure one of these option certificates, fill out the coupon below, stating the number of shares desired, giving your name and address. On receiving this coupon I will send you an option certificate good for 30 days, and other information that will convince you of the desirability of this investment. This entails no obligation on your part. Cut out the coupon, secure the 30-day option first, and do your investigating afterwards.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.:
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days .... shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name...(137)

Street Address...

City or town.................................State...................

Please make checks payable to and address all letters for information and option certificates to

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS, Adler, Adsit, Ahlborne, Anderson, Arnold, Ashcroft, Asten, Atkinson, Attlesey

BAKER, Banfield, Barber, Baum, Baylis, Bean, Beckel, Benz, Berg, Bicknell, Blackman, Blatt, Bleything, Bode, Boodro, Boyle, Bradley, Brand, Brennan, Brew, Brinkerhoff, Brittan, Brouwer, Brown, Bruce, Buelow, Burke, Burn, Burnett, Burtis, Bustelli

CALLAHEN, Callan, Carlisle, Carpenter, Carroll, Casey, Chamberlin, Chandor, Chapuis, Chickering, Christal, Clancy, Clark, Clarke, Clarkin, Clifford, Cloos-Longo, Cobe, Cochran, [illegible]

DANNAHER, Danzig, Davison, Dawkins, De Lamotte, Dellith, Denker, Dewhurst, Divver, Dodge, Dooly, Doyle, Duffy, Dunn, Dwight

EATON, Egan, Eidmann, Eldridge, Ellery, Elliott, English, Essex, Evans-Dyson

FARRELL, Farrington, Faxon, Fay, Feakins, Felter, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Flagg, Flaherty, Fleury, Flinn, Flynn, Fontham, Foshay, Fowler

Fox, Freeman, Fricke, Friesz, Frye

GALLAGHER, Garniss, Garvin, Gee, Gillette, Glenn, Goodman, Gorman, Graham, Grau, Green, Griffiths, Grosjean, Gurnee

HACKETT, Halberstadt, Halfpenny, Hall, Hallett, Happersett, Hardingham, Harness, Harper, Hartley, Hart, Hartt, Hatfield, Havens, Hawkins, Hayes, Heath, Hechinger, Heller, Henderson, Hendry, Henry, Hickey, Hinde, Hiscox, Hoag, Holden, Hooper, Horan, Hubbard, Hunter, Hylan

INGERSOLL

JACOBS, Johnson, Johnston, Julian

KANE, Kearney, Keenan, Kelly, Kenny, Kenwell, Keohane, Kiersted, King, Kinken, Kirchhoff, Knox, Kohlman, Kridel

LAHR, Langdon, Langfield, Laurence, Lester, Lewis, Lighthipe, Linington, Lipps, Lober, Lock, Longking, Lott, Luby, Luff, Lynch

McALOON, McCaffery, McCaw, McClean, McClernon, McCormick, McCurdy, McDermott, McDonald, McDonnell, McGibney, McGinn, McGovern, McGuire, McLaughlin, McVittey, Mackenzie, Maguire, Maloney, Manlove, Mayer, Mead, Melendy, Miller, Mills, Morewood, Moriarty, Murphy

NASH, Natsch, Nevin, Newell, Nicholson, Noirjean, Norwell

OAKES, Oakley, Obermeyer, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Gorman, O'Grady, O'Hagan, O'Hara, O'Neil, O'Neill, O'Sullivan, Owen

PALMER, Parker, Patterson, Paul, Payn, Pettibone, Pfeiffer, Pohanka, Potter, Pye

RATHGEBER, Reddy, Reilley, Rettig, Reynolds, Rich, Richheimer, Rieck, Riedy, Riley, Ripple, Robinson, Rodemann, Rogers, Rolston, Roth, Rubel, Rutherford, Ryan, Ryerson

SALMON, Sandford, Sawyer, Scallen, Schalkenstein, Schiff, Schantz, Scheider, Schulz, Schwarmann, Scott, Shanley, Shannon, Shearer, Sheehan, Shille, Siegel, Singer, Sinsheimer, Skidmore, Skillman, Slade, Smiley, Smith, Snell, Sparks, Spence, Spitzen, Stackhouse, Steele, Steinback, Stewart, Stoothoff, Stouter, Stringer, Strong, Struthers, Swope

THAYER, Thomalen, Thompson, Tison, Tomlinson, Treat, Trimmer, Tully

ULLMAN

VAN BEUREN, Van Deursen, Van Horn, Van Leeuwen, Vance, Van Saun, Van Siclen, Videto, Vischer, Voelpel

WACKER, Wahlers, Waite, Waldorf, Walsh, Weber, Weidenburner, Welech, Welch, Welzel, Williams, Wood, Woodcock, Wright, Wunsch

A

ADLER.—Jan. 24, at 2,164 Amsterdam Avenue, Frederick Adler.

ASTEN.—Jan. 24, at 245 South Third Street, Brooklyn, Herbert Russell Asten, in his 45th year.

ATKINSON.—Jan. 24, Phoebe S., wife of Amos W. Atkinson and daughter of the late Charles F. Sedgwick.

AHLBORNE.—Jan. 25, at 689 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, Frederick P. Ahlborne.

ANDERSON.—Robert Harcourt Anderson, Jr., infant son of Dr. R. Harcourt Anderson.

ARNOLD.—Jan. 28, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Hicks Arnold.

ASHCROFT.—Jan. 29, at 329 Seventy-eighth Street, Ralph Barton, infant son of Ralph Ashcroft.

ADAMS.—Jan. 26, at 342 West Thirty-fifth Street, George Francis Adams.

ANDERSON.—Jan. 27, at 80 Lawrence Street, William H. Anderson, aged 63 years.

ATTLESEY.—Jan. 26, at 601 Seventeenth Street, Keziah H., widow of Robert H. Attlesey, aged 58 years.

ADSIT.—Jan. 29, in Catskill, N. Y., Lewis George Adsit, in his 71st year.

B

BENZ.—Jan. 28, at 267 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, John C. Benz, in his 64th year.

BLACKMAN.—Jan. 24, at East Orange, N. J., James J. Blackman, Sr.

BLATT.—Jan. 24, at 17 Weiher Court, Katharina, wife of David Blatt.

BLEYTHING.—Jan. 25, Maria Howard Bulfinch, wife of George Dacre Bleything.

BODE.—Jan. 25, at 478 East Eighth Street, Flatbush, Albert, only son of the late William Bode, aged 30 years.

BRENNAN.—Jan. 24, at 177 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of William Brennan.

BRINKERHOFF.—Jan. 25, at Leonia, N. J., William H. Brinkerhoff, in the 41st year of his age.

BURN.—Jan. 25, at 467 First Street, Brooklyn, James Burn, aged 78 years.

BANFIELD.—Jan. 26, at St. Mary's Hospital for Children, West Thirty-fourth Street, Emma Augusta Banfield.

BICKNELL.—Jan. 24, at 529 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60, Freeborn A. Bicknell.

BOODRO.—Jan. 24, at Newark, N. J., Nelson Louis Boodro.

BARBER.—Jan. 27, Walter R., son of the late Joseph Barber, aged 59 years.

BAYLIS.—Jan. 27, Ebenezer Baylis, aged 66 years.

BEAN.—Jan. 28, at 91 Sixth Avenue, Ezra Bean, aged 56 years.

BERG.—Jan. 28, at 301 West Ninety-first Street, Miriam, widow of Leon Berg.

BRAND.—Jan. 28, at 682 Water Street, James Brand, aged 72 years.

BREW.—Jan. 25, at 17 Washington Terrace, Edmund Conway, infant son of George T. Brew.

BROWN.—Jan. 28, at 340 West Fifty-first Street, Marie Louise Ackley, wife of Elijah Brown.

BURTIS.—Jan. 29, at 47 Brevoort Place, John H. Burtis.

BUSTELLI.—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 27, Ernesta Nessi, wife of Frank C. Bustelli.

BAUM.—Jan. 27, at 134 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Esther, widow of Louis Baum.

BECKEL.—Jan. 27, at 613 Lexington Avenue, Hannah, widow of Lewis Beckel, in her 89th year.

BROUWER.—Jan. 27, at 35 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, Phoebe S., widow of Samuel S. Brouwer.

BRITTAN.—Jan. 24, at Glen Cove, L. I., Thomas Brittan, in the 81st year of his age, son of the late Rev. Thomas Standfast Brittan.

BUELOW.—Jan. 26, at 274 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, Mary Buelow, aged 63 years.

BURKE.—Jan. 27, at 239 East Eighty-first Street, Katie, wife of Martin Burke, née Maloney, of County Galway, Ireland.

BURNETT.—Jan. 27, at 644 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Phebe A., wife of the late William H. Burnett.

BAKER.—Jan. 30, at 261 Prospect Place, Charles H. Baker, in his 28th year.

BOYLE.—Jan. 30, at 8 St. Mark's Place, Mary Boyle.

BRADLEY.—Jan. 29, at 439 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Michael Bradley, native of Banafraghan, County Tyrone, Ireland.

BRUCE.—Jan. 26, at 230 Sullivan Street, Harriet Bruce.

BURR.—Jan. 30, at 508 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Elizabeth Allison, widow of Henry Burr.

C

CARLISLE.—Jan. 24, at Trenton, N. J., Abigail Pierson, widow of Samuel Lloyd Carlisle.

CARROLL.—Jan. 23, at Fordham, Mammie, wife of James F. Carroll.

CLARKIN.—Jan. 25, at 437 West Fifty-seventh Street, Anna T., daughter of Thomas Clarkin.

CONKLIN.—Jan. 23, at 343 East Thirty-ninth Street, James Conklin.

COPP.—Jan. 24, at 505A Decatur Street, Brooklyn, George J. Copp, in his 67th year.

CORBETT.—Jan. 23, William Benedict, son of Thomas Corbett.

COURTNEY.—Jan. 25, at 157 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, John J. Courtney, son of John Courtney, aged 32 years.

CRANE.—Jan. 23, William Henry Crane, aged 49 years.

CREGIN.—Jan. 23, at 1,591 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Maria L. Cregin.

CRONIN.—Jan. 24, at 410 East Ninth Street, Cornelius Cronin, son of the late John Cronin.

CALLAN.—Jan. 25, at 392 St. Nicholas Avenue, Mary A. Callan, aged 53 years.

CARPENTER.—Jan. 25, at 407 West Twenty-eighth Street, Charles Wesley Carpenter, Jr., aged 27 years.

CLANCY.—Jan. 26, at 563 Park Place, Brooklyn, Catherine, widow of William Clancy.

COE.—Jan. 26, at 305 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Jonas L. Coe, in his 79th year.

CONDON.—Jan. 26, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Thomas F. Condon, in his 29th year.

CONNOR.—Jan. 25, at 80 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, Edward Connor.

CURRAN.—Jan. 26, at 361 Amsterdam Avenue, Edmond J., son of the late Bartholomew Curran.

CALLAHEN.—Jan. 27, at 717 Second Avenue, Hannah, daughter of Patrick Callahen, native of Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland.

CASEY.—Jan. 26, at 271 West Tenth Street, Bridget Casey.

CHAMBERLIN.—Jan. 28, at 172 West Seventy-seventh Street, Frank Granville Chamberlin, in his 29th year.

CHANDOR.—Jan. 27, at Plainfield, N. J., Roland G., youngest son of Mrs. A. A. Chandor.

CHAPUIS.—Jan. 29, at 64 West Forty-fifth Street, Laura Angele, daughter of the late Achille Chapuis, in her 18th year.

CHICKERING.—Jan. 28, Charles C. Chickering of Englewood, N. J.

CLARKE.—Jan. 29, at 298 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Joseph F. Clarke.

COBE.—Jan. 28, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Cora Hechinger, wife of Andrew J. Cobe, in the 25th year of her age.

COHEN.—Jan. 27, at 154 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Molly Cohen, in her 77th year.

COOK.—Jan. 28, at Hartford, Conn., Nathaniel Everett, son of the late William J. Cook of Brooklyn.

CRANE.—Jan. 29, at 62 West Ninth Street, Marie Louise Taylor, relict of George R. Crane of Troy, N. Y., in the 79th year of her age.

CUMING.—Jan. 28, at Plainfield, N. J., Thomas Adams Cuming, eldest son of Thomas H. Cuming, aged 20 years.

CHRISTAL.—Jan. 27, at 400 East Twenty-fourth Street, Catharine, widow of Patrick Christal.

COCHRAN.—Jan. 26, at 1,976 Lexington Avenue, Annie M. Cochran of Cornwallis, N. S., in the 49th year of her age.

COGER.—Jan. 28, at 211 Madison Street, Minnie, daughter of the late Daniel Coger, in her 19th year.

COLGAN.—Jan. 26, at El Paso, Texas, William H. Colgan of Washington Avenue, Parkville.

COURTNEY.—Jan. 26, at 243 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Miss Sarah H. Courtney.

CRIBBIN.—Jan. 27, at 369 West Fiftieth Street, Mark, Jr., son of Mark Cribbin, aged 4 years.

CLARK.—Jan. 29, at Plainfield, N. J., William M. Vail Clark, son of William H. Clark.

CLIFFORD.—Jan. 30, at 66 Gansevoort Street, Elizabeth, (née Reynolds,) wife of William Clifford.

CLOOS-LONGO.—Jan. 30, Vivian Mercedes, youngest child of Ernesto Cloos-Longo.

COFFIN.—Jan. 29, at Birmingham, Ala., Benjamin L. Coffin.

COLLINS.—Jan. 29, at 372 Myrtle Avenue, Susan Collier, wife of Worth Collins.

CUSHMAN.—Jan. 30, at 337 West Twenty-second Street, Ephraim Holbrook Cushman, in the 71st year of his age.

D

DUFFY.—Jan. 24, at 309 East Twenty-seventh Street, Ella, daughter of the late Thomas Duffy.

DANZIG.—Jan. 25, at 432 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Moses Danzig.

DODGE.—Jan. 24, in his 49th year, William Wheeler, youngest son of the late Richard J. Dodge of Brooklyn.

DOOLY.—Jan. 26, at White Plains, N. Y., Martha, wife of John P. Dooly.

DOYLE.—Jan. 28, at 455 West Forty-sixth Street, Mary C., daughter of Daniel O'Cooper and wife of Michael J. Doyle.

DWIGHT.—Jan. 25, at Colorado Springs, Col., Edward Foote Dwight of New York, in the 41st year of his age.

DANNAHER.—Jan. 29, at 146 Mill Street, James Dannaher, aged 60 years.

DAVISON.—Jan. 29, at 421 West Forty-second Street, George A., youngest son of William Davison, aged 26 years.

DE LAMOTTE.—Jan. 26, at Carolles, France, Charles De Lamotte.

DELLITH.—Jan. 29, at 3 Christopher Street, Rebecca, wife of Ferdinand Dellith, aged 85 years.

DEWHURST.—Jan. 29, George Dewhurst, aged 34.

DIVVER.—Jan. 28, at 7 Madison Street, Patrick Divver.

DWIGHT.—Jan. 29, at 2 East Thirty-fourth Street, Georgina Gertrude, wife of Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and youngest daughter of the late Richard Plasket Rundle, in her 25th year.

DAWKINS.—Jan. 30, at 138 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, Margaret Dawkins.

DENKER.—Jan. 29, at 207 East Fortieth Street, Peter C. Denker.

DUNN.—Jan. 31, at 68 Jefferson Avenue, William H. Dunn, in his 60th year.

E

ELLIOTT.—Jan. 28, at 68 Madison Street, John Elliott.

EGAN.—Jan. 28, at Jersey City, James B., son of the late Timothy Egan.

EATON.—Jan. 28, at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, Annie S., widow of Dorman B. Eaton.

ESSEX.—Jan. 29, at 11 Sherlock Place, Brooklyn, Mary I. Essex.

ELDRIDGE.—Jan. 26, at Bayonne, N. J., Alden Eldridge, only son of Capt. Robert Eldridge, in his 22d year.

ELLERY.—Jan. 28, at 544 Lafayette Avenue, James O. Ellery, Sr., aged 63 years.

ENGLISH.—Jan. 28, at 16 Flushing Avenue, James A. English, in his 22d year.

EIDMANN.—Jan. 27, at 1,988 Amsterdam Avenue, George Eidmann.

EVANS-DYSON.—Jan. 29, at 314 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mary Dyson, mother of Thomas Dyson and the late Frederick Evans.

F

FAY.—Jan. 24, at 321 West Twenty-first Street, Mary Fay, native of County Galway, Ireland.

FITZPATRICK.—Jan. 24, at 211 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Ann Fitzpatrick, native of Draperstown, Ireland.

FISHER.—Jan. 25, S. William Fisher, in his 68th year.

FLEURY.—Jan. 25, at 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, Patrick Fleury, native of Killylon, Kings County, Ireland.

FONTHAM.—Jan. 24, at 105 West Ninety-fifth Street, Charles F. Fontham, in his 61st year.

FOSHAY.—Jan. 24, at Peekskill, Amanda W., widow of Nelson G. Foshay.

FREEMAN.—Jan. 28, at 609 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Henry Freeman, native of Dublin, Ireland.

FRYE.—Jan. 24, at 146 West Ninety-seventh Street, Lillian E., daughter of the late Addington D. Frye.

FAXON.—Jan. 24, in London, England, in her 60th year, Anna Louise, only child of John H. Faxon.

FLAHERTY.—Jan. 26, 231 West Sixteenth Street, Margaret Flaherty.

FARRELL.—Jan. 30, at 238 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Margaret Elizabeth Farrell.

FLAGG.—Jan. 28, at 41 West Forty-eighth Street, Washington Allston Flagg, aged 48 years.

FLINN.—Jan. 28, at 250 West Forty-ninth Street, Mary Flinn.

FLYNN.—Jan. 27, at Plainfield, N. J., Edward A., son of the late John Flynn.

FOWLER.—Jan. 30, at Parkville, L. I., Elizabeth, wife of William J. Fowler, in the 78th year of her age.

FARRINGTON.—Jan. 27, at Croton-on-Hudson, Harvey P. Farrington, in the 83d year of his age.

FEAKINS.—Jan. 27, at Yonkers, Agnes Moore, widow of Samuel N. Feakins.

FELTER.—Jan. 28, at 822 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Edith Barton, wife of George W. Felter.

FITZGERALD.—Jan. 26, at 211 East Fifty-eighth Street, Edward Fitzgerald, in his 53d year.

FOX.—Jan. 26, Harriet M., wife of Henry E. Fox.

FRICKE.—Jan. 27, at 1,045 New York Avenue, Charles W. Fricke, aged 66 years.

FRIESZ.—Jan. 26, at 2,171 Second Avenue, Anna B. Friesz, sister of the late Leonard Walters, in her 78th year.

FITZPATRICK.—Jan. 30, at 935 Kent Avenue, Patrick Fitzpatrick, native of County Cavan, Ireland, aged 65 years.

G

GARVIN.—Jan. 24, at 1,265 Park Avenue, Annie, wife of the late William Garvin.

GEE.—Jan. 25, at 415 West Thirty-fourth Street, Theresa Gee.

GLENN.—Jan. 25, at Spring Valley, N. Y., William Glenn, in his 90th year.

GOODMAN.—Jan. 24, at 150 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, Eva, widow of Nathan S. Goodman.

GRAU.—Jan. 25, at Marcher Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Minnie, wife of William Grau.

GROSJEAN.—Jan. 24, at 314 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Florian Grosjean, aged 79 years.

GREEN.—Jan. 26, Ada, wife of R. J. Green and daughter of the late Prof. George W. Smith of Port Chester, N. Y.

GARNISS.—Jan. 29, at Tremont, Julia A., widow of Joseph Garniss, in her 82d year.

GILLETTE.—Jan. 29, at 70 West Eighty-seventh Street, George Wolcott Gillette, in his 80th year.

GOODMAN.—Jan. 27, in Lenox, Mass., Mrs. Richard Goodman, in her 82d year.

GORMAN.—Jan. 29, at 313 East Sixty-first Street, Mrs. Patrick Gorman, aged 37 years.

GREEN.—Jan. 27, at 105 West Street, Sarah J., wife of Benjamin F. Green.

GURNEE.—Jan. 29, at Haverstraw, N. Y., Sara Lovell, wife of Benjamin S. Gurnee and daughter of the late Samuel Anness of Jersey City, aged 54 years.

GALLAGHER.—Jan. 30, at 596 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Catherine Gallagher, aged 73 years.

GRAHAM.—Jan. 30, in Stamford, Conn., Thomas Graham, native of County Wicklow, Ireland, in his 80th year.

GREEN.—Jan. 27, at 165 Hart Street, Brooklyn, Sarah J., wife of Benjamin F. Green.

GRIFFITHS.—Jan. 26, at 65 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, Louise Estelle Griffiths.

H

HARNESS.—Jan. 25, at New Rochelle, Eliza J., wife of John M. Harness, aged 65 years.

HART.—Jan. 24, at 1,020 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, Mary Ann, sister of James J. Hart.

HAWKINS.—Jan. 25, at 410 West Thirty-third Street, Willie, son of Oliver P. Hawkins, in his 7th year.

HECHINGER.—Jan. 24, at 150 East Forty-ninth Street, Simon Hechinger, in the 82d year of his age.

HELLER.—Jan. 24, John N. Heller, aged 26 years.

HENRY.—Jan. 24, in Philadelphia, Sarah A., widow of Ferdinand Henry.

HOLDEN.—Jan. 24, at 356 Eighth Street, Annie E., wife of John J. Holden.

HALFPENNY.—Jan. 26, at West Hoboken, Arthur, youngest child of Arthur G. Halfpenny.

HAVENS.—Jan. 28, at 641 Eleventh Avenue, Margaret G., widow of James H. Havens, Sr., in the 70th year of her age.

HENDRY.—Jan. 26, at Elmhurst, N. Y., Jean Ann Baxter, wife of Charles Hendry.

HICKEY.—Jan. 25, at 119 Christopher Street, Annie Rice, wife of Patrick Hickey, aged 25 years, native of Rathkeale, Limerick, Ireland.

HYLAN.—Jan. 25, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., John T. Hylan.

HACKETT.—Jan. 28, at 461 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Margaret Singleton, wife of Christopher Hackett.

HALLETT.—Jan. 26, at New Market, N. J., James H., Jr., son of James H. Hallett.

HAPPERSETT.—Jan. 27, Robert W. Happersett of Plainfield, N. J.

HARDINGHAM.—Jan. 27, Frederick J., son of Walter R. H. Hardingham, of Plainfield, N. J.

HARTLEY.—Jan. 28, at 324 West Thirty-second Street, Miss May Hartley.

HENDERSON.—Jan. 28, at 444 Eighth Avenue, Thomas Henderson.

HOAG.—Jan. 29, at 405 West Thirty-second Street, Heward, son of Thomas Hoag.

HORAN.—Jan. 28, at 177 Spring Street, John Horan.

HUBBARD.—Jan. 28, at 27 West Ninth Street, Mary Hustace, widow of Samuel T. Hubbard, M. D.

HALL.—Jan. 27, Farnham, son of the late Charles Dana Hall, in his 63d year.

HATFIELD.—Jan. 25, at 282 Ocean Parkway, William A. Hatfield.

HEATH.—Jan. 28.—In Paris, France, Elizabeth Bond Swan, widow of William Heath.

HINDE.—Jan. 26, at 263 West Seventy-first Street, John Hinde, aged 84 years.

HOOPER.—Jan. 26, at Walpole, N. H., William Hooper, aged 91 years.

HALBERSTADT.—Jan. 20, at 611 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Charles L. Halberstadt, in the 61st year of his age.

HARPER.—Jan. 30, at Hackensack, N. J., William W. Harper, in the 60th year of his age.

HARTT.—Jan. 31, at 30 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J., M. I. Hartt, widow of Capt. Edward Hartt, U. S. N.

HAYES.—Jan. 29, at 545 West Forty-eighth Street, Bridget, wife of the late Patrick Hayes, native of Silvermines, County Tipperary, Ireland.

HISCOX.—Jan. 29, at 110 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, Walter Johnson, son of George Hiscox, aged 2 years.

HUNTER.—Jan. 29, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Madeline L., wife of J. F. Hunter, M. D., in the 38th year of her age.

I

INGERSOLE.—Jan. 25, in New Haven, Charles Roberts Ingersole, in the 82d year of his age.

INGERSOLL.—Jan. 25, in New Haven, Charles Roberts Ingersoll, in the 82d year of his age.

J

JOHNSON.—Jan. 25.—In New Haven, Conn., Elizabeth B., widow of General Charles A. Johnson.

JULIAN.—Jan. 25, at 57 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Mortimer H. Julian, Jr.

JACOBS.—Jan. 28, Marks Jacobs, of New Haven, Conn.

JOHNSTON.—Jan. 29, at 432 East Eighty-Ninth Street, Henry L. Johnston.

K

KENWELL.—Jan. 23, at 153 Clarkson Street, Bertha, wife of William Kenwell.

KIERSTED.—Jan. 22, at 197 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., aged 31 years, Christopher Kiersted, M. D.

KIRCHOFF.—Jan. 24, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Mrs. Andrew Kirchoff, daughter of Ludwig Ernest, aged 24 years.

KOHLMAN.—Jan. 26, at Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Annie Kohlman, aged 63 years.

KRIDEL.—Jan. 25, at Newark, N. J., Jacob L. Kridel, aged 58 years.

KEARNEY.—Jan. 28, Walter L., son of Cornelius F. Kearney of 1,219 Hancock Street.

KELLY.—Jan. 28, at North Bergen, N. J., John Kelly, aged 22 years.

KELLY.—Jan. 28, Harry Evans Kelly.

KINKEN.—Jan. 28, at 302 Humboldt Street, Anne, wife of Charles Kinken.

KNOX.—Jan. 28, at 44 West Twenty-fifth Street, Helen T., wife of J. Earle Knox.

KANE.—Jan. 25, at 1,544 Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Julia, wife of the late James Kane, in her 60th year.

KEENAN.—Jan. 28, at 207 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Patrick H. Keenan.

KENNY.—Jan. 29, at 382 Douglass Street, Ann, widow of Daniel Kenny.

KEOHANE.—Jan. 30, at 214 Monroe Street, Ellen, daughter of the late Cornelius Keohane.

KING.—Jan. 30, at Ridgewood, N. J., Helen King, aged 17 years.

L

LAHR.—Jan. 25, at 456 West Twentieth Street, Philip Lahr, aged 59 years.

LANGFIELD.—Jan. 23, at Flushing, L. I., Frederick Langfield, aged 76 years.

LUBY.—Jan. 23, at 933 Dean Street, Mrs. Catherine Luby.

LYNCH.—Jan. 24, at 414 West Nineteenth Street, Jane, widow of Laurance Lynch of County Westmeath, Ireland.

LANGDON.—Jan. 26, at Yonkers, N. Y., Grace Kline, daughter of Charles B. Langdon.

LEWIS.—Jan. 25, at Flushing, N. Y., Ellen Curtis, wife of George Lewis, aged 68 years.

LIPPS.—Jan. 25, at 534 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Ellen, wife of Henry Lipps.

LOBER.—Jan. 25, at 113 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, William F., son of Joseph Lober, in his 28th year.

LORD.—Jan. 26, at Paris, France, in his 68th year, George W. T. Lord, formerly of New York.

LAURENCE.—Jan. 29, at Astoria, L. I., Carrie W. Montgomery, wife of James Van Horne Laurence and daughter of Richard W. Montgomery of Huntington, L. I.

LIGHTHIPE.—Jan. 28, at Orange, N. J., Agnes Content, eldest daughter of the late Lewis C. Lighthipe.

LOCK.—Jan. 29, at 181 Heyward Street, Thomas F. Lock.

LOTT.—Jan. 28, at Flatlands, Jurien Lott, in the 68th year of his age.

LUFF.—Jan. 28, at 818A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, John V. Luff.

LUTZ.—Jan. 28, at 542 West Forty-fifth Street, Charles, son of William Lutz, in his 23d year.

LYNCH.—Jan. 28, in this city, Mrs. Theresa Lynch.

LESTER.—Jan. 27, Elmer E. Lester of 1,308 Herkimer Street, aged 41 years.

LONGKING.—Jan. 28, at 619 Carlton Avenue, Emma J., wife of Thomas P. Longking, in the 63d year of her age.

LININGTON.—Jan. 30, at Ozone Park, L. I., Catherine, widow of Peter Linington, in her 81st year.

M

McCORMICK.—Jan. 23, at 657 Washington Street, the Rev. D. J. McCormick.

McCLEAN.—Jan. 24, at 569 Seventh Avenue, William J. McClean.

MAGUIRE.—Jan. 25, at 334 West Eighteenth Street, Anne Maguire.

MAYER.—Jan. 25, at 52 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Max Mayer.

MOREWOOD.—Jan. 25, at Elizabeth, N. J., John Rowland Morewood, in the 82d year of his age.

McCLERNON.—Jan. 24, at 872 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, James McClernon, in his 53d year.

MUNDY.—Jan. 26, at 480 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, George Mundy, in his 84th year.

McALOON.—Jan. 26, at 326 East Fifty-third Street, Michael McAloon, a native of Drumlane, County Cavan, Ireland.

McDERMOTT.—Jan. 27, at 438 West Forty-ninth Street, Terence, infant son of Cornelius McDermott.

McGUIRE.—Jan. 26, at 1,295 First Avenue, Julia, wife of the late Terence McGuire, native of Swanlinbar, County Cavan, Ireland, in the 80th year of her age.

McGINN.—Jan. 28, at 697 Franklin Avenue, Daniel, father of the Rev. Louis McGinn.

McVITTEY.—Jan. 26, Patrick, son of Robert McVittey, native of County Longford, Ireland.

MURPHY.—Jan. 26, at 323 East Thirty-ninth Street, Bridget, wife of the late Michael H. Murphy.

McCAFFERY.—Jan. 27, at 31 Hallet Street, Astoria, L. I., Walter, son of David McCaffery, in the 13th year of his age.

McCAW.—Jan. 28, at 324 Reid Avenue, Margaret V., née Fitzpatrick, wife of William J. McCaw.

McDONALD.—Jan. 28, at 721 Washington Street, Mary, widow of James McDonald.

McDONNELL.—Jan. 28, at 1,071 First Avenue, Bridget, wife of the late Edward McDonnell.

McGIBNEY.—Jan. 27, at 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Miss Nannie McGibney.

MACKENZIE.—Jan. 29, at Netherwood, N. J., Grace Stuart, youngest daughter of Edmund L. Mackenzie, in her 6th year.

MALONEY.—Jan. 28, at 646 Hicks Street, Anna A., wife of Edward Maloney, in her 70th year.

MANLOVE.—Jan. 29, at 7 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Arthur Manlove, eldest son of the late Thomas Manlove, of Nottingham, England.

MEAD.—Jan. 29, at 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, James E., son of the late Garret Mead.

MILLS.—Jan. 28, at Newark, N. J., Albert Denman Mills, in his 62d year.

McCORMICK.—Jan. 29, at 75 Broome Street, Harry A., son of Andrew McCormick.

McCURDY.—Jan. 30, at Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, James McCurdy, aged 65 years.

McGOVERN.—Jan. 30, at 1,501 Park Avenue, James McGovern, native of Glencar, County Leitrim, Ireland.

McLAUGHLIN.—Jan. 29, at 238 East Seventy-first Street, Anne C., (née Gallagher,) widow of Arthur McLaughlin.

MELENDY.—Jan. 30, at 209 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., Abby Eastman, widow of George B. Melendy, formerly of New York City.

MILLER.—Jan. 30, at 404 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, William H. Miller, Jr., eldest son of William H. Miller, in his 36th year.

MORIARTY.—Jan. 30, at 282 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Moriarty, daughter of the late John Raymond, Milltown, County Kerry, Ireland.

MURPHY.—Jan. 29, at 77 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn, Richard Murphy, aged 60 years.

N

NASH.—Jan. 24, at 518 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, James Nash.

NOIRJEAN.—Jan. 23, at 313 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Joseph Noirjean, in his 78th year.

NEVIN.—Jan. 26, at Newark, N. J., Sister Mary Catherine Nevin.

NEWELL.—Jan. 28, Phebe M., widow of James T. Newell.

NICHOLSON.—Jan. 27, at 266 Ryerson Street, Andrew Wessels Nicholson, in the 78th year of his age.

NORWELL.—Jan. 27, at Nashua, N. H., Henry S. Norwell, in the 71st year of his age.

NATSCH.—Jan. 31, at 508 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Louisa B., widow of Henry Natsch.

O

OAKLEY.—Jan. 28, at Plainfield, N. J., Clarence E., son of Edward F. Oakley, aged 38 years.

O'SULLIVAN.—Jan. 26, at 75 West One Hundred and Second Street, Lizzie O'Sullivan, native of Kenmare, County Kerry.

O'BRIEN.—Jan. 27, at 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Bridget, née Barrett, wife of the late Christopher O'Brien.

O'CONNOR.—Jan. 25, at 150 Prospect Place, May Evelyn, daughter of P. Joseph O'Connor.

O'HAGAN.—Jan. 28, Joseph O'Hagan, aged 44 years.

O'NEILL.—Jan. 27, at Port Chester, N. Y., Dennis E. O'Neill.

OAKES.—Jan. 29, at 243 Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J., Eliza M., widow of Burdett S. Oakes.

O'BRIEN.—Jan. 27, at 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Bridget, née Barrett, wife of the late Christopher O'Brien.

O'GORMAN.—Jan. 29, at 331 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Edward O'Gorman, aged 57 years, native of Kilkenny, Ireland.

O'GRADY.—Jan. 28, at 636 Columbus Avenue, Catherine, née Finley, wife of Michael O'Grady, native of Brook Mason, County Galway, Ireland.

O'HARA.—Jan. 29, at 421 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Thomas O'Hara.

O'NEILL.—Jan. 29, at 916 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Geraldine, daughter of William S. O'Neill, aged 4 years.

O'NEIL.—Jan. 28, at 2,666 Eighth Avenue, John O'Neil.

O'NEILL.—Jan. 27.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Dennis E. O'Neill.

OBERMEYER.—Jan. 30, at 39 West Eighty-seventh Street, George Obermeyer.

OWEN.—Jan. 29, at 516 East Eighteenth Street, M'Cann Owen.

P

PAUL.—Jan. 25, at 275 West Twelfth Street, Charles H. L. Paul, in his 71st year.

PAYN.—Jan. 24, Catharine Payn, aged 45 years.

PFEIFFER.—Jan. 25, at 2,233 Eleventh Avenue, Frederick Pfeiffer, aged 68 years.

PALMER.—Jan. 27, at 408 West Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Theresa Hernandes Palmer, in her 57th year.

PARKS.—Jan. 27, at 118 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, William H., son of the late Gorham Parks.

PETTIBONE.—Jan. 26, at 26 Debevoise Place, Julia, widow of Hiram T. Pettibone.

PYE.—Jan. 27, at White Plains, N. Y., John R. Pye, aged 42 years.

PATTERSON.—Jan. 27, Harvey L. Patterson, son of West Dunellen, N. J.

POHANKA.—Jan. 30, at 15 South Bleecker Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Marie Pohanka, aged 86 years.

POTTER.—Jan. 31, at 253 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Charles Raymond.

R

RICH.—Jan. 25, at 1,507 Lexington Avenue, Blume, widow of George L. Rich.

RUTHERFORD.—Jan. 23, at 341 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Catharine, widow of James Rutherford.

RETTIG.—Jan. 26, at his residence, 315 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Peter Rettig, aged 75 years.

REYNOLDS.—Jan. 24, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Reynolds.

REYNOLDS.—Jan. 26, at 311 Baltic Street, Sarah A., widow of Simon Reynolds, in the 77th year of her age.

RIEDY.—Jan. 25, at 1,459 Amsterdam Avenue, Michael Riedy, native of Templeglanton, County Limerick, Ireland.

RILEY.—Jan. 26, at 371 Sackett Street, Maria Gaffney, wife of the late Cornelius Riley.

ROBINSON.—Jan. 28, James Robinson of 177 Java Street, Brooklyn.

ROTH.—Jan. 26, at 71 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Hannah, (née Bach,) wife of Samuel Roth.

RYERSON.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 27, Mary Martina, wife of William Fales Ryerson and daughter of the late Peter M. and Mary A. Ryerson.

RATHGEBER.—Jan. 28, at Coney Island, Frank Rathgeber.

REDDY.—Jan. 29, at 535 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen Nolan, wife of Michael Reddy.

RIECK.—Jan. 29, at Ossining, N. Y., James Garner Rieck, in the 57th year of his age.

REILLY.—Jan. 28, at 151 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary E., (née Lynch,) wife of Bernard J. Reilly.

RODEMANN.—Jan. 27, at Newark, N. J., Frederick W. Rodemann, in his 62d year.

RUBEL.—Jan. 28, at 216 West Sixty-ninth Street, August Rubel, aged 52 years.

RYAN.—Jan. 28, at 205 East Forty-eighth Street, Mary A., (née Young,) wife of Thomas T. Ryan, aged 27 years.

RICHHEIMER.—Jan. 28, at Johnstown, N. Y., Joseph Richheimer.

RIPPLE.—Jan. 28, at 157 West Ninety-eighth Street, John A. Ripple.

ROGERS.—Jan. 29, at Roosevelt Hospital, Michael Rogers, in his 24th year.

ROLSTON.—Jan. 30, at Bergen Beach, J. Aubrey, son of W. Aubrey Rolston, aged 12 years.

RYAN.—Jan. 29, at 67 Bayard Street, Mary Ryan.

S

SALMON.—Jan. 24, at 325 East Thirty-first Street, James Salmon.

SANDFORD.—Jan. 23, at 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Margaret Louise Sandford, aged 24 years.

SCHULZ.—Jan. 24, at Rockaway Beach, Frank Schulz, aged 41 years.

SMILEY.—Jan. 25, at Redlands, Cal., Alfred H. Smiley of Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age.

SMITH.—Jan. 25, at 182 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Alfred Thornton Smith, in the 35th year of his age.

STRONG.—Jan. 24, at 16 Pilling Street, Brooklyn, Mary A. Strong, in the 51st year of her age.

STRUTHERS.—Jan. 24, at Colorado Springs, James Struthers, in the 29th year of his age, son of the late Robert Struthers.

SCHALKENSTEIN.—Jan. 26, at 415 East Eighty-eighth Street, Charles Schalkenstein, aged 37 years.

SCHWARMANN.—Jan. 26, at Yonkers, N. Y., Gesina Schwarmann.

SHEARER.—Jan. 26, at 117 East Fifty-fourth Street, Katharine Lillian, daughter of the Rev. George L. Shearer, aged 25 years.

SIEGEL.—Jan. 26, at 153 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Abraham Siegel, in the 60th year of his age.

SKIDMORE.—Jan. 26, Charles A. Skidmore, son of James H. Skidmore.

SLADE.—Jan. 26, at 247 Fifth Avenue, Alison Lawrence, daughter of the late Jarvis Slade.

SPARKS.—Jan. 26, at 164 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Woodbury, infant son of Henry Lawrence Sparks.

STEINBACK.—Jan. 26, at 937 President Street, Brooklyn, Josepha, wife of Erwin Steinback.

STOUTER.—Jan. 26, at New Rochelle, Bridget Caldwell, wife of Philip J. Stouter, in her 64th year.

SAWYER.—Jan. 26, at 46 New York Avenue, Cornelia Clark, widow of George Sawyer, in the 76th year of her age.

SCOTT.—Jan. 27, at Jersey City, Alexander, son of the late Alexander Scott.

SCHEIDER.—Jan. 30, at 135 East Seventy-fourth Street, Ernst Julius, son of Dr. Julius Scheider, in the 30th year of his age.

SCOTT.—Jan. 29, at 7 Columbus Avenue, Elizabeth Scott, aged 79 years.

STACKHOUSE.—Jan. 30, at 418 Third Street, Brooklyn, George E. Stackhouse, aged 42 years.

STEWART.—Jan. 29, at 528 Sixth Avenue, Mrs. Isabella Britton Stewart.

STOOTHOFF.—Jan. 30, at Bloomfield, N. J., Margaret, widow of Henry C. Stoothoff, aged 67 years.

STRINGER.—Jan. 29, at 172 East End Avenue, Jennie V. Stringer, daughter of the late J. F. Stringer.

SHANNON.—Jan. 27, Theresa A., only daughter of Richard B. Shannon, aged 5 years.

SCHILLE.—Jan. 27, at 460 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Herman Schille, in his 41st year.

SMITH.—Jan. 27, Joseph Smith, aged 40 years.

SMITH.—Jan. 28, at 50 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, Robert F. Smith, in his 55th year.

SPITZEN.—Jan. 27, at 53 Bond Street, Joachim Spitzen, in the 77th year of his age.

STEELE.—Jan. 27, at 466 Putnam Avenue, John A. K. Steele, aged 45 years.

SWOPE.—Jan. 25, at 139 West Ninetieth Street, Henry B. Swope, aged 32 years.

SCALLEN.—Jan. 28, John W. Scallen, aged 47 years.

SCHRANTZ.—Jan. 29, at 21 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary C. Lennon, aged 22 years, wife of the late John Schrantz.

SCHIFF.—Jan. 27, at Newark, N. J., Therese, wife of Ludwig Schiff, in her 55th year.

SHANLEY.—Jan. 29, at 180 De Voe Street, Thomas Shanley.

SHEEHAN.—Jan. 29, at 121 West Thirtieth Street, Julia Sheehan, aged 69 years.

SINSHEIMER.—Jan. 28, at 302 Central Park West, Leopold Sinsheimer, in the 66th year of his age.

SINGER.—Jan. 29, at 14 East Ninety-fifth Street, Theresa Singer, in the 50th year of her age, wife of Morris Singer.

SKILLMAN.—Jan. 28, at 419 St. Ann's Avenue, Sarah V. Skillman.

SMITH.—Jan. 28, at 50 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, Robert F., son of the late George L. Smith, in his 55th year.

SMITH.—Jan. 29, at 290 Alexander Avenue, Hanford, son of J. Boyce Smith, in the 14th year of his age.

SNELL.—Jan. 28, at 171 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, John R. Snell, in the 69th year of his age.

SPENCE.—Jan. 29, at 699 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Cornelia Ann, wife of William J. Spence.

STEWART.—Jan. 29, at 528 Sixth Avenue, Mrs. Isabella Britton Stewart.

T

THOMALEN.—Jan. 25, at 1,332 Chisholm Street, Bronx, Edna, daughter of Edward A. Thomalen.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 26, at 578 Union Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth T., wife of Robert Thompson and daughter of Michael Murphy.

THAYER.—Jan. 27, Charles Titus, son of the late Edward Selden Thayer of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 49th year of his age.

TOMLINSON.—Jan. 28, at Plainfield, N. J., Harold W. Tomlinson, aged 21 years.

TREAT.—Jan. 29, in Greenfield, Mass., the Rev. Sidney Hubbell Treat, rector of St. James's Church, in his 83d year.

TRIMMER.—Jan. 28, at Spring Valley, N. Y., John Trimmer, aged 59 years.

TULLY.—Jan. 27, at 244 East Fifty-fifth Street, John T., son of John Tully.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 30, at 38 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Kate F. Thompson.

TISON.—Jan. 27, at Olivet, Mich., in her 75th year, Hannah Eliza, widow of the late Hippolyte Tison of St. Louis County, Mo.

U

ULLMAN.—Jan. 28, at Greenville, N. Y., George Ullman, in the 83d year of his age.

V

VIDETO.—Jan. 24, at 504 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Albert Videto.

VOELPEL.—Jan. 28, at 55 Seventh Street, Jacob Voelpel.

VALENTINE.—Jan. 26, at Hempstead, L. I., Jacob Valentine, in the 75th year of his age.

VAN BEUREN.—Jan. 28, at Jersey City, Emma F., wife of Thomas P. Van Beuren.

VAN HORN.—Jan. 28, at Morrisania, John Van Horn, aged 80 years.

VAN LEEUWEN.—Jan. 29, at Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., Bartholomew Van Leeuwan, in the 79th year of his age.

VANCE.—Jan. 28, at 325 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mary Vance, granddaughter of the late William J. Vance.

VAN SAUN.—Jan. 28, at Jersey City, E. Maude, wife of Fred B. Van Saun and daughter of G. R. Hillier, aged 31 years.

VAN DEURSEN.—Jan. 29, at 349 Marion Street, Brooklyn, Abraham Van Deursen, in his 67th year.

VAN SICLEN.—Jan. 30.—at Jamaica South, Phebe Eldert, widow of Martin R. Van Siclen, aged 84 years.

VISCHER.—Jan. 30, at East Orange, N. J., Cynthia Vischer, aged 89 years.

W

WELCH.—Jan. 24, at Croton Falls, N. Y., Thomas F. Welch, in the 45th year of his age.

WELSH.—Jan. 24, at 133 West Eighty-third Street, Luke Welsh.

WRIGHT.—Jan. 24, at 26 Hubbard Place, Flatlands, Brooklyn, Hiram, son of Daniel Wright, in his 14th year.

WAHLERS.—Jan. 24, at 108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Charles, son of the late Carl D. Wahlers.

WAITE.—Jan. 24, at 404 East Thirteenth Street, Mary, widow of John M. Waite, aged 90 years.

WALDORF.—Jan. 26, at 315 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, Virginia A., wife of John F. Waldorf, aged 72 years.

WALSH.—Jan. 26, at 447 West Thirteenth Street, Katherine Twomey, wife of the late John Walsh.

WILLIAMS.—Jan. 25, at 56 Cordova Place, Richard Williams, Jr., formerly of Mount Vernon.

WOOD.—Jan. 26, at 230 West Ninety-fourth Street, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late George F. Wood of Newburg, N. Y., aged 82 years.

WOODCOCK.—Jan. 25, in Jersey City, Frank P. Woodcock, in his 70th year.

WEIDENBURNER.—Jan. 27, at 536 East Eighty-fourth Street, Joseph Weidenburner.

WUNSCH.—Jan. 27, at 2,389 First Avenue, Adolph, son of the late William Wunsch, in the 34th year of his age.

WEBER.—Jan. 26, Helene Almstead, wife of the late Judge William Weber, in her 82d year.

WELZEL.—Jan. 28, Anna, wife of Joseph Welzel and daughter of Soelestine Schrage.

WILLIAMS.—Jan. 27, at Plainfield, N. J., Edgar W. Williams, aged 32 years.

WACKER.—Jan. 30, at 327 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, L. I., William Wacker.

BOTTLERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Troubles of the Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company—Liabilities $10,000—No Available Assets.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company, bottlers of mineral waters at 415 to 423 East Fifty-fourth Street, by the Whitney Glass Works, a creditor for $854. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that within the past four months it has made payments to certain creditors to prefer them, and that the creditors of the company do not exceed twelve in number.

The business was established in 1866. The present company succeeded to it in June, 1897, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $175,000, which was reduced in 1898 to $50,000, but it never had any rating at Bradstreet's. When the company was formed John Bolen, the surviving partner, transferred the factory property at 415 to 423 East Fifty-fourth Street, extending through to Fifty-fifth Street, to the company subject to mortgages of $144,000.

James Kearney, attorney for the company, said yesterday that the trouble was due to depression in business last year, which was the worst year the trade has had in a long time. The liabilities are $10,000, and there are no available assets, as the real estate and machinery are covered by mortgages. The Spring business is to be begun soon, and it was said that if the company can keep the business going to take advantage of it, the creditors will stand a great deal better show to get their money. The firm was the first concern to manufacture ginger ale in this country.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARION STRAUSS MILLINERY COMPANY.—The Marion Strauss Millinery Company of 11 West Thirtieth Street has made an assignment to James F. Egan. Miss Marion Strauss is President and Albert Strauss Secretary and Treasurer. The company was incorporated on Jan. 10, 1902, with a capital stock of $25,000, of which $2,000 was subscribed. Henry C. Quimby, the company's attorney, said that the liabilities are $11,000 and the nominal assets $3,500. Lack of capital was the cause of the assignment.

OUNEGAN WOOLEN COMPANY.—The Ounegan Woolen Company of Old Town, Me., has confessed judgment in this city for $12,052 in favor of Bernard T. Lynch on two assigned claims, one from Henry Klous for wool shoddy sold to the company between April and November, 1902, and the other from Charles F. Cross & Co. of Boston for wool. The company was incorporated on Nov. 1, 1899, and Albert H. Brown is Treasurer. The company had an agency in this city at 80 Leonard Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAVE A. JAHN & CO.—Gustave A. Jahn & Co., wholesale dealers in rice, sugar, molasses, and coffee at 98 Wall Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Jan. 14, have made an application to the United States District Court for leave to discontinue the bankruptcy proceedings and to allow the estate to be administered by the assignee, and to allow Gustave A. Jahn to pay the unsecured creditors 40 cents on the dollar in settlement of their claims against the firm. The creditors have accepted the settlement at 40 cents except four, whose claims aggregate $14,000 out of a total unsecured indebtedness of $78,000.

SELIGMAN LUSTIG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Seligman Lustig individually and as a partner in the firm of Lustig & Lustig, manufacturers of ladies' neckwear at 1 Union Square and 315 East Seventy-second Street, show liabilities to the amount of $7,201, of which those to the amount of $1,705 are individual, and nominal assets to the amount of $5,926, consisting of his interest in the assets of the firm, which were turned over to an assignee and a receiver. The assets are: Merchandise, $3,000; machinery, $2,000, and accounts, $926. Hugo Lustig, the other partner, made an assignment on Nov. 6 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRITTON, Edward E.—T. McCrane	$84
BROWN, James S.—H. Kuhl	36
CARDIELLO, Cono, or Ceno Cordello—Union Subway Construction Company, costs	82
CANFIELD, Edwin A.—C. F. Zentgraf and another	63
CLARKE, Ella H.—I. Stern and another	283
DUNN, Robert H.—Southern Cotton Oil Company	279
DRUMMOND, John, James Gilmore, and Walter F. Diacout—People of the State of New York	200
DAVIDSON, David—R. Kunitzer	45
ETTINGER, Charles—S. Oppenheimer and another	150
FERRY, Catherine—N. Nutting, costs	121
FOREST PARK AND LAND COMPANY—M. A. Murphy	384
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—E. M. Kelleher	1,087
GROSSMAN, George—H. R. Bingham	155
HOROWITZ, Philip and Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	131
HANTFIELD, John W.—H. Riemann	76
IRVING, Allan A.—D. Newhouse	201
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, executor—L. W. Morrison, executor	3,134
LARKIN, Dominick—M. Rosenfield and another	163
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Schmidt	128
MAYNE, George J. D.—M. Petzold	103
MEYER, Charles L.—C. E. S. Foster	233
MINTZ, Henry B., and Isaac F. Cohen—J. Kleinmann	122
McLULLAN, Mary—P. Dempsey	31
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. M. Copeland, costs	130
McARTHUR, Charles—A. H. Hummel, executor	2,384
[illegible], James, and Morris Lawton—R. Lichtenfeld and another	508
[illegible], David—New York City Milling Company	469
OUNEGAN WOOLEN COMPANY—B. T. Lynch	12,052
REIFFLIN, Michael—L. Wollstein and another	[illegible]
REIFFLIN, Michael—L. Wollstein and another	[illegible]
SWARTWOUT, Frank S.—J. A. Ryan	[illegible]
SONBERG, Joseph—A. Finilis, receiver, costs	100
SCHAUL, David—R. T. Mason	215
STEELE, John L.—C. Plowright	202
TOTTEN, William H.—J. Eckstein	229
THE GREATER NEW YORK CRUDE Oil Burner Co.—Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company	300
THE TRANSCENDENT LIGHT COMpany—R. T. Mitchell	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Leaux	2,10[illegible]
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—A. Schultz	2,200
VAN BUREN, Edward M.—L. G. Cattell	17
VAN DRANN, Paul—American Gas Reduction Company	81
WHITE, Charles H.—C. S. Cole	262
WOERFELD, Gustav—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	300
WILLIAM W. BRAUER STEAMSHIP Company—W. M. Randol	2,338

The Italian Winter.

"We think we prefer a Boston cold snap any time to the Italian Winter climate," writes a friend in Rome; "I never could find a good word to say for Italian Winters—it is always damp and cold, and seems frightfully cold often—when you can see oranges growing and can't be cold at all!—so it's particularly exasperating. Then we have no steam-heaters or stoves, and the houses are far from comfortable in consequence, though I am not sure but they are a great deal healthier than our warm ones—in fact I am sure they are. We think more and more that Boston has one of the best climates in the world. This, however, is a fascinating place to be in and offers sundry attractions Boston has not—only the climate is not numbered among these."—Boston Transcript.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09½
Lard, prime	10.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; straits, $3.30@$3.50; Spring patents, $3.60@$3.95; straights, $3.10@$3.50; bakers, $2.45@$2.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74½@77c; No. 3, 76½c; No. 2 red, 73¾@74¼c; No. 2 corn, 43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43¾c; No. 2 oats, 33¾c; No. 3 white, 33¾@35¼c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 45@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl., $16.50@$16.62½; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.50@$9.62½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.95@$9.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.37½@$9.42½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.90.

COTTON.—The opening was steady at an advance of 2@4 points, in response to bullish cables. Then there was profit taking and a little short selling, which forced prices down to about Friday's closing. The weaker tone gave way, however, toward the close to renewed purchases, under which final prices were unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were estimated at 80,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.76	8.77	8.71	8.76@8.78
March	8.81	8.82	8.78	8.81@8.82
April	8.83	8.86	8.82	8.85@8.86
May	8.88	8.89	8.84	8.88@8.89
June	..	..	..	8.86@8.87
July	8.85	8.87	8.82	8.86@8.87
August	8.64	8.68	8.62	8.66@8.6[illegible]
September	8.22	8.23	8.22	8.23@8.25
October	..	..	..	8.11@8.12

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Spot in fair demand; prices unchanged to 2 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.48; good middling, 5.08; middling, 4.88; low middling, 4.76; good ordinary, 4.64; ordinary, 4.52. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 9,600 bales American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 16,300 bales American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, February, 4.78; February and March, 4.78; March and April, 4.78; April and May, 4.78@4.79; May and June, 4.79; June and July, 4.79; July and August, 4.79; August and September, 4.69@4.70; September and October, 4.49; October and November, 4.39.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The only relief from a very dull wheat market was its steadiness of undertone toward midday, expanding into positive strength after the regular close. The principal factor of strength was an oversold condition among room operators, following rather liberal sales during the forenoon, under which prices sold off ⅛@¼c from the previous night. This decline also attracted a fair export business, which did not fail to contribute its influence toward the later recovery. The 1 o'clock price for May was 81 cents, representing a slight reaction from best point of the day, affected by moderate realizing. At interior points receipts maintained their recent level, aggregating 570,000 bushels, compared with 420,000 bushels last year. Export business included one load No. 2 red, two loads choice red, and five loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, here; outports did twenty loads. No. 2 red closed 81c elevator and 81¾c, free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¾c and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¾c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 71c, nominal; May, 74¼c; July, 71⅝@71¼c; No. 2 hard, 71@73c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41¼c; May, 41½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 35½c; May, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼@78½c; May, 77⅝@78c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; sample, 48@61c. Corn—May, 44⅜@44½c, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Wheat—May, 75⅝@75¾c; July, 76¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73c; May, 77c; July, 76¾c. Oats—May, 35c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.35@$3.40; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.75; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	82¾
May	80⅞	81	80⅝	81
July	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
Corn—				
January	70	70	70	..
February	..	..	..	60¼
March	56¾	57	56⅝	57
May	50⅝	50¾	50¼	50⅝
July	48 15-16	48 15-16	48⅞	48⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	43

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	73⅝	74	73⅝	73⅝
May	77	77⅜	77	77⅜
July	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	73⅜
Corn—				
January	45½	45¼	45⅜	45⅜
May	44½	45	44 11-16	44⅞
July	43⅜	43 5-16	43¼	43¼
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	31⅞
May	36⅜	36⅜	36 3-16	36¼
July	33½	33⅝	33	33¼
Lard—				
January	$10.00	$10.00	$9.47½	$9.47½
May	9.40	9.42½	9.37½	9.37½
Ribs—				
January	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.00
May	9.12½	9.17½	9.10	9.12½
Pork—				
January	17.25	17.25	16.40	16.40
May	16.47½	16.57½	16.47½	16.52½

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at a partial advance of 5 points and was fairly active on whole, under covering and a little buying for the long account which was encouraged by the higher foreign markets and smaller primary receipts. Transactions footed up at 36,000 bags, but this business was consummated without further change in values, the close being steady on the opening basis.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	4.15@4.20
March	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25@4.30
April	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
May	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
June	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.55
July	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
August	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18.75@$19; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 9c; pigs, 9½@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9¾@9½c; 12 lb, 9@9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11@11½c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¾@6⅞c. LARD—$10.15; city lard, $9.50@$9.75; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10½c; city lard, stearine, 11c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil bbls., 65½c; machine-made bbls., 66c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.15@$2.20; oil barrels, $4.25. Rosin, common strained, $1.95; good strained, $2; D, $2; E, $2.05; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.10@$2.15; H, $2.30@$2.35; I, $2.75@$2.80; K, $3.25@$3.30; M, $3.75@$3.80; N, $3.95@$4; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.60.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 7¼@9¼c per lb; Texas beef, 6¼@7c; a few veals sold at $8.75 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, 10@13¼c per lb. Sheep in fair demand and steady; lambs slow and weak; sheep sold at $3.50@$4.50 per 100 lb; lambs at $5.25@$6.15; dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10c. No sales of hogs reported.

BIG EVENTS IN ROWING

Philadelphia Will Make a Strong Bid for the National Regatta.

Quaker Oarsmen Subscribe the Money for Its Cost—Interest in Coach Ward's English Rigging Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The first obstacle has been removed for Philadelphia to secure the National regatta, as Commodore William Innes Forbes of the Schuylkill Navy announced to-day that the eleven boat clubs which comprise the navy and the local devotees of amateur rowing had practically promised to subscribe $1,700, the amount necessary to defray the cost of the big aquatic spectacle.

A delegation will wait on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which meets in New York in March, to present Philadelphia's invitation. Although Worcester, Mass.; Washington, D. C., and Saratoga, N. Y., are already in the field for the event, the Quaker City representatives expect little trouble in obtaining a majority vote in their favor, as past experiences have taught the latter that Philadelphia is the ideal place for deciding the yearly championships.

While nothing definite was accomplished at the meeting of the Stewards of the American Rowing Association held to-day at the office of Thomas Reath, in this city, those present discussed in every phase the proposed regatta which is to be rowed over the national course on the Schuylkill River during the month of July, and the points at issue will have to be ratified by the Stewards before the public will be permitted to know just exactly what will comprise the first American Henley.

Thomas Reath, Commodore William Innes Forbes of the Schuylkill Navy, Charles W. Packard, Dr. J. P. Hutchinson, Dr. J. William White, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, and Edson F. Gallaudet, are the Philadelphia members of the Board, and much of the detail of the regatta will rest on their shoulders.

At the conclusion of the meeting to-day Mr. Reath said that there was absolutely nothing to be made public at this time, as the meeting was merely an informal gathering of those stewards who could conveniently attend, and that within a week or ten days the public and rowing men would be informed as to the doings of the Board.

It was subsequently learned from an unofficial source that the members of the board drove through Fairmount Park and inspected the National course over which the regatta will be rowed, and that during the informal meeting the following details were discussed at length: To change the date of the regatta from July 2 to July 7; to arrange a programme of events that will be especially attractive to school and college crews as well as other amateur oarsmen; to make the distance identical with the English fixture, and to classify the events so that both scullers and sweep oarsmen will receive generous treatment.

Oarsmen and the followers of the good old sport of rowing arranged for the season's regattas while the cold weather makes it impossible for them to enjoy the sport. It is at this season of the year that the man who really has the interests of rowing at heart works his hardest for what he believes to be a righteous cause. The blighted hopes of the season and its misfortunes can generally be traced to the mistakes that were in the plans made in January and February.

In consequence of this the affairs of the rowing world are of especial importance now, and such is likely to be the case of the meeting of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, which will be held on Wednesday.

There was considerable trouble at the election of officers of this association last Winter, and it is said that President Harold P. Wardwell will not be a candidate for re-election, and that W. S. Youngman will be nominated for the position. If Wardwell is a candidate, he will not be opposed, but there is apt to be antagonism to Youngman. The fight for National Association Committeemen, waged between Youngman and Walter Stimpson, has left a bitter feeling, and Stimpson's friends will contest against Youngman.

Philadelphia oarsmen are firmly convinced that the great event will go to the Schuylkill course. This statement is based on a careful canvass of the various clubs in the Schuylkill Navy. The delegates of all the clubs were instructed to vote for Philadelphia's application at the meeting of the Naval Board held on Jan. 19. The application will be put before the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association when it meets in this city on March 17. The Philadelphians named Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11, as the dates preferred. Such an arrangement brings three great regattas very near together within the limits of Philadelphia, the American, on July 7, as just suggested by the stewards; the People's on July 4, and the National on July 10, which would give more rowing in Philadelphia than ever before in any one place in the United States.

This the Philadelphians regard as an argument in their favor, as a crew could then visit the Quaker City and compete in all three regattas, using the People's to gain experience and, incidentally, an elaborate medal. Next year the National Regatta is as good as pledged to St. Louis, but it is generally believed that if the combination of delegates proves to be extremely good it may be that St. Louis will not get the event and that the National governing body will change the constitution of the association at the 1904 meeting. The movement for holding the National event in one place is steadily growing in force, and with a change in the financial management of the body the Philadelphians believe that they can easily bear the expense.

There is a movement to make some several changes in the aNtional's affairs which will greatly decrease expenses and place a large sum annually at the disposal of the committee, and which can then be used toward defraying the actual expenses of the regatta.

ROWING AMONG THE COLLEGES.

Outside of the amateur rowing clubs, the collegians are beginning to show more than the usual activity. Midshipman Paul H. Fretz, manager of the Naval Academy boat crews, has announced an elaborate schedule of boat races to be rowed by the middies during the coming season. That for the first crew is: May 2, University of Pennsylvania; May 9, Yale; May 23, Georgetown. The second crew will race the Pennsylvania Freshmen on May 2, the date of the Navy 'Varsity contest, and Midshipman Fretz is working hard to get a race for the No. 2 crew with Georgetown's second. Last year Harvard raced the middies, but it is probable that the Crimson will not meet them this year.

The Naval Academy has been somewhat crippled in its rowing list, as Freyer and Nichols, two of the best oarsmen the academy ever produced, were graduated last year. Nichols proved himself a superb stroke, while Freyer acted as Captain. Coxswain Bingham and Cooper, another number, have also graduated. Schlabach has a broken shoulder from football, so that only a few members of last year's crew are left. There are, however, a number of promising men who rowed at one time or another during last season, and with any sort of improvement on their part and a large new class to draw upon, the chances for Annapolis are good. Lieut. J. W. Timmons, Captain of the '98 crew, will act as head coach, assisted by Fretz. The most disappointing feature of the situation at Annapolis is the refusal of the surgeons to allow Fretz to enter the boat. He is probably the best oarsman now at the Naval Academy, but the doctor say his heart action is weak, and though he could play football he will not be allowed to train for the crew.

There is a lot of grit exhibited by the oarsmen connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and Coach Ellis Ward has seventy-five candidates under consideration on the first call for Winter's practice. Things look rather bright for Pennsylvania this year, because seven of the old 'Varsity eight are in active practice, and also the 'Varsity four and the entire freshman crew. Rowing machines have been set up out at Franklin Field, and Capt. Gardner is placing the men while Ward superintends the lot, instructing them daily in the rudimentary principles of his stroke. Both are sanguine regarding the result of the season's races, as Pennsylvania has never had such a strong aggregation to pick a crew from.

Last year at this time Pennsylvania had no man who had any experience at stroke. This year she has two in Zane and Hildebrand. The stroke position will be a hard contest between these two men. Zane filled the stroke last year during the first of the season, while Hildebrand was in at the latter part. As the men stand at present, Hildebrand has a slight advantage. Of last year's crews, the following men will be eligible: From the 'Varsity eight, Zane, Gathcart, Eckfeldt, Allyn, Gardner, Eisenbrey, and Hildebrand; from the 'Varsity four, Jackson, Robinson, Lea, Shisler; from the freshman eight, Whetstone, Kinard, Cabeen, Rogers, Leedom, Bogardus, Crowell, Howard, and Smith.

WILL TRY ENGLISH RIGGING.

Coach Ward will give the English style of rigging a trial this Spring, and if it is efficient will adopt it.

This is the most important feature of the practice season and is being watched with great interest by oarsmen all over the world. Should Ward be successful the results will have influence upon the future rigging of American eight-oared shells. Ward has practically started out to settle the disputed comparative values of the English and American styles of rigging by means of a shell which is so constructed that it can be rigged either way. The mode of seating which prevails in America is the placing of the slides in a line down the centre of the shell with a long outrigger to give the proper leverage. In this it differs from the English style, which is to place the seat as far as possible from the centre of the boat and away from the outrigger and gain the same leverage as does the American with a much shorter outrigger.

The first American shells were all fitted with seats set in the English fashion, for they were either made in England or copied after English models. But this set-over fashion, as can be easily seen, requires that the crew be very evenly balanced in their weight or the boat will not keep an even keel. In university crews this did not prove a great obstacle, for men could be selected with regard to their weight. In rowing clubs, however, and especially in scrub crews, it was found to be a great disadvantage, as frequently the men available did not line up quite right in their weights. For this reason the seats were set on a line, and gradually all American shells began to be rigged that way.

The greatest objection to the American style is the long outrigger which puts a great strain on the sides of the shell, so it cannot be made very firm without heavy irons and elaborate bracing. Even with the best bracing the whole boat quivers slightly at the catch and lessens the force of the impact of the oar on the water, thus marring the absolute rigidity which is very important at this part of the stroke.

Discussion has waxed long and violent over the relative merits of these two points, and it looks as though Ellis Ward were going to decide the matter. The new shell he has had constructed has the regulation long American riggers and also the short English ones, allowing the shell to be easily rigged in either fashion without much trouble. By rowing the same eight in each style for some weeks and comparing the time trials over the same water and under the same weather conditions, he will be able to get very near the truth of the matter. The new boat was made by Davy of Boston. It has been tried by the old 'Varsity eight in the English style, and they pronounced it much better than the American method. If the English style is found superior, American rowing methods are likely to be changed because of this experiment.

The standing of the teams in the Knights of Columbus Bowling League, which closed last week, is as follows:

Councils.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score.
Castilian	26	2	936
McGivney	22	6	898
Riverside	20	8	868
Congress Own	17	11	883
New Amsterdam	16	12	896
Geroa	16	12	851
St. Nicholas	16	12	843
Regina Coeli	16	12	808
Almirante	15	13	816
Salve Regina	12	16	797
Lacordaire	11	17	780
San Salvador	9	19	807
Mystic Rose	7	21	842
Vera Cruz	6	22	728
New York	1	27	685

The winners of the various prizes are as follows: First team prize, Castilian Council; second team prize, McGivney Council; third team prize, Riverside Council.

High team score prize, (outside of first, second, and third teams,) New Amsterdam Council.

First individual high score prize, Thomas P. Carroll, San Salvador Council; second individual high score prize, John A. Lee, McGivney Council.

First individual high average prize, Harry P. Feeley, Castilian Council; second individual high average prize, John H. Davis, New Amsterdam Council.

Southern Golf Association.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 31.—The Executive Committee of the Southern Golf Association met in this city to-day, all the members being present. It was decided to hold the next tournament in Asheville, N. C., May 20-23, inclusive, and the annual election of officers will be held at that time.

Auction Sales.

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after extensive alterations, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY SEVENTH, for the Season of Nineteen Hundred and Three. Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Seaside will remain open throughout the year. ORCHESTRA.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths, private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms, American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Café attached. CHARLES E. COPE.

THE WILTSHIRE,
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat, Sun Parlor, elevator to street level; $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Café attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. E. Lansing, 289 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

THE PENNHURST.
Michigan Av.; second house from beach and Boardwalk. A high-class homelike hotel, with refined surroundings and patronage. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, etc. Open all year. Booklet. WILLIAM R. HOOD.

HOTEL SCARBOROUGH,
Beach front, Maryland Av., Atlantic City. Steam heat. Splendid Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean. Elevator. Private Baths. Special Winter Rates, $12.50 per week and up. Quiet, first-class, select. Illustrated booklet.
ALFRED WYMAN.

THE DUNLOP,
On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites, also public. Excellent café. Booklet.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

South Carolina.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Best location in the city. Large, cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.00 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIDS.

THE ARGYLE,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

GLENOAK, CAMDEN, S. C.
A select family house, with every modern improvement. Rates, $2.50 per day, $12 to $15 per week.

North Carolina.

THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. First-class accommodations. Latest improvements. Home comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.

ALBEMARLE PARK, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE MANOR A comfortable place to live. Steam heat, latest improvements. Golf, bowling, billiards and tennis.

MARGO TERRACE, Asheville, N. C. Latest appointments. Private baths. Beautiful grounds. L. Hahn.

Asbury Park.

GRAND AVE. HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Steam heat. Sun parlors. Good table. $2 daily.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Asbury Park, N. J. A new family hotel. Steam heat. Cheerful rooms, private baths. Terms, $2 daily.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA,
THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
THE PRINCESS HOTEL
OPEN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY.
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda. Circulars, etc., at F. H. Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Georgia.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.
An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

DE SOTO HOTEL. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Strictly first-class; 300 guests accommodated; tourists will find Savannah the most interesting and beautiful city in the South; Ideal Winter resort. Watson & Powers, Proprietors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J.
With separate Sanatorium Annex. Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 200 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment Sea Water Plunges. Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

Miscellaneous.

Texas, Mexico, California
Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited"
AND
"Pacific Coast Express"
DAILY
349 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl., New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Tickets, Pullman reservations, literature, &c. OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

M. K. & T. RY.
How to go to Mexico; through Pullman buffet sleepers without change. For booklet and particulars address Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 300 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, HOT SPRINGS.
Arkansas, are best reached via Iron Mountain Route; through Pullman service from St. Louis; dining cars, (meals à la carte.) Offices, 335 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruise
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
AND THE ORIENT
February 7, 1903.
By the Specially-chartered Lloyd Express S. S. "KAISERIN" (9,500 tons).
RATES: $400 AND UP.
All necessary expenses included. Accommodation may be engaged up to day before sailing, either for the entire cruise or to local points.
Only the Main Dining Saloon Used.
ROUTE: Visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc.
Absolutely No Overcrowding.
Under the Personal Direction of
FRANK C. CLARK,
201 Washington St. Boston. 111 Broadway, New York.

To Madeira,
The Mediterranean
And the ORIENT
By the Twin-Screw S. S. AUG. VICTORIA
From New York February 3, 1903.
A Trip of
77 Days Cost $350 up
ITINERARY—Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Bayrouth, (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.
Passengers also taken to Oriental point of cruise at special rates.
Also Black Sea Cruise from New York March 12, '03.
For Particulars Apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ITALY & SICILY.
A small party will leave New York by the steamship "Princess Irene" April 11 for a tour to Italy and Sicily, including GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, POMPEII, CAPRI, THE BLUE GROTTO, SORRENTO, and AMALFI; MESSINA, SYRACUSE, CATANIA, TAORMINA, PALERMO, ROME, Florence, Pisa, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Nice, Milan, Varese on the Lake of Varese, Laveno, Stresa, Isola Bella and Luino on Lake Maggiore, Lugano and Porlezza on the Lake of Lugano, Menaggio, Bellagio, Cadenabbia, Cernobbio and Como on the Lake of Como, Venice, Verona, Insbruck, Munich, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Other tours to Cuba, Porto Rico, Cuba-Mexico, Florida and Nassau, California, Mexico, Alaska, Europe, Around the World, &c.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY,
25 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1,005 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.; 357 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 232 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"LA VELOCE," Italian Line,
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. Nord America, Feb. 8; Citta di Napoli, Feb. 27. Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S EGYPT AND HOLY LAND TOURS. Five high-class escorted parties Jan., Feb., and March, $650 to $1,200.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BEAUTIFUL
JAMAICA
a perfect Winter resort. Excellent, newly refitted and refurnished hotels, with all improvements; also golf and tennis. Steamers of Atlas Line Service semi-weekly from New York; reasonable rates.
Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank Hotels.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.
D. Bacon, Prod. Exch. Annex, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A Trip
To Sunny Skies
Spend a Week
in the Beautiful Island of
JAMAICA
and continue by following steamer to Colombia, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica, returning from there to New York.
Sailings by excellent steamers of Atlas Line Service every Saturday. Fare to Jamaica $40 One Way, $75 Both Ways. Round Trip 23 Days, $125. Rates include meals and berth. Return tickets from Jamaica, also Valid by United Fruit Co. Steamer.
A Postal Brings Booklet.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM | Kaiser, Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr. 15, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM | Kaiser Wm. II, Ap. 28, 4 PM
Special Notice.
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power,) Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 34, Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM | †Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon | K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM | *Trave, Apr. 4, 10 AM
*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
Bluecher, Feb. 7, 1 PM | Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM
Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM | Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM | Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM | Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
†A. Victoria, Feb. 3, 11 AM | †P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM
*Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM | *Ravenna, Mar. 26, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
†To Madeira, Gibraltar, (A. Victoria also Algiers,) and Genoa.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA ...... Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
MESABA ...... Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE ...... Feb. 21, 2 A. M.
MINNETONKA ...... Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ...... Mar. 7, Noon
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul, Feb. 4, 10 AM | Finland, Feb. 14, 10 AM
Zeeland, Feb. 7, 10 AM | Phila., Feb. 18, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Feb. 7, 10 AM | Vaderl'd, Feb. 21, 10 AM
Finland, Feb. 14, 10 AM | Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
Phone 2125—18 St. 25 Union Square, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Amsterdam ...... Feb. 4 | Amsterdam ...... Mar. 11
Ryndam ...... Feb. 18 | Statendam ...... Mar. 18
Rotterdam ...... Mar. 4 | Ryndam ...... Mar. 25
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
6:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M. week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M. 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M. 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 68, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:35 A. M., Troy 6:00 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:35, Niagara Falls 8:37.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 25th via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
†7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(3) Saratoga & Mohawk-Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(3) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 11:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (3) at †11:10 A. M.; (3) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (5:30 Lakewood only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†9:40 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, *7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †2:30, †5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‡9:10, †10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only, †1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †6:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:20, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡2:30, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
ǁFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ǁVia Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice President and General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg ...... *12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus ...... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve. ...... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" ...... *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis ...... *12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis ...... *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis ...... *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk ...... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
Washington, Balto. ...... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. ...... *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto. ...... *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto. ...... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited" ...... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto. ...... *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto. ...... *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. ...... *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., N. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡12.45, ‡7.00, ‡8.25, ‡8.45, ‡8.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Lv. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*6.25 AM	*6.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*8.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.25 PM	†3.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.45 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*8.55 PM	*9.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Strs. RICHARD PECK and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence First Class Service
Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wider Range of Business Makes Outlook More Promising.

Corner Sold at Eighth Avenue and 42d Street—Buyer for Fine Residence on East 83d Street—Other Dealings.

Signs of a rapidly expanding market have not been lacking during the last week. Large speculative purchases are still noticeably absent, with the possible exception of the deal involving the block front on Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, but the great variety of transactions contained in the news of the last four or five days should make it apparent that the general interest in real estate, just at present, both professional and otherwise, is sufficiently widespread to lead to a large volume of business, even although a few speculative centres do not command their usual positions of prominence.

Residential property in the Fifth Avenue section, both in the "fifties" and in the "sixties" east of the Park, is still enjoying a remarkable period of activity, some of the buying being for occupancy and some of it obviously speculative. The two stables at 9 and 11 East Fifty-second Street have been bought, sold, and traded within the last two weeks at a rate that has made the naming of their respective owners at any particular moment a very hazardous undertaking—but the outcome of it all seems to be that Harley T. Procter has secured No. 11, that No. 9 is in the hands of a speculative company, and that the prospect is better than ever for the tearing down of all the stables and replacing them with dwellings. Charles W. Morse sold his house at 728 Fifth Avenue to Mrs. Albert Bierstadt. Augustus D. Juilliard bought 11 West Fifty-seventh Street from the Auchincloss estate, and there is likelihood that the Criterion Club will take J. C. Lyon's dwelling, at 684 Fifth Avenue. In the district north of Fifty-ninth Street buyers were found last week for a corner at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street and for 35 East Sixty-seventh Street.

It will doubtless be very good news to those interested in the future of Central Park West to learn that the block front between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, for which a gigantic amusement enterprise had been planned, will probably pass shortly into such hands as will insure some development of it more in keeping with its future possibilities. The Spanish game of pelota might take New York by storm, but there has never been any good reason why the experiment should be tried with a block on a thoroughfare which is destined to become one of the finest in the city, so far as the general character and appearance of its buildings are concerned.

The purchase of 255 to 259 West Thirty-third Street, together with an abutting lot on Thirty-fourth Street, is of some significance, as it is one of the first transactions coming from that part of the Pennsylvania Railroad district, west of Seventh Avenue. The development of the section between Seventh Avenue and Broadway and north of Thirty-fourth Street, has been looked upon as a certain outcome of the Pennsylvania enterprise, with the resultant improvement of much of the surrounding territory assured at a more remote date, but whether there is yet any justification for a high scale of speculative values west of Seventh Avenue may well be questioned.

Current delay in vacant property is for the most part confined to sites north of One Hundred and Tenth Street suitable for improvement with six-story apartment houses, although the largest deal in lots effected within the week involved the block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets.

John H. Berry has sold in conjunction with Voorhees & Floyd, 35 and 37 Wooster Street, five-story stone-front business buildings, 50 by 100, which Lorenz Weiher recently took in part payment for the West Point apartment house on Ninety-fifth Street, near Riverside Drive. The buyer is Otto Lindemann.

George A. Bowman & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the twenty-one-year lease of the six-story building 22, 24, 26 West Thirty-fourth Street to The Morning Telegraph.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The estate of Casper Levy is reported to have sold 661, 663, and 665 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, three four-story brick buildings, on plot 60 by 75, to Volk Brothers. The buyers are now the tenants of the corner building under a lease having nine years yet to run. William Volk would neither confirm nor deny the report yesterday afternoon.

Frederick Zittel has sold for James A. Frame & Son 8 East Eighty-third Street, a new six-and-one-half-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 27 by 100. This house adjoins the residence of William R. Coe and is directly opposite those of the late Hicks Arnold and Frederick Constable.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Edmund Carleton the dwelling 62 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold. The buyer is Laurence E. Brown of the firm of Hene & Brown.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for a client the four-story brick building 67 Fulton Street, on lot 25 by 96.

Porter & Co. have sold for Frances S. Quinn to Charles P. Sackett the four-story brick stable 154 to 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 100 by 100.11. The sale includes the real estate, chattels, and good will of the business. The price is reported at about $140,000.

D. Sylvan Crakow has resold for Rosenzweig & Klingenstein to Julius, Charles J., and Max Weinstein the block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 200 by 110. The buyers will erect five six-story apartment houses on the property.

Klein & Jackson have bought from the estate of Caroline Lorillard Wolf 452 and 456 Seventh Avenue, two three-story buildings, 18.9 by 75 and 25 by 30, respectively. They have also secured under option Nos. 454 and 458.

L. H. & J. W. Slawson have sold for Sidney C. Moss to a client of Slawson & Hobbs a four-story dwelling, 22 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

John A. Mitchell has sold his stable and studio building on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 96 feet east of Sixth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.5, and has bought from Daniel B. Freedman the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, upon which he will erect a new stable.

Charles A. Du Bois has sold for the Empire City Realty Company to a client 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, formerly owned by District Attorney Jerome.

Samuel Green has bought and resold to Isaac Harris the two five-story flats 61 and 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11.

J. N. Kalley & Son were the brokers in the sale of the warehouse at the southwest corner of Washington and Hubert Streets to James Butler.

The southeast and southwest corners of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, sold at auction on Thursday, were bought by Justice P. Henry Dugro and Adam Engel, respectively.

W. D. Morgan & Co. have sold to M. Kahn the five-story flat 211 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Nieberg Brothers have bought the northeast corner of Avenue D and Houston Street, old buildings, on plot 44.6 by 75; also, the northeast corner of Clinton and Henry Streets, old buildings, on plot 48.0 by 85.

Lewis Bloch has bought the old buildings 325 to 331 East Ninth Street, on plot 80 by 92.

Joseph Martinson has sold for William Zuckerman to Samuel Weiss, for $15,000, the property 115 Avenue C.

Harry N. Kohn was the broker in the sale of the dwelling 1,186 Madison Avenue for Eugene Valiens to Isidor Hellman.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for James Meehan the three-story frame house, on plot 98 by 150, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet south of the Boston Road; also, for George Hollerith the three-story brick dwelling 424 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Leo Ratner has purchased, for improvement, 113 Greenwich Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 20.4 by 70.10 by 48.6 by 68.3.

The Auction Room.

Even the firmest believers in that section of Sixth Avenue between Thirty-fifth and Forty-second Streets were surprised at the prices realized at Thursday's partition sale of the Ham estate properties. For the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 60, $150,500 was paid, or at the rate of over $150,000 a lot. On the opposite corner, the southeast, a plot 60 by 75 brought $191,500, a figure very nearly as high when due regard is had for the fact that the southwest corner is a very small plot, and is situated in a block which has a Broadway frontage. James J. Coogan bought 763 Sixth Avenue, 25 by 75, for $50,000, which shows if anything a little advance over recent prices for a lot of that size north of Forty-second Street.

Several partition sales promise to make this week the most interesting so far this year. The most important announcement is that made by Auctioneer Wells, who will sell on Tuesday the holdings of the late George F. Gilman, the eccentric merchant, whose death in Connecticut something over a year ago led to lively controversies over his estate. His properties in this city, which are described in detail in the subjoined schedule, consist for the most part of tenements on the middle west side, from Twenty-fifth to Forty-seventh Street.

There is also listed for Tuesday a foreclosure sale of the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, as well as a partition offering involving the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and a plot 75 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-first Street, between Avenues A and B.

On Wednesday Auctioneer Kennelly will sell in partition the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and the frame flats 4,243 to 4,251 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The old Greenwich Village section contributes a promising group of properties to Peter F. Meyer's list for Thursday in the shape of the southwest corner of Hudson and Bank Streets, the northwest corner of Bleecker and Morton Streets, and 267 West Eleventh Street.

There were recorded last week 237 mortgages for $11,413,678, of which 78, for $1,844,254, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $728,168, were at more, and 81, for $9,350,260, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 239 mortgages for $3,934,751, of which 76, for $1,290,539, were at 5 per cent.; 84, for $629,062, were at more, and 79, for $2,014,250, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee; 241 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee; 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 60.2 by 40, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,528; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, David Thomson, referee; 129 Front Street, southeast side, 20 feet southwest of Pine Street, 21.6 by 61.4, five-story stone building; also,

126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 200.4 feet west of Third Avenue, 49.8 by 103.3, two and four story brick buildings; also,

107 to 113 West Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, four three-story brick and brownstone buildings; 112 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, abutting upon the foregoing, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brick and brownstone building; also,

261 to 265 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, three three-story brick buildings; also,

355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 168.4 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, two three-story brick tenements; also,

220 and 222 West Forty-first Street, south side, 234 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9, two-story front and rear brick buildings; also,

253 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 230 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98 by 25 by 91.9, two-story frame stable, with extension; also,

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 48 by 100.5, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas P. Donnelly, referee; Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.5 by 95, vacant; 514 to 519 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 100.4, one and two story frame building and vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee; Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,529.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. O'Brien, referee; 411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 175.3 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 98 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,418.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee; 2,080 Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 18 by 150 by 16.4 by 150, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $5,578.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee; 300 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 88 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee; Mosholu Parkway, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 123.5 by 41.7 by 119.4, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,434.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustavus T. Kirby, referee; 213 and 215 Duane Street and 180 West Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 by 87.2 by 44.9 and irregular, three five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $64,807.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee; 175 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 137 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,914.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale in bankruptcy, 512 and 514 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 87.5 by 50.5 by 95.5, one and two-story brick and frame buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; 283 Madison Street, north side, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets, 23.7 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,485; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee; 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 373 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 25.2 by 92, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $16,131.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William H. Wadhams, referee; Villa Avenue, east side, 160.8 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,424.

By McVickar, Realty Trust Company, public auction sale, 330 and 332 East Twelfth Street, south side, 322 feet east of Avenue B, 45.1 by 98, leasehold, three-story brick tenement and four and five-story factory buildings.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee; 802 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with three stores; 4,243 to 4,251 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 92 by 129 and irregular, two three-story frame flats and a two-story frame dwelling.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; 102 to 110 West Eleventh Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, runs west 88.10 by southwest 140.6 by east 50.6 by northeast 168.7 to Sixth Avenue by north 9.6, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $120,398.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elijah D. Miner, referee; 309 and 311 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $5,540; subject to another mortgage for $32,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee; 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 450.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee; 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee; 469 Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 70, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,670.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Thaddeus Terry, referee; 272 to 278 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Morton Street, 81 by 56, four-story brick flat, with four stores; 581 and 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 25 and 24.10, respectively, by 72.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee; 17 Third Avenue, east side, 84 feet south of St. Mark's Place, 17 by 74, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; 147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 268.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 68.9 by 100 and irregular, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $37,961.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee; 330 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 43.8 and irregular, five and two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $28,286.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee; 318 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,617; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Leslie W. Russell, referee; 223 to 235 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 128 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, seven five-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $35,641; subject to other mortgages for $12,000 each on 223, 231, 233, and 235, and for $10,000 each on 225, 227, and 229.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-story brick freight house, 98 by 21; Erie Land and Improvement Company, 21 Cortlandt Street, owner; C. W. Buchholz of 21 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 82 and 84 Bank Street, for a four-story brick tenement, with store, 35 by 42; C. M. Straub, Union Course, Queens, owner; Horenburger and Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 317 West Eighty-first Street, for a four-story brick dwelling; W. B. Chapin of 152 West Eighty-third Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 31 West Thirty-first Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Willow Avenue, for a two-story brick bakery and stable, 50 by 100; Consumers' Baking Company of 336 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owners; Charles Stegmayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; H. Oppenheim, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 241 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, with store; G. Davis of 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; C. Volz of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 216 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. M. Rosenthal of 87 Avenue A, owner; J. Boshill & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 27 West Forty-third Street, and 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Racquet and Tennis Club, premises, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,500.

No. 12 Avenue D, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; S. Silverman of 14 Avenue D, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 321 to 341 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a one and four story brick factory; Conley Foil Company, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 402 to 408 Columbus Avenue, to four two-story brick stores; J. B. Brady of 220 Broadway, owner; N. Fiel of 324 West Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 105 and 107 West Houston Street, to two four-story brick dwellings, with stores; B. R. Bertelli of 20 West Sixteenth Street, owner; C. Cavinato of 21 East Eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

AVENUE A, 1,551, 25.5x80.5; Louise Jaeger, executor and trustee, to George Hinck, (mtg $13,000)	$20,000
AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 76x118.1x75x105.5; Marbelle E. Blair to Luella B. Blair, (mtg $11,300,) quitclaim	Nom.
LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x85; Edwin A. Bradley and another to Carrie L. Jackson, (mtg $18,500)	Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 84th St, runs n 102.2x w 41.9x s 70.6x e 0.6x s 31.4x e 41.3 to beginning; John Volz to Frederick Kuhn and another, (mtg $50,000)	Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, 709, e s, 20x80; Richard F. Burke to Elizabeth J. Burke, (mtg $16,000)	Nom.
LOT 248, Block G, amended map of H. P. Rose; John H. Flint to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $2,000)	Each
LOTS 95 and 96, Block B; Lots 208 to 211, Block F, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mabes estate; Mary E. Smith to F. Joseph Keaney, (mtg $2,700)	Nom.
MORTON ST, 38 and 40, s s, 40.11x88.6x 40.10x88.6; Peter B. Olney, referee, to William A. Boeckel, (mtg $36,000, R S 0.26)	2,700
MULBERRY ST, 110, e s, 25x100; Mulberry St, 112, e s, 25x100; Vito Cirnino to John Palmieri, quitclaim	Nom.
MULBERRY ST, 110, e s, 25x100; Mulberry St, 112, e s, 25x100; Giovanni Lordi to John Palmieri, (mtg $59,650)	Nom.
PLEASANT AV, 323 to 327; 117th St, 457 East, begins Pleasant Av, n w corner of 117th St, 95.7x80.1; Anna M. Heins, individually, and others, executors and trustees, to Ratje Bunke	49,250
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 493, 101.3x37.11x 99.11x34.1; Charles H. Mead and another to Thomas Taft and another	Nom.
1ST AV, 304 to 308, 74.1x81.6; Charles Siedler and another to Henrietta Hirsch and another, (mtg $42,500)	Nom.
2D AV, n e, 83.3 ft n of 12th St, 21x80; Jacob A. Stein to Leopold Mayer, B. and S., (mtg $15,000)	Nom.
3D ST, 49 East; Amalia November to Morris P. Joachim and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration, and	100
4TH ST, w s, 82.3 ft n of 10th St, 22.8x 85; Stephen G. Thomas to Arthur J. Collins, (mtg $40,000)	Nom.
7TH ST, s s, 148.9 ft w of Lewis St, 22x 96.10; Jacob Bier to Moritz Klein, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and	100
8TH AV, 614, s e s, 24.8x100; James Falahee to Anton W. Gerstner, other consideration and	100
16TH ST, 408 West, 18.10x103.3; Kunigunde Bruning and others, heirs, to Giovanni B. Raffetto	Nom.
22D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; John J. Hearn and another to Peter Korn, (mtg $27,000)	Nom.
25TH ST, 230 and 232 East, 40x98.9; Conrad J. Muth and another to Louis Haims, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and	100
39TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.8x 98.9x27.8x94.4; James Byrnes to John C. G. Bormey, (mtg $42,000)	Nom.
48D ST, 9 East, 22x100.5; Charles N. McCall, individually, and others, executors, to Henry Phipps and others, other consideration and	10,000
53D ST, 237, n s, 193.10 ft w of 2d Av, 27.2x100.4; Frederick Kuhn to John Volz, (mtg $30,000)	Nom.
53D ST, 239 East, 27.2x100.4; Catharine Kuhn to John Volz, (mtg $30,000)	Nom.
76TH ST, 419 East, 25x102.2; Allen L. Smidt, referee, to Rosa Blau	10,700
83D ST, n s, 383 ft w of West End Av, 42x102.2; James Noble and another to Ellen E. Atchmuty, (mtg $87,500)	Nom.
84TH ST, n s, 276.5 ft e of Park Av, 20.5 x102.2; Robert C. Kammerer and others, devisees, to Esther Jackson, other consideration and	100
88TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Ormond J. Gale to Minnie D. Caldwell, (mtg $95,000, R S $1)	Nom.
92D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Elizabeth Specht to George Ehret, R. T. & J., quitclaim	Nom.
92D ST, 49, n s, 96.4 ft e of Madison Av, 17x100.8; Charles Gulden to Florence H. Weaver, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and	100
99TH ST, 61 and 63 East, 50x100.11; Henry Kuntz to Samuel Green, (mtg $77,000,) other consideration, and	100
117TH ST, 322 to 326 East, runs s 100.11 x e 25 x s 0.11 x e 50 x n 100.11 x w 75 to beginning; Max S. A. Wilson to Isidor Kottle and another, (mtg $40,000)	Nom.
144TH ST, 815, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Maxwell C. Katz to Pauline Strauss, (mtg $11,000)	Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BULKHEAD AND LAND UNDER water at foot of 128th St; George L. Ingraham and another, Trustees, to Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, 15 years	$1,250
TOPPING ST, 1,771; New York Building-Loan Banking Company to Sarah E. Lynch, 10 years	324
1ST AV, 1,158; Max Rosenthal to Bedrich W. Schulhop and another, 3 years	420
4TH AV, 61; Minnie P. C. Blossom to Leopold Sigmund and another, 3 years, 2,700 and	3,000
73D ST, 403 East; Joseph Larchan to Frank Fiala, 2 years	720
112TH ST, 325 East; Gerardo Doni to Giuseppe Milano, 2 years	216

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BUNKE, Ratje, to Anna M. Heins and others, executors and trustees; 117th St, 457, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	8,000
BUNKE, Ratje, to Anna M. Heins and others, executors and trustees; Pleasant Av, 327, 325, and 323, three mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each	8,000
BLAU, Rosa, to David Y. Swainson, trustee; 76th St, 419 East, 3 years	$9,250
COSTELLO, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 75 and 76, map of 107 lots, Hudson P. Rose, 4 years	400
CLARK, Patrick J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 20(map of 107 lots of Hudson Park, 5 years	400
CAMPBELL, Malcolm, to Mary McMahon and others, trustees; 42d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	40,000
DETHLOFF, Louis H. G., and wife to David Galewski; 35th St, 239 West, ½ interest, prior mortgage $6,000, instalments, 6 per cent	1,000
ECCLESINE, Joseph B., to Kate C. Roberts; 13th St, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Place; all title; also, all title in estate of Marcella M. Ecclesine, deceased, 3 months	400
FLEDDERMAN, Herman H., to Matthias Haffen; 138th St, n e s, 25 ft n w of Rider Av, 2 years	2,000
GERSTNER, Anton W., to James Falahee; 8th Av, 614, 5 years, 4 per cent	20,000
GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Hattie Corel; Lewis St, 88 and 90, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 6 per cent	7,000
HAIMS, Louis, to Conrad J. Muth and another; 25th St, 230 and 232 East, instalments, 6 per cent	10,000
HIRSCH, Henrietta, and another to Charles Siedler; 1st Av, 304 to 308, n e corner of 22d St, 12 years, 6 per cent	10,000
HUBENER, Mary L., and another, to David McClure; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, due Jan. 24, 1904, 4 per cent	1,000
JOACHIM, Morris P., and another to Amalia November; 3d St, 49 East, instalments, 6 per cent	9,000
JACKSON, Esther, to Pauline May; 84th St, 125 East, 3 years, coll	10,000
KLEIN, Moritz, to Jacob Bier; 7th St, s s, 148.9 ft w of Lewis St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	1,250
KORN, Peter, to John J. Hearn and another; 22d St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	4,250
FEORA, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Grace Av, being Lots 97 and 98, map of St. Raymond Park, due Feb. 1, 1908	305
LANG, Emily, to Louise Bolmer; 165th St, at s e corner of Lot 27, being part of Lot 27, map of Morrisania, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years	1,000
MAYER, Rosa G., to Title Insurance Company; 79th St, n s, 110 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	15,000
MIEHLING, Edward, to Roland Semmendinger, guardian; Kelly St, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 3 years	2,800
McCABE, Bernard, to John W. Rockwell, executor and trustee; 110th St, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, due May 1, 1906	3,000
RAFFETTO, Giovanni B., to Kunigunde Bruning and another; 16th St, 408 West, 4 years, 4 per cent	9,000
STIEFLER, Edward C., to Catharine Abel and another; 107th St, 315 West, 3 years, 4 per cent	10,000
VON KELLER, Jessie L., to Richard C. Voth; 153th St, 248 West, demand, 6 per cent	5,000
VOIT, Nellie, to Bernard Galewski; 7d Av, 106, prior mtg $4,000, demand, 6 per cent	10,000
WEAVER, Florence H., to Charles Gulden; 92d St, 49 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCK, Joseph, and another to Charlotte Hastorf	$6,000
BUNKE, Ratje, to Anna M. Heins and others, executors and trustees	10,083
HAYS, Daniel P., trustee, to Isabella Lang	1
KUHN, Catharine, to John Volz	2,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company, 2 assessments	9,440
MARINE, Orlando, to William Person	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Walter T. Hart, Commissioner	4,500
THE KARSCH BREWING COMPANY to D. M. Koehler	1
DUNBAR, Antoinette, to Hall F. McCullough	Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 310; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co. against Emil Thiele, owner and contractor	$4,614
7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Kingston & Sons against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor	1,161
84TH ST and 8th Av, n e corner, $2.11; Thomas Graham against Grace L. Close-Longe, owner and contractor	1,500
61ST ST, 106 West; Henry R. Worthington against Louis J. Gallaher, owner; Charles B. Gallaher, contractor	257
83D ST, 321 East; Emil Auerbach against Charles Schmidt, Jr., owner and contractor	22
96TH ST, 137 and 139 East; Rudolf Gersmann against St. Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Church, owner; Lion Iron Works, contractor	280
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1909.	
8TH AV and 88th St, s e corner, 50.8x 102.2; Joseph Hammerschlag, with Hamilton M. Weld	35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

33TH ST, 42 West; David M. Nesbit and another against Henry J. Braker and another, Jan. 7, 1903, by bond	$2,071
7TH AV, 1,858 and 1860; Washington Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company against Eva Jacobson, Dec. 17, 1902	108

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 195 and 197; Rosetta Stone against Samuel Stone and another, (partition;) attorney, J. S. Strahl.

GRAND ST, 81; Morris Aron against George W. Schmidt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Cooper.

9TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x95, leasehold; Max Greenwald against Abraham Schwartz, (action to cancel a lease;) attorney, P. Gross.

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Koodinofsky against Jeanne G. Mathot and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Cohn.

117TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Aaron Schoenfeld and another against Ann Augusta Talbot, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

119TH ST, 136 East; Elisabeth Betz against Sophie M. A. Hoffman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron de Neuflize, Paris; T. H. Watkins, Coal Commissioner, Scranton; Enrique C. Creel, Chihuahua, Mexico; Laura C. Alvarez, Chihuahua, Mexico; Comte de Saint Lauveur, Paris.

HOLLAND—Diego Gomez, Seville, Spain; George L. Craig, Pittsburg; P. H. McMillan, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—E. M. Chadbourne, San Francisco; ex-Congressman G. T. Bradley, Connecticut; Col. F. Steinert, Havana.

GRAND—H. Kingman, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—F. C. Stevens, Washington.

MANHATTAN—J. S. Sherman, Washington; H. J. Marshall, Shanghai, China; R. E. Miles, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—J. W. Barty, Chicago.

SAVOY—R. Tibbitts, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—W. H. Goldsmith, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. Sahlin, London.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. G. C. Reiter, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—H. M. Breman, Louisville; Milton Daily, Chicago; Frank Preston, Knoxville.

ASTOR—Erastus Brainerd, Seattle; C. G. Drummond, St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The plateau low pressure has spread eastward and southward, but still covers practically the whole of the plateau and Rocky Mountain region. There are several centres of minimum pressure, one over Minnesota, another over British Columbia, and the third over the middle Rocky Mountain region. The southern high pressure has moved eastward, its crest being off the South Atlantic Coast. There has been very little precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains. Local rains have fallen in Texas and rain or snow on the Pacific Coast and in the plateau region.

It is considerably warmer to-night in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and somewhat lower temperatures prevail over the northeast Rocky Mountain slopes.

There will be rain Sunday in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and snow in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley. There will be rain Monday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States. Warmer weather will prevail Sunday in the lake region, and temperatures will rise slowly in the South Atlantic States. It will be colder in the extreme Northwest, the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. It will be colder Monday over the eastern slope and the Southwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh west; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk south.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southwest to south winds.

Lower Michigan, fair Sunday; Monday, rain; fresh southeast to south winds.

Iowa, fair Sunday; Monday, rain and colder.

New England, fair Sunday and Monday; fresh west winds.

Ohio, partly cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday, rain; fresh southeast winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, rain; fresh west to southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, rain; fresh south winds.

Upper Michigan, fair in east, snow or rain in west portion Sunday; Monday, fair, except snow along the lake shore; fresh southeast winds, becoming northwest.

Indiana, fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, rain; fresh south winds, becoming west.

Illinois, fair Sunday. Monday rain; fresh south winds, becoming northwest.

Wisconsin, snow or rain Sunday, Monday fair, probably colder; fresh southeast, shifting to northwest winds.

Minnesota, snow Sunday; colder in east portion. Monday fair; fresh northeast to northwest winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southwest to south winds.

Eastern Florida, fair Sunday. Monday fair, except rain in north portion; light variable winds, becoming southeast.

Tennessee, fair in east, rain in west portion Sunday. Monday, rain.

Eastern Texas, rain Sunday, except fair in northwest portion. Monday fair; fresh southeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Western Florida, and Louisiana, rain Sunday and Monday; fresh southeast winds.

Arkansas, rain Sunday. Monday fair.

Kentucky, rain Sunday in west, fair in east portion. Monday, rain.

West Virginia, fair Sunday; Monday rain.

Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, fair Sunday and Monday.

Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, fair Sunday and Monday, except snow in mountain districts.

Georgia, fair on the coast, rain in the interior Sunday; Monday rain; fresh south to southeast winds.

Missouri, fair Sunday, except rain in south portion; Monday rain, colder in northwest portion.

North Dakota, snow Sunday; Monday fair.

South Dakota, snow and colder Sunday; Monday fair.

Nebraska and Kansas, fair, colder Sunday; Monday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds west to southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	31	28	32
6 A. M.	30	28	31
9 A. M.	21	29	31
12 M.	22	30	33
4 P. M.	25	38	39
6 P. M.	25	37	41
9 P. M.	27	37	39
12 P. M.	28	37	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¾
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date, 1902	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	2[illegible]

The thermometer registered 28 degrees at 6 A. M. and 37 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 38 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 50 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Revolver Contest in Squadron A.

Troop 2 won the silver cup last night in the Squadron A revolver shoot at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The trophy was given by Major Bridgman of the Squadron for competition by teams of five from each troop. Each man shot five rounds of five shots each, at thirty yards, standard targets being used and 45 calibre revolvers. Troop 2's total was 673, winning by a big margin, Troop 3 coming second with 517. The members of the winning team were Corp. A. W. Putnam, Private W. J. Tingue, Private R. N. Lee, Capt. Howard Badgley, and Sergt. T. T. Bates.

A GREAT GROWTH IN Real Estate, House and Apartment Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES PRINTED

4,523 Separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements during January, 1903,

A GAIN OF

1,773 Separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements over January, 1902.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Real Estate, Houses, Flats and Apartments in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ABSOLUTE SALE, By order of Peter H. McArdle, Katherine A. McArdle and Margaret E. Callaghan, Executors and Trustees OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY McARDLE, Dec'd

26 VARICK ST., Northeast Cor. Beach St. Two six-story brick tenements, with stores; size of lot 25x95.

28 VARICK ST. Six-story brick tenement with store; size of lot 25x96.

27 & 29 N. MOORE ST. Two four and five-story brick tenements; size of plot 54x91.6x irregular.

23 NORTH MOORE ST. Four-story brick tenement; size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.

17 NORTH MOORE ST., Northwest Cor. Varick St. Four-story brick tenement, with store; size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.

16-18-20 BEACH ST. AND 19 and 23 VARICK ST., Southwest Corner. Four 3½-story and one two-story brick buildings; size of plot 108x100.

34 LAIGHT ST. Running through and connecting with 13 VESTRY ST. Six-story brick tenement, with stores, covering entire lot; size of plot 25.0x175.

20 VARICK ST. Four-story and basement brick building, with stores; size of lot 25x100.

13 BARROW ST. 2½-story brick dwelling; size of lot 25x80.11.

24 VARICK ST. AND 12 and 14 BEACH ST., Southeast Corner. (JOHNSON ESTATE LEASEHOLD.) Two six-story tenements, with five stores, in good order, well rented; size of lots 25x 68.7 and 57.11½x50.9x irregular.

22 VARICK ST. (DOLAN ESTATE LEASEHOLD.) Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot 25x75.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. CHOICE PLOT SITUATED ON North Side Montgomery St., 45 feet east Nostrand Av. Size of plot 50x100x irregular.

C. W. BENNETT, ESQ., ATTORNEY FOR THE ESTATE, 27 PINE ST., NEW YORK CITY. Book-maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine Street, New York City.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO., JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, February 10, 1903, In Voluntary Partition, the Choice Valuable Plot, 1,097, 1,099, 1,101 & 1,103 3rd Ave., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS., 75x105, with old buildings. Suitable for Reimprovement. TERMS EASY. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE. By order of David Thomson, Referee, Estate of George F. Gilman, Dec'd, at 111 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1903, NOON, FINELY LOCATED PROPERTIES, Suitable for immediate improvement. MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY:

129 Front Street, BETWEEN WALL AND PINE STREETS. 5½-story brick Store and Lot, 21x60 feet.

126 and 128 East 13th Street, BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVES. Lot 49.8x103.3 and 2 and 4½-story brick buildings.

107 to 113 West 25th Street, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES. 4 Lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

112 West 26th Street, ADJOINING THE ABOVE. Lot 21.5 1-7x98.9, and buildings.

261 to 265 West 33d Street, EAST OF 8TH AVENUE. 3 Lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

355 and 357 West 36th Street, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVES. Two 3-story English basement, brick, each lot 16.8x98.9.

220 and 222 West 41st Street, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES. Two 2-story brick Tenements, each lot 20x98.9.

253 West 47th Street, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH AVE. Lot 25x91.9 and frame Stable and House.

Plot East 53d Street, BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVES. TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST. Apply for book maps, terms, and full particulars to David Thomson, Esq., Referee, 141 Broadway; Ormiston & McCormack, 27 William St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO. JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer, will sell at auction On TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, The Valuable Vacant Properties ABSOLUTELY UNRESTRICTED. Flatiron at Junction of 8th Ave., 151st St. & Macomb's Dam Road, 170¾x39x61x20.9x140x irregular. Block Front 8th Ave., West Side, BET. 152D AND 153D STS. Size of plot, 199.10x100. 204 West 84th St., BET. BROADWAY & AMSTERDAM AVE. Size of plot, 25x100. Suitable for immediate improvement. TERMS LIBERAL. Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway. Phone 5730 Cortlandt.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Thursday, February 5th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE. CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, Esq., Referee. 4-story brick apartment, with stores and plot of land, Nos. 272, 274, 276 and 278 Bleecker Street, Northwest Corner Morton Street. 2 5-story brick tenements, with lots, Nos. 581 and 583 Hudson Street and No. 90 Bank Street, Southwest Corner. 4-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, No. 267 West 11th Street, Between Bleecker and 4th Streets. For maps, etc., apply to Howard Thornton, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., Newburgh, N. Y., or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

HIGH-CLASS American Basement DWELLINGS in choice locations. OWNERS' REALTY CO., 10 West 23d.

12-Story Hotel Building, vicinity 5th Av. and 34th St.; lease it to tenant term of years; paying 8 per cent. net on $325,000. A. M. Bauman & Co., 3d Av., cor. 116th St.

Five-story triple flat, 25x85x100; rents, $2,600.00; sell for $22,500.00; mortgage to suit; first-class location and condition; no steam heat; pays $900.00 net. West Side, Box 380, 1,364 Broadway.

Beautiful 25-foot private residence, hardwood trim throughout, reasonable; easy terms. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Bargain—Elegant double flat, best location; rent, $3,150; price, $28,500. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Five-story double flat, strictly private block, near L station; price, $24,000; mort., $17,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,170 Third Av.

$9,500.—Easy terms; large stone dwelling; 112th St.; be quick. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Bargain.—Two 5-story Yorkville tenements; rents, $5,600; price, $51,000. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

$90,000, worth $140,000, subject woman's life interest 68 years old. Caffery & Newman, 2 West 90th.

A good chance to buy 5-story single flat in good location; free and clear; easy terms. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Avenue store property; rents, $2,800; price, $22,750; mortgage, 4½ per cent. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

9th St., near 5th.—Most charming residence, full width, modern; rare chance. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Three 4-sty. tenements, 75x100. Price $25,000; mtge. $20,000; rent, $3,000. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.—Specialist in real estate matters; have any number of bargains, owners must sell.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdorf & Wolline, 1,284 Madison Av.

Business building rented one tenant; pay 15 per cent. investment of $12,000. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Avenue property; good investment; only $3,000 cash required; avenue, near 23d St. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Five-story tenement, 20 families, $22,500; mortgage, $15,000; rents, $2,200; want suburban. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

$110,000; mortgage $85,000, 4½; six-story apartment; all rented; want private dwelling. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Cheap stable for 16 horses, with sheds; full lot; 100th St.; $3,000. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 150th St.

74th St.—Handsome 14-room private residence; excellent location; a bargain. Earle A. Kaske, 1,133 Broadway.

Attractive three-story residence, 11th St., near 5th Av., 22.6x94.10; asking $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Desirable residence, near 5th Av., between 54th and 72d Sts.; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Snap.—Four-story building, 5th Av., near 21th, 28x100; asking $250,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Choice selection of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

100x200, near Lenox Av. underground terminal; $7,000 per lot; easy terms. Martin, 80 East 125th St.

Two 4-family flats, price $19,500 each; rent, $2,442 each. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

Lots 25x100, on East 182d St.; small house; our offers wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 150th.

2 lots, sewer, water, gas, assessments paid; near cars; $450 each. Schneider, 2,057 Anthony Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

To Secure a Good Income From Real Estate.

No large sum in cash is needed. A little money, enterprise, a capable real estate "specialist" to put you in touch with Opportunities; nothing more.

Let us offer you a few practical suggestions. A few minutes' talk will develop something to interest you.

$21,500.—Mtg. $14,000, at 4%; net income $1,200; tenement. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$22,500.—Mtg. $18,000; net income $900; tenement. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$23,500.—Mtg. $15,000; 4%; net income 7%; private house. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

We exchange non-income for income properties. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$32,000.—Mtg. $24,000; 5%; net income $1,200; flat. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$32,500.—Mtg. $22,500; 4%; net income $800; private house. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$33,500.—Mtg. $22,500; 4½%; net income $700; private house. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

Sometimes small amount of cash will go a long way. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$38,000.—Mtg. $30,000, at 4%; net income $1,800; flat. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

Property well bought makes money to buy more property. F. L. F. Co.

$42,000.—Mtg. to suit; net income $3,000; store property. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

Invest your money in brick and mortar where it can't get away. F. L. F.

$50,000.—Mtg. $38,000; net income $1,200; flat. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$65,000.—Mtg. $45,000; net income $1,700; elevator flat. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$35,000.—Mtg. $12,000, at 4%; Columbus Ave. corner. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$90,000.—Mtg. $70,000; net income $15,000; 50 feet on Columbus Ave. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$109,000.—Mtg. $70,000; net income $2,400; elevator flat. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$125,000.—Mtg. to suit; net income $5,500; apartment hotel. Fisher, 440 Col. Ave.

$150,000.—Mtg. $95,000, 4%; net income $5,900; apartment. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$175,000.—Mtg. $110,000; net income $5,550; apart. hotel. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$200,000.—Mtg. $135,000, 4½%; net income $6,000; business. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$210,000.—Mtg. $120,000; net income $7,200; elevator apart. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$225,000.—Mtg. $170,000; net income $4,900; corner. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$300,000.—Mtg. $225,000; 4%; net income $8,000; corner apart. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$350,000.—Mtg. $180,000, 4½%; net income $15,000; 10-story apart. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$375,000.—Mtg. $300,000, 4%; net income $14,000; B'way corner. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$370,000.—Mtg. $255,000, 4½%; net income $19,000; B'way corner. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$325,000.—Mtg. $190,000, 4½%; net income $11,200; corner. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$5[illegible],000.—Mtg. $420,000, 4½%; net income $34,30[illegible]; hotel. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

$850,000.—Mtg. $600,000, 4½%; net income $53,000; hotel. Fisher Co., 440 Col. Ave.

Attractive!!!—Best investment proposition on lower east side; builders must have ready cash; four extra wide apartment houses; rental $44,000; asking $400,000; want offer; will sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Elevator apartment; leased tenants; rental, $16,000; price, $120,000; central location. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Actual bargain; 50.6 extra wide apartment house; rental, $6,050; price, $61,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

12th St., bargain!!—Five-story tenement; rental, $1,800; price, $16,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Choice paying investment; new apartment house, lower section; rental, $11,000; price, $100,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Three modern apartment houses, below 14th St.; asking $65,000 each. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

14th St. apartment house, extra wide; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 43d St., two five-story tenements, 50x100; rental, $3,800; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Choice location, apartment house, Stuyvesant Park section; asking only $75,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Seven-story, elevator, apartment house; eighties; price, $90,000; might consider exchange. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Division St., five-story tenement; price, $23,000; terms to suit. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie St., six-story tenement; rental, $3,750; price, $23,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue Investment.—Five-story, double tenement; rental, $2,300; asking $21,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

40th St., near 3d Av., 50x100; tenements; asking $35,500; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

19th St.—Five-story double tenement; $2,600 cash; price, $15,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE; 38 feet wide; rental, $6,400; $57,000; sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

CENTRAL LOCATION, 14th St., near 3d Av.; dwelling; price, $18,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ELDRIDGE ST.—Six-story tenement, with store; rent, $3,300; $30,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Houses, stores, flats, places of business, all vicinities, for sale or to let. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

Small houses, city or country, wanted that can be purchased on instalments. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

114th St., near Madison Av.—Double flat; tremendous bargain for investment; asking $48,000. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

Furnished houses for sale or to let, 4th Av., near Wanamaker's. Rosenthal & Co., 114 4th Av.

Owners, agents, send description of houses, flats, stores you have for sale. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

We make a specialty of collecting rents; owners should call on us. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

If you have property you can't sell or rent, send to us. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

For sale on 6th, 7th, 11th, and 123d Sts., flats and private houses. Rosenthal, 114 4th Av.

We can sell or let small country houses or lots. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

Owners, we charge nothing to place your houses on our list. Rosenthal Co., 114 4th Av.

Five-story flat, private house location, $3,000 cash; 10 per cent. investment. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Five-story Columbus Av. corner in the Seventies at land value. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Two five-story flats less than $30,000; rents over $3,500. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Seven-story fireproof hotel, guaranteed ten years' lease; 8 per cent. investment. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Five-story 33-ft. flat on Broadway; rent, $6,000; price, $50,000. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Three-story private houses in Seventies paying 10 per cent. net. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Five-story four-family cold-water flat; rent, $2,700; $25,000. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

A row three-story private houses rented; pays 10 per cent. net. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

$40,000 will buy Amsterdam Av. corner; rented at $4,200. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Five four-story tenements on plot 150 ft.; offer wanted. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Broadway, 25 ft. 3-story taxpayer; rented; price, $30,000. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

Lots in business districts with liberal building loans. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

For Long Island Real Estate see Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Four-family flats in the Nineties at bargains. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 86th St.

New buildings, exceptionally well built, for investment. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

For Long Island Real Estate see Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Great bargains in the wholesale dry goods district. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Will Sacrifice on choice lots nearby; also suburban home; easy terms. E., Box 152 Times.

New buildings leased to single tenants. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

For Long Island Real Estate see Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Lots and plots for building loan operations. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Plot 60x100; side light privileges; best location; splendid opportunity for builders; price very moderate. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, No. 509 5th Av.

At very reasonable prices, first-class apartment houses; builders need money. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

A high-class elevator apartment house, Harlem, cheap; all rented. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

A high-class elevator apartment house downtown, at sacrifice. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

A.—5-story corner flat, all rented, new; will sell cheap if sold at once. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

A frame private house in Harlem, $7,500; mortgage to suit. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

Four-story dwelling, central, near 23d; $8,000 cash; fine investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

$30,000 equity, 4 per cent. mortgage; elevator apartment; prominent avenue. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av. and 116th St.

East Side.

36th St., near Fifth Ave.—16.6 ft.; four-story; $35,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

38th St., near Lexington Ave.—20 ft.; good order; $32,500. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Av.

40th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $45,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

51st St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft. American basement; $72,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

47th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $67,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

36th St., near Fifth Ave.—18.9 ft.; four-story; $50,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

37th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

37th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; four-story; $78,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

38th St., near Fifth Ave.—22 ft.; four-story; dining room extension; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. Slawson, 536 Fifth Ave.

48th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $51,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

46th St., near Fifth Ave.—16.8 ft.; good order; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Desirable dwellings to rent from May 1st. List ready. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

51st St., near Fifth Ave.—21 ft.; dining room extension; $55,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

52d St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $57,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

53d St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; extension; $55,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

58th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Desirable dwellings to rent from May 1st. List ready. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

61st St., near Madison Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $50,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

63d St., near Madison Ave.—17 ft.; four-story; $48,500. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

64th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $83,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

65th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; American basement; $185,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Lexington Ave. Corner, Murray Hill; 20 ft.; renovated; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Private stables in the 70s, 80s, and 90s. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

67th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $85,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

68th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

69th St., near Madison Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $60,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

73d St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

74th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $53,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

75th St., near Madison Ave.—18 ft.; dining room extension; $35,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

All the Builders' new Houses in the "Fifth Avenue Section." L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

75th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; modern; $105,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

78th St., near Fifth Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

78th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $60,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

80th St., near Madison Ave.—25 ft.; four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

81st St., near Fifth Ave.—21 ft.; three-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

83d St., near Madison.—17 ft.; American basement; $45,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

93d St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; $80,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 38th St., Madison and Park Aves.—Twenty-five foot dwelling; can be secured at market value. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, No. 509 5th Av.

$12,000 equity in 5-story 20-family apartment near Madison Av.; all rented; rental, $3,800; mortgage, $29,000; what have you to offer? Taylor & Douglass, 2,178 Third Av., near 119th St.

161 East 81st St.—Five-story new double flat; direct from builder; 24.6x86x102; price, $30,000; mortgage, 4½%; excellent investment; fully rented. Picken & Lilly, corner 118th St., 7th Av.

Best Section Harlem.—5 stories, 3 families on floor; never vacant; rental, $3,156; $29,250 buys. Investment opportunity. (3382.) JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

Must sell two double flats in 93d St., near Lexington Av.; price, $49,500; rent, $5,472; mortgage, $30,000 at 4 per cent. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Attractive remodeled four-story dwelling, near Madison Av. and 57th St.; size, 20x60x100; pantry extension; price, $60,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 23d St.

FINE DOUBLE COLD WATER FLAT, 75TH ST., EAST; ONLY $14,000. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

79th St., East of Madison Av.—American basement; well rented; $40,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

44th St., East, 25x100; five-story double; rent $5,000; price $50,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 19 feet wide; $37,500. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

72d St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20x102.2; $75,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

$5,000; easy terms; eight-room house, west of Lexington Av., north of 116th. Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

78th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 17x102.2; $52,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Single flat, 90th St., near East River Park; always rented; bargain. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

56th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 19x100.5; $55,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Two tenements in Avenue D, near 4th St., 48x100; price $48,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

East 78th St.—Lot 18.8x102.2; price, $9,000; mortgage, $4,000. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

East 81st.—Four-story dwelling, 20x100; $26,000; positive bargain; May 1st. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

38th St., East, nice private house; rented, $900; price $18,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Five-story tenement, including corner; Rivington St., near Columbia; price $27,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

[illegible]th St., East, 25x100; leasehold; five-story brick; $9,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Brownstone double flat on 88th St., near office; good order; price, $16,000; mortgage to suit. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.

Near 5th Av., West 58th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

TWO HANDSOME SINGLE FLATS, ALL RENTED, 122D ST. EAST; BARGAINS. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Grand, near Wooster.—One tenant; $15,000; little cash; easy terms; great future. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $16,000; excellent investment. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story tenement, Division St., near Grand St., 20.0x83; asking $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 2d Av., $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

For Sale.—Private dwellings, 145th St., near Convent Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Two-story factory, 302 East 74th, near Avenue A; easy terms. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Fine country place, Sound view, for sale cheap. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Private house in the nineties, near Park Av., for $10,500. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Amsterdam and 131st St., four four-story flats. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—103d St., Manhattan, and Columbus, five-story flats. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Great bargain; 5-story flat, 124th St., near Lenox. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Builders; 3 lots, excavated, 76th, near 2d Av., with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—6 lots, Bradhurst Av., 146th St. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—2 lots, Bradhurst Av., 151st St. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Private dwellings, 86th St., near 3d Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Private house, 94th St., near 5th Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

208 and 210 East 96th St.; 5-story apartments; for sale. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Four-family flats in the nineties at bargains. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale—With loan, five lots, 95th, near 2d Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

LARGE FLAT WITH STORES, 1ST AV., NEAR 30TH ST.; BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

3d Av., 1,976, 25x100; five-story double; two stores; rent $3,244; price $25,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

29d St., East, 25x100; two 5-story; rent, $2,358; price, $22,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

71st St., Near Lexington Av.—Four-story brownstone dwelling; $14,500. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

23d St., East, 41x100, two 4-story flats; rent $3,264; price, $45,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

77th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, narrow; $18,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Fifties, Near 5th Av.—American basement; dining-room extension; elevator; 5 baths; only $85,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Mad. Av. Cor. Apartment House—Well rented; Exchange considered. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

Positive Bargain—5-story tenement with stores, west of 3d Av.; rent, $2,700; price, $24,000; terms to suit. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

East 78th St.—Three-story residence, 20x100; good order; $21,000; easy terms. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Desirable residences in the Thirties and Forties; best location; $30,000 to $275,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell five-story tenement, East 18th St., asking $9,000; rents $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, 30x100, East 22d St.; $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

In the Fifties, near 5th Av.—Almost full width dwelling. Will sell for cash or exchange. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, No. 509 5th Av.

60th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; $57,500. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

23d St., East, 53x100; two five-story double; rent $4,464; price $50,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

73d St., 5th and Madison Avs.—Four-story stone, 20 feet wide; $70,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

64th St., Close Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20 feet wide; $40,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Lexington Av., 78th St., 17x50x70; three-story; 11 rooms; $13,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

53d St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 18x100.5; $50,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Plot on Lower Lexington Av., 60x94, with L on side street; $85,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

63d St., Close to Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 17x100.5; $50,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Four-story tenement, 9th St., near 1st Av.; full lot; price $19,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

79th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 20x100.5; $30,500. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

American basement (new) 5-story, East 64th St., $85,000. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

75th St.—Four-story dining room extension, near Madison Av.; $32,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Two splendid apartment houses, near Herald Square; excellent investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Greenwich St., above Canal; bargain, $8,000; rent, $800; easy terms. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Five-story tenement, 17th St., near 1st Av.; price $20,000; bargain. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

East 122d St.—40x82x100; $46,000; mortgage, $32,000; 4½ %. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Near Lexington Av., East 64th.—Three-story dwelling, good order; $16,500. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Corner of Avenue D, near 7th St.; five-story tenement; price $24,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Bargain!—Five-story double flat, 115th St., near 8th Av.; price, $24,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Near Broadway, 43d.—Four-story, 20x100; suitable for club or restaurant; immediate possession. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Plot 45x75, including corner, Avenue D, near 7th St.; price $42,500. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Corner on 3d Av., near 79th St., 50x100; leases $12,000; bargain. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Four-story tenement, 4th St., near 3d Av.; price $22,000; full lot. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Bargain.—82d, near Lexington Av., 20-ft. dwelling, $16,500; mtge. to suit. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Snap Plot, corner East Broadway, near Grand St., 72x78.8; asking $75,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A private brownstone in Harlem, near Madison Av., for small flat. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

Madison Av. dwelling near 84th St., a bargain at $35,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Five-story tenement in 8th St., near 1st Av.; price $25,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Park Av.—Two 5-story apartments; sold to close estate. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Investment—Good income flat, S. E. W. 43d St., near B'way. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

East 74th St., near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av., below 42d St.; private dwelling; price, $35,000. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Fifties, Near Madison Av.—American basement; $85,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20.6x100.5; $60,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

70th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; $40,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

[illegible]th St., East, near 4th Av., nice private house; $21,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Murray Hill Plot, Near Park Av.—50 feet front; $65,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Sacrifice Bargain.—Brownstone dwelling, 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

[illegible]th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone; $35,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

3d Av.—Full-sized 5-story tenement, $30,000; want offer. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

76th St.—Four-story stone, near Madison Av., 20x102.2; $40,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

70th St., East of Lexington.—Plot 30x100.5; $25,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

19th St., East, fine private house, 20x70. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

35th St., East, 20x98.9; fine private house; $22,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Madison Av. full lot 5-story double flat, two stores, a sacrifice. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

74th St., East of Lexington.—Plot 37.6x100.5; $32,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

71st, East Park Av.—Four-story stone, 15 feet wide; $22,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Lot, 107th St., near 11th Av.; no rock; no assessments. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

[illegible]d, Near Park Av.—Three-story stone, 16 feet wide; $20,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Fine corner, Lexington Av., near 28th St.; $40,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

28th St., East, 30x100; three small houses; price $18,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

76th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 18x102.2; $30,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

NEW FIRE-PROOF DWELLING BELOW 65TH STREET.
EAST SIDE.
A gentleman building for his own occupancy in choicest east side residential section, owing to change in plans, will sell at very reasonable figure. This is an opportunity to purchase new house which can be altered to suit purchaser at lower figure than it can be duplicated. Squash court on top floor. Apply to
CHAPIN & HUGHES, 62 Cedar St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 54 East 106th St.; five-year mortgage; actually pays $1,250 yearly net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. WM. BAKER, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 7,268 Cortlandt.

76th St., East Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 16x102.2; $19,000. Buck & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Below Canal St.

BIG CHANCE.—5-STORY DOUBLE, COLD WATER FLAT, WITH STORES. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

West Side.

BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.
A beautiful 4-story, high-stoop dwelling, 19x60x bath extension x100; strictly modern in all its appointments, including open plumbing and 3 tiled baths.
Unusual opportunity to locate in centre of select resident block, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and very near Central Park, for $37,500. Particulars of
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 264 Columbus Av.

SEVENTH AVENUE FRONT, NEAR 125TH ST., 155x75 feet; suitable for eight or ten story apartment.
PORTER & COMPANY,
159 WEST 125TH ST.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.

71 W. 50TH ST.
18x100, all Improvements
READY TO MOVE INTO.
EXAMINE AND CALL ON
MARTIN, 60 W. 40TH ST.

MEDIUM-PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
Just completed, three-story and basement with extensions; north side 137th St., west of 7th Av. drive; Nos. 219 to 231 West 137th St.; excellent neighborhood; up-to-date in every particular; can be seen at any time; caretaker on premises.
PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners, 1,961 7th Av., corner 118th St.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.
Best rented corner on avenue; two stores, occupied by excellent tenants, on long leases; one of owners going abroad to reside permanently, may take a small property in part payment.
EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 Columbus Av.

A.—10th Av. corner, above 23d St.; saloon corner; four-story brick tenements, with three stores; full lot; immediate possession of saloon; will sacrifice at $37,000; liquor dealer's or brewer's opportunity. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

113 WEST 132D ST.
Three-story and basement dwelling in excellent condition, with good stable in rear; house 18 feet wide; lot 25x99. H. C. SIMONSON, 146 B'way.

$3,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 53 West 98th, near Central Park; balance five-year mortgage; bargain; pays $1,000 yearly net over all expenses. WM. BAKER, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 7,268 Cortlandt.

For Sale—Large four-story house with lot on Gramercy Park, 26x80x110; suitable for large family or conversion into bachelor apartment house. Inquire of owner, Room 813, Empire Building, 71 Broadway.

Double flat, five-story, 25x100; splendid west side location; mortgage, $20,000; want $4,000 cash; rents, $2,650.00; no steam heat. "Urgent," Box 74, 1,334 Broadway.

Foreclosure!—Mortgagee will sell at actual net cost; 4-story brownstone; Astor leasehold; Long Acre section, near Broadway. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

4-story tenement, 2 stores, 25x100; rent over $1,500; sell for $16,000; vicinity 9th Av. and 34th St. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

149th St., Near Broadway.—Two modern, 3-family flats, each 23.3 feet wide; price, both, $75,000; rents, $8,400. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

Forty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue; full-size dwelling in most perfect condition throughout; price, $85,000. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, No. 509 5th Av.

Bargain.—Five-story three-family flat, 82d St., near Columbus; asking $32,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Close 5th Av. and 80th, sell or rent handsome 4-story dwelling. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Handsome residence, 141st, near Amsterdam, in perfect condition; cheap; excellent opportunity. Earle A. Kaake, 1,133 Broadway.

West 78th St.—Three-story 20-foot extension dwelling; price, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

121ST ST. 7TH AND 8TH AVES.—FINE SINGLE FLAT; BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

$18,500.—5-story, near 81st St. station; possession; close estate. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

9th Av. corner in Fifties, 25x100; 2 stores; 12 families; rents, $5,000 yearly; bargain. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Plot in the Nineties, off Central Park West, 50x100; price, $25,000; free and clear. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

West 83d St., Near Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Waverley Place, near Christopher St., 44x97, asking $40,000. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th.

$25,000.—78th St., near Columbus Av.; 4-story; possession. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Central Park, West.—2 lots, 50x100; will sell small amount cash. Caffery & Newman, 2 West 99th.

BARGAIN.—GOOD-PAYING DOUBLE, COLD WATER FLAT 67TH ST. WEST. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

7th Av. Near 15th St. | 3-story and basement; fine condition; 22x100; price, $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Astor leasehold, 316 West 46th St.; very cheap; easy terms; rented $1,200. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

West 71st St.—Elevator apartment, 50x100; all rented; price, $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West End Av.—Handsome 4-story residence, near station street; bargain. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park West.—Two five-story triple flats, all rented; can be bought at a bargain, $35,500. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Columbus Av.—Investment; rents $3,200; price, $33,000; mtge. $17,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Plot, 27th St., near 6th Av., 40x100, with possession; asking $50,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

97th St., near Amsterdam Av.—Triple flat house; price, $25,000; equity $9,000. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Five-story three-family flat, 117th St., near 5th Av. For full particulars apply to McMillan & Koch, 2,512 Broadway, near 108th.

86th St.—Beautiful house; decorated; new plumbing; Park street; possession. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

40th St., 7th and 8th Avs.—Two 25-foot, 3-family flats; price, $85,000; rents, $8,600. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

34th St., West.—High-stoop dwelling, 21x100; only $16,500; bargain. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Near 5th Av., 50th St.—Four-story residence; newly renovated throughout. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

78th St.—Five-story, American basement; bargain if sold quickly. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

5th Av., 138th St.—Four-story residence, 18x75; price, $15,000; mortgage, $10,000. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Near 5th Av., West 51st St.—Private residence, 21x100, with dining-room extension. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

80th St.—Five-story, American basement; perfect order; possession; bargain. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

79th St.—25-foot house; exchange for smaller house and cash. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Broadway Corner, near station, 25x100; 5-story; speculation. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

TWO TENEMENTS, 53D ST., 9TH AND 10TH AVES.; ALL RENTED. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Plot, 27th St., near 6th Av.—150x100; outlet on 28th St.; asking $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $30,500; rents, $3,685. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

INCOME POSSIBILITIES.
As practical men, actively in touch with the best elements in the city's regular development, we know that any investor, controlling small sums or large, can secure a permanent, liberal income from real estate holdings.
And we know further that properties now unproductive can quickly be made a source of profit.
We are securing LARGER INCOMES for our clients. Talk with us. Our suggestions are worth something, and cost nothing.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

Amsterdam Av., near 80th St.; mortgage, $22,000 at 4; actual rental, $3,586; price, $40,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

10th Av., near 57th St., five-story double flat; actual rental, $3,616; price, $36,000; mortgage, $15,000 at 4½. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

71st St., near West End Av., three-story dwelling, with extension 17 ft.; price, $26,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

121st St., near Eighth Av., five-story flat, 27 ft.; price, $36,000; mortgage, $18,000; actual rental, $3,800. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

Perry St., Terminal Hudson River Tunnel; five-story, three-family, 25x83x90 tenement; $30,000; rent, $3,072; mortgage, $25,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

79th St., near Columbus Av., four-story dwelling, 22 ft.; price, $45,000; $30,000 at four. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

70th St., near Columbus Av., 20 ft. four-story dwelling; mortgage, $20,000 at four; price, $35,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

83d St., near Central Park West; 19 ft. four-story dwelling; price, $32,000; mortgage, $18,000 at four. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 150 Columbus Av.

West Forty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue; medium-sized dwelling, Columbia College leasehold; price asked, $25,000. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, No. 509 5th Av.

Bargain.—Hotel, bowling alleys, lodge rooms, 50x95, at Canarsie, next to Police Station House; price $12,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

7% Investment.—Opportunity; Amsterdam Av. corner stores and apartments; snap. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

151st St., Near Convent Av.—Two extra wide, 3-family flats; price, both, $53,000; rents, $6,600. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

West Side, near office; another bargain; $28,000 buys elegant triple flat. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th St.

West 66th St., Near Station.—Two five-story flats; price, $65,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner, below 81st St.; pays 10 per cent. on investment. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Columbus Av.—Fire-proof corner; 50 foot; desirable; anxious to sell. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Broadway Corner.—7 stories; less than $290,000; both investment and speculation. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

10th Av., Near 57th.—5-story flat, two stores, 25x100; rents, over $2,600 yearly; can be bought right. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

26th Street, near 8th Av., private house over 21 feet, $18,500. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th.

5,000 cash will buy 2 triple flats, West Side. Offers wanted. Caffery & Newman, 2 West 99th St.

Corner 6th Av., store property, near 142d St.; possession; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Lenox Av., Between 137th and 138th.—Three full lots; opportunity for builder. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Broadway.—Several fine corner properties for sale or exchange. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

West 69th St.—Two-story, 19 ft.; price, $12,000; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

97th St., near Amsterdam.—Private residence; 11 rooms; price, $13,000; equity $2,000. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

West 40th, 4-story tenement, also 5-story with stores, $15,000 and $16,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Store property on 8th Av.; great sacrifice; near office. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

Amsterdam Av., in the Eighties, 2 5-story flats, with stores; rents, over $7,000; bargain to quick buyer. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Amsterdam Av. Corner.—Cheap; 40 foot; always rented; fine investment. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

West 94th St.—Three-story dwelling; Park block; price, $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

37th St., West 10th Av.—75x100; good location for stable or factory; asking $28,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

West 43d St., near 8th Av.—5-story apartment, all improvements, $31,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 89th St.—Three-story dwelling, near West End Av., $23,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Six-story elevator apartment near 88th St., cheap; cash buyer. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Triple flat near 116th St. and 8th Av.; rent, $2,500; mortgage, 4 per cent.; price, $22,750. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

West 68th St.—Four-story dwelling, twenty-two feet; price, $32,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

For Sale—50x100, west side St. Nicholas Av., near 145th St.; easy terms. Thos. Hooker, Atty., 4 Warren St., Manhattan.

181st St., Near Amsterdam.—Modern flat, $31,000; rents, $2,400. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

Choice 4-story dwelling, near Riverside Drive, in the 70s; fine condition, low price. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

Investment Property.—Stores and apartments; all improvements; Amsterdam Av. corner. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

West End Avenue—4-story, 20-foot, less than $35,000. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

West End Av.—Corner dwelling, well rented; bargain. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

I. W. ROSENTHAL & CO.,
29 WEST 42D ST.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

West 103d St.—100x11x27; price, $81,000; mortgage, $25,000, 5 %. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Amsterdam Av. and 130th St.—24.11x70x75; price, $29,000; mortgage, $21,000. I. W. Rosenthal, 29 West 42d St.

Properties in the Bronx and Mt. Vernon and New Jersey, suitable residence investments. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

West 88th St.—Price, $25,000; mortgage, $15,000. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

31st St., Near 6th Av.—Lot, 40x120, for improvement. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

37th St., Near 8th Av., 75x98.9; $70,000. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

Near 5th Av., 53d St.—Four-story, 20x100; possession; $65,000. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Near 5th Av., 58d St.—Four-story residence, 18x100; bargain. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Seventh Ave., speculation, well rented, bargain price. M. & L. Hess, 943 B'way.

5th Av. corner, near Mount Morris Park, at a bargain. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

8th Av. 5-story double flat; price, $26,000; easy terms. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

37th St., Near 8th Av., 50.6x98.9; $40,000. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

87th, west side; elegant flat, 33x100; big investment; $38,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

30th Street, 8th and 9th, 20-foot private house, $18,500. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th.

Sacrifice.—$6,000; 3-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Corner 11th Av., near 42d St.—75x125; cheap. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Above 125th St.

A SPENDID CORNER.
44x101x27x100,
Five stories and basement stores,
NEAR 140TH ST. L STATION.
Three apartments each floor;
All modern improvements;
Rent, $6,200. Mtge., $36,000.
Small amt. of cash required.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
B'WAY, AT 104TH ST.

Fourteen lots on Broadway, near 186th St., worth $90,000, will be sacrificed. May exchange subject to first mortgage of $60,000. Easy Terms. Times Downtown.

$2,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, [illegible] West 127th St.; balance 5-year mortgage; bargain price; pays large returns. WM. BAKER, 115 Broadway; telephone.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

SELECTED WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

$25,000—87 St., nr. Riverside, 4½-sty. Am. bas.
$26,000—70 St., nr. West End, 4½-sty. Am. bas.
$27,000—77 St., nr. Columbus, 3-sty., Elec. Light.
$28,000— West End Av., 4-sty., 20 ft.
$29,000— 76 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 18 ft.
$30,000— [illegible] St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty. 20 ft.
$31,000— 88 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 19 ft.
$32,000— 81 St., nr. Station, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$33,000— 80 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$33,000— 78 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$35,000— West End Av., 5-sty. Am. bas., 27 ft.
$36,000— 74 St., nr Columbus, 20 ft., 4-sty.
$37,000—[illegible] St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 19 ft.
$38,000— 69 St., nr. Broadway, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$39,000— 78 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$40,000—73 St., 4-sty., 20 ft., dining Rm. Extn.
$41,000—91 St., nr. Drive, 5-sty. Am. bas., 25 ft.
$42,000— 71 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$43,000—[illegible] St., nr. W. End, 5-sty. Am. bas., 20 ft.
$44,000— 88 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$45,000— 87 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$46,000— 71 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., special.
$47,000— 78 St., nr. Columbus, size 25x95x102.
$48,000—Nr. Riverside, 5-sty. Am. bas., 21 ft., new.
$49,000—75 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 21 ft.
$50,000—92 St., 5-sty., 20 ft., Am. bas., elevator.
$55,000— 75 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 22 ft.
$68,000—[illegible] St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 25 ft.
$75,000— Finest 25-ft. Am. bas. in the 70s.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
264 COLUMBUS AVE.

Manhattan Ave., near 114th St.
2 five-story double flats; rent, $3,960 each; asking $3,500 cash; want offer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

Bargain.—Four-story building, adjoining Lenox Av. underground station, 125th St. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

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Bargain.—Four-story building, adjoining Lenox Av. underground station, 125th St. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

$750 cash, $750 mortgage; eight lots, near Broadway and rapid transit station. Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

Builders, Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Charles St., near Greenwich, 40x95; asking $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Bank St., near Greenwich St., 46.10x100; asking $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St., asking $16,500; rents, $1,948. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $26,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker; $8,500; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story apartment, Fifth Av., near 9th St., 26.4x100; asking $65,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

129 St., near 7th Av.
5-sty., 18.9x100; anxious to sell; asking $13,150. PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125TH ST.

Desirable Houses—8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5-story triple flat, West 112th St., near Lenox Av., $30,000; rented, $3,500. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

5-story single flat, all improvements, West 114th St., near Lenox Av. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

5-story store property, 7th Av., near 138th St., $33,000; rent, $3,600. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

5-story double flat, West 118th St., near 8th Av., $23,000. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

5-story, corner, Madison Av., near 116th St., $34,000; all rented. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Rare Chance!—Plot, 33d St., near 5th; 48x100; asking $55,000; possession. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A profitable boarding house, forties, near Fifth; sell cheap; excellent opportunity. Earle A. Kaake, 1,133 Broadway.

Five-story Business Building, Barclay St., near Broadway, 25x74.6; asking $65,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Backing south side 125th St., plot containing nearly two lots; reasonable terms. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Convent Av., 25x100, swell private dwelling for value of lot. L. Becker Co., Amsterdam Av. and 159th St.

Washington Heights.—Best located plot, fronting on Amsterdam Av., at positive bargain. L. Becker Co., Amsterdam Av. and 159th St.

Riverdale.—Estate for sale; view of Hudson; near Depot. Hallett & Perrin, Agents, 508 Fifth Av.

Bronx.

Building lots, $5 monthly; Bronxville, opposite Lawrence Park and Bronx Manor; 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot; lots formerly $500, $100 up; streets macadamized; electric light, gas, water; fine houses; money loaned to build; acre plot, with corner on trolley avenue; titles guaranteed free. Free excursion to-day, 2 o'clock. Ask for Mr. LAWRENCE, Bureau of Information, Grand Central Depot. Agents wanted; 15 per cent. commission. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St. Telephone, 381—38th.

$15,000 cash buys the most modern and best paying property in the market, 38x80x100; rent, $4,150; location not to be equaled; bank mortgage 4 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Biggest bargain in this city; 5-story business corner, 25x75, good location, always rented; price, $25,000; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $3,000; terms to suit; may exchange. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner of 135th St.

$10,000 cash buys up-to-date Willis Av. business property, 25x98x100; rent, $3,500; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; rare opportunity. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A 4-story factory, 100x100; all up to date; near 3d Av. elevated station at 133d St.; $5,000 cash, balance at 4½ per cent. See WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Trinity Av., 136th to 137th St.—Three street frontage; grand factory location. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

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Trinity Av., 136th to 137th St.—Three street frontage; grand factory location. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

ELEGANT GRANITE MAUSOLEUM FOR SALE IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY; A BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Bronx.—3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx.—Excellent corner store property; all rented; good investment; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—5-story brick double flat, rented, near L and trolleys; quick. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx Lots and Cash—Exchange for good avenue business property. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Have 3 four-story flats, East 139th St., Bronx, sale or exchange, mortgage $10,000 each; price $16,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Crotona Parkway, 144 feet frontage; Bronx Park entrance block distant; reasonable terms. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Beautiful piano factory site Cypress Av., 136th St.; reasonable terms, or lease. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Residential Section.—Three-family up-to-date single flat; offer wanted. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Frame single flats, Union Av., near Home St., for sale cheap. Bens, 159 West 125th St.

Webster Av. plot, with loan. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Beautiful 9-room stone dwelling, finest plumbing, $5,500. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Bedford Section.—$4,200 for 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 8 rooms; all improvements. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$250 cash; price, $3,900; Lexington, near Marcy; 2-story and basement. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

$6,250, near both High Schools, two-story brownstone; 10 rooms; fine order. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Price, $3,100.—Two-family house; must be sold; perfect order; make offer. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Handsome 2-family stone residence, asphalt street, $6,500. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

$750 cash, over $5,200 mortgage, buys 2-story brownstone dwelling near our office. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$500 cash; price, $4,000; 2-story single flat; rent, $384; mortgage, $3,300. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

$13,000.—3-story and extension brick and brownstone; bargain; Jefferson av. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Every Convenience of the Metropolis with Country Surroundings.
Ideal for homes. Is the first city from New York on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. which fronts on Long Island Sound. The railroad service is unexcelled, having 92 trains stop daily. Trolley cars to and from New York every ten minutes. The schools, churches, libraries, and other public buildings are modern in every respect.
New Rochelle's principal attractions to home seekers are its many beautiful Parks, its well kept avenues and drives, and its convenient access to New York City.
The water system cannot be surpassed for health safeguards and skillful management. Its sewer system is as near perfection as modern sanitary science can make it.
For further information address Secretary Board of Trade, New Rochelle, N. Y.

HALCYON PARK. Best part of city; 5 minutes from the station; 2 lines of trolley; sewer, gas, water; fine lawns, trees, and walks; restricted; prices, $400 up; terms to suit. E. S. HINE & CO., 62 Mechanic St.

HOME PARK. Nearest to station, Post Office, Public (Hudson) Park, bathing beach, anchorage, yacht club, rowing club, best shops; has the largest front on the Main Street, overlooking the roofs of all other park houses in sight. Your own broker.

BARGAIN. 13-room house; all modern conveniences and improvements; beautifully decorated; choice location Residence Park; lot 75x150, with barn, garden, fruit trees; convenient schools, churches, stores; near depot; only $7,500; terms to suit. COLWELL, 284 Main St.

ROCHELLE PARK. Building Lots on Easy Terms. Houses for Sale and Rent. FREDERICK JENKINS, 5 Railroad Place, New Rochelle.

BEECHMONT. North St.; 2 trolley lines; 7 minutes from station; fine elevation; macadamized roads, gas, and water; restricted residential property; acreage, plots; shade trees; reasonable. JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, 261 Main St.

SOUND VIEW. 9-room cottage now being erected, lot 50x100, $6,000; also fine building plot overlooking Sound, paved street, low figure to close holdings. For Spring rental; good places $30 per month up. COLE, 5 Railroad Place.

THE DEN. Handsome Colonial residence, 20 rooms, surrounded by old trees; 2½ acres; ideal location; highest ground; modern improvements; sun parlor, 17x35; stable and kennels; exchange for smaller suburban property. Owner, 305 Webster Av.

HIGHLAND PARK. On line of new trolley; few choice lots for sale, various sizes, from $150 up; high ground; excellent water, &c. For particulars, Room 710, 120 B'way, or E. S. HINE & CO., 62 Mechanic St.

House, 30 rooms; large grounds, directly on the water and fronting on one of the best roads in county; suitable for year round hotel or road house. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 116 Broadway.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Water front; large house, stable; 10 acres; for rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 Fifth Av.

Mount Vernon.

A YACHTSMAN'S PARADISE.—Island near Bell Haven; fine anchorage; price bargain. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

COAL LANDS, Clearfield County, Penn., for sale; speculator's price. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—Corner lot adjoining trolley station; snap price. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$4,750 for a beautiful house, three minutes from station. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

35 ACRES near Rye Beach; ripe for sub-division; water and gas. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

CHESTER HILL DWELLING.—Steam heat, electric light, $9,500; possession. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$85,000 first mortgage for sale; property worth $250,000; title guaranteed. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

AN "UP-TO-DATE" real estate office. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, opposite New Haven Station.

FINE CORNER with stable; good location; for sale or rent. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

$8,000 BUYS superior house on Chester Hill; other bargains. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

For Sale.—White Plains, house 12 rooms; all improvements; fruit and shade; high ground; two acres; near station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

White Plains.—High land, house, stable; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Yonkers.

A GREAT BARGAIN in fine residence, stables, greenhouses, &c.; grounds 600 feet front; suitable for sub-division. BELLOWS & WARREN, real estate, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS, overlooking the Hudson, 25 acres, with water front, for sale; fine site for gentleman's residence. BELLOWS & WARREN, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A GOOD 9-room brick house, good section, sale low; $6,250; all improvements, perfect order; will sell furniture with house. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

TO LEASE—Handsome 15-room residence, hardwood trim, latest plumbing, stable, grounds, river views, $1,500 year. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A DESIRABLE 11-room house, with about half acre trees, shrubs, stable; rent $70 month or less. BELLOWS & WARREN, real estate, Yonkers.

A.—12-room modern house, stable and land 75x220; trees and shrubs; a bargain at $15,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A FINE 15-room residence, large grounds, big trees, stable, in best section; several bathrooms; latest plumbing, $25,000; cost $45,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Brand new 10-room house, hardwood trim, near station, schools, &c., $8,500; terms, $1,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

GOOD HOUSES, 10 to 12 rooms each, at $45 to $75 per month. Apply to BELLOWS & WARREN, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A new house, quite up to date, near station; plot 50x100; $9,500; terms, $1,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAIN IN SELECT CHESTER HILL.
House, with 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; decorated throughout, and fine stable containing four stalls, cow stall, carriage house, harness closet, and coachman's quarters. Owner, Box 13, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Rent.—Scarsdale; large house; 10 rooms; all improvements; steam heat; large stable; fruit and shade trees; five acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Three minutes' walk, Caryl Station, house 7 rooms; bath; high ground; fine views; lot, 50 by 100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Larchmont.—Water front, house, 9 bedrooms; all improvements; for rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

For Sale.—Old-fashioned house, 10 rooms; fruit and shade trees; 5 acres; one hour out, Harlem Road. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Larchmont.—House 12 rooms, stable; Sound view; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 Fifth Av.

Pelham Manor.—Modern house, stable, 3 stalls; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 5th Av.

Rye.—Sound view; house 12 rooms; stable; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 508 Fifth Av.

Houses to Rent at Rye, N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished. Mathews Bros., 35 Nassau St.

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Your name on a postal will bring some interesting information.
Fare, 5c. Time, 27 Minutes. Property: 49th St. & 12th Ave., Brooklyn.
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MODERN STONE HOUSES
Midst Suburban Environments.

PERFECTLY appointed 2 and 3 Story Houses, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim; foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining-room. Front elevations of various colored stones; box stoop. Situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Ave., the most attractive residential section of Brooklyn; two blocks from Prospect Park, one block from "L" station; 20 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Prices very reasonable. Write for booklet or call.
W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,
Flatbush Avenue and Midwood Street.

SNAP NO. 2 FLATBUSH.—WILL SELL AT COST TO BUILDER, PRICE $8,750; SHOULD BE $10,000. Terms, Cash Or $850 Cash. Rest Mortgage to suit.
A COLONIAL HOME.
Peerless in Beauty and Conveniences.
Copied from Plans of a House Sold for $15,000.
HANDSOME WIDE HALL IN CENTRE.
Exceptionally Large Dining Room and Living Room, with Open Fire Places. Fine Parlor, Artistic Stairs, Large Kitchen and Laundry. Back Stairs, 4 Fine, well-lighted Bed Chambers, Tiled Bath, and Billiard Room. Finished in OAK. All Parquet floors. Rich, Dainty Decorations. Fine Large Grounds.
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STEAM HEATED, DETACHED.
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$6,750, cost $8,500; BEAUTIFUL NEW DETACHED HOUSE WITH LARGE GARDEN, near Ocean Av., elevated road, and trolleys; 11 fine rooms, bath and toilet separate; handsome hardwood trim; parquet floors; electric and gas lighting; WALLS DECORATED WITH IMPORTED PAPERS; come and bring an expert to examine; this was appraised by an institution at $8,000 AND LOANED $4,800; WILL TAKE EASY TERMS.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, $4,200—$500 DOWN.
Balance to suit, for a $4,000 QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE and grounds; 7 rooms and bath; front and back stairs; two toilets; HANDSOMELY DECORATED; near trolleys; owner going West COMPELS HIM TO SACRIFICE.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

$2,500—GREAT BARGAIN—$2,500
7-room dwelling; near park; every improvement; easy terms. JOHN V. OHNEWALD, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

3 STORY AND BASEMENT B. STONE, $6,500.
Stuyvesant Heights; 11 rooms, bath; all improvements; furnace; open plumbing; tiled bath; magnificently decorated; simply can't be beat. Smith, 215 Montague St.

Great Sacrifice.—Price only $3,750; good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; range, $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 126 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock.

Five-story double brick flat, $32,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½ per cent.; rent, $3,200; equity, $12,000; for country, free and clear. Grant, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second and third mortgages.

Bargain.—Two frame flats, with stores, Gates Av., near Broadway; improving neighborhood; terms to suit; price $6,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Asking $5,250, Putnam Av., (best block;) 12 room brownstone house, open plumbing; offer wanted. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—$8,000 buys 2½-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, 12 rooms; Putnam Av., near Classon. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Investment price, $8,000; mortgage, $5,500; pays 15 per cent. interest on equity of $2,500; rent, $750. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$3,500; small sum down, balance like rent; 12-room brick dwelling, magnificent order; open plumbing. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Bedford Section.—$7,500 buys 3-story brownstone dwelling, with open plumbing; fine location. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Foreclosure—4-story brick store property cheap, $8,000. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Bargain, 354 Wythe Av.; excellent opportunity for working man to own home. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Asking $6,500; Macon St., near Lewis; 2½-story brownstone, 12 rooms; new furnace and range. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$3,300; 2-story, basement, frame, 7 rooms and bath; $250; balance $18.40 month. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Bargain; $5,000; elegant 2-story Philadelphia brick, fine order; owner leaving town. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Snap—2-story frame, furnace, open plumbing, $3,200. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Another—2-story basement, 7 rooms, frame, $2,650. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Sacrifice—3-story handsome stone, beautiful condition, $7,200. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Another—3-story single brick, all improvements, $4,500. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Bedford Section Bargain.—Modern 2-family stone dwelling; hardwood trim; asking $7,500. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

$500 cash, balance as rent; elegant modern 2-story basement. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

$5,500; double brick flat, with stores; rent, $612; all rented; terms easy. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

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Elegant home, $8,500; 3-story brownstone; choice location. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Only $5,250—2-story double brick; rent $360. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

CHURCH in Bath Beach, 38x100, $5,500; mortgage to suit. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

House, Bainbridge St., Brooklyn; mortgage, $4,500; equity, $2,000. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

Complete, 11-room, 2-family frame, $3,300. Wm. H. Friday, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

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Situated on Rockaway Point, Long Island, New York City.

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The finest seashore property on the Atlantic Coast, extending back to Jamaica Bay.

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Unusual opportunities to acquire large plots for improvements at very low prices.

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Finest estates in Nassau Co., 20 miles from New York, for sale; a fine stock farm, 23 acres; another superb estate of 125 acres, exceptional site of 30 acres, all of which are situated in immediate vicinity of the estates of our financial magnates. Principals only dealt with. Henry Stanton, 386 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
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A Farmer's Farm.—50 acres; near Greenlawn Station; splendid land; good buildings; two orchards; nice neighborhood; $4,000; easy terms. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Several cottages and small farms close to Huntington Station; some choice bargains; send for booklet. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn; branch office, Huntington Station.

Farm, 40 acres; one mile from Huntington village; view of bay and Sound; fine residence; large barns, orchard, $5,000. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Nearly three acres in village, house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale, Cheap.—Farms and cottages of all kinds; write what you want, or come see me; I can suit you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

SETAUKET, NORTH SHORE, L. I.—Farm 18 acres; house, barn, &c.; near Sound and Bay; must sell; bargain to quick buyer. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

East Hampton and Wainscott, L. I.—Cottages for rent, furnished; list on application. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

Farm, six acres; good house; near Lake Ronkonkoma; mortgage, $800; equity, $800. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

300 acres good woodland at Wading River; only half mile from station; sell the best; only $12 per acre. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Farm, 54 acres, Amityville; $6,500; no mortgage. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

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ACREAGE. FARMS.
We are headquarters for Long Island property of every description.
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For Sale.—148 acres beautiful land, an hour from city, near R. R. station and Bay; 10,000 feet front on county macadam streets; house, 14 rooms, two bathrooms, stables, barn, orchard, two trout ponds, &c., for $725 per acre. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale.—A large, good house; 12 rooms and bath; hardwood floors; sanitary plumbing; Boynton furnace; electric lights; plot 80x200 feet; barns; located on Long Beach Road, 5½ minutes' walk from depot, for $5,900; about one-third cash. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Two cottages at Lake Ronkonkoma; handsomely furnished; two acres ground with each; large frontage on lake; great opportunity. Apply Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Oyster Bay, (Centre Island,) large cottage; 11 rooms; 5 acres; barn; sale or rent; beautiful grounds. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Northport, L. I.—Lots running from Sound across beach to harbor; unequaled anywhere; some single fronts; three fine houses occupied; special price February. Codling.

Freeport.—Queen Anne cottage; ¾ acre, $2,500; $500 cash. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

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Jamaica.—2 fine lots; near trolley; $300 for both; great bargain. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Lovely home; 8-room cottage; improvements; near trolley; $2,400; easy terms. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Richmond Hill.—Pretty 6-room cottage, $1,500; $500 cash; near trolley. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Lawrence and Vicinity.—Modern furnished houses, 40 minutes out, $900 to $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER MOST SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK. TWENTY ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, (THIRTY SOLD PAST YEAR); PLOTS 50x100 FEET, PRICES $3,800 TO $5,500 (EASY TERM PAYMENT PLAN IF DESIRED). SOME WITHIN ONE BLOCK, NONE MORE THAN THREE BLOCKS FROM DEPOT. HOUSES HAVE ALL IMPROVEMENTS; MACADAMIZED STREETS, FLAGGED WALKS; GRAND OLD TREES, COMFORTABLE CARS; NO CROWDING; TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

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L. I. City Water Front—For factory purposes. Robert S. Finney, 35 Nassau St.

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PRIVATE HOUSE BUYERS.
See first column page 21 of this paper for list of houses for sale in "THE FIFTH AVENUE SECTION." Particulars of these, or of others we have, by applying to
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
536 FIFTH AVENUE,
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Are You Interested?
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405 LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Cant' beat this; 120-acre farm; good buildings; mile village; high location; $1,000; full particulars. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

Twelve-room house, all improvements; six acres; Milford, Conn.; mortgage, $6,000; equity, $6,000. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Greenwich.—25 acres; house, stable; Sound views; sale or rent. Hallett & Perrin, 503 Fifth Av.

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MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD.
FURNISHED COTTAGES,
SUMMER 1903.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
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NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes, via Erie R. R.; modern artistic house, near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; plot, 65x103; will sell for $4,100; small cash payment; balance same as rent; free to April 1st.
NUTLEY REALTY CO., OWNERS,
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A shanty on 5th Avenue is safe, a marble house on an alley is a failure in Real Estate Speculation; select locality first and the house will be found all right; I have a good house in the right spot, reasonable, terms to suit; price $9,500. If you are a wise man address L., Box 1816, New York.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Farm for sale, containing 52 acres; all kinds of fruit; situated on Shrewsbury River; large house and seven room cottage; all modern improvements; bargain. Address Box 79, Red Bank, N. J.

Franklin, N. J.—Choice plots on Franklin Av., 50x150; one minute from station; a bargain for cash. WALTER H. SMITH, (Fourth floor.) No. 120 Broadway.

Montclair.—Desirable Mountain Avenue house and grounds; easy terms; would exchange for smaller Montclair place or free lot. Room 3, 114 5th Av., New York.

Morristown, New Jersey.—Large modern residence, Normandie Heights; asking $60,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

"Ridgewood."—Old homestead; improvements; barn, outbuildings; shade, fruit, golf links; $8,500. Photograph, 153 East 83d St.

Asbury Park cottage; price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500; two lots; unusual opportunity. Brown, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, plots, and acres. Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

Orandell, N. J.—Gentleman's residence, rent furnished by year; extensive grounds. Hallett & Perrin, 503 Fifth Av.

Greenwich.—For sale, 500 acres; high elevation; views of Sound. Hallett & Perrin, 503 Fifth Av.

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Farm, 98 acres; 5 miles from station; 500 full-bearing pear and apple; mild climate; healthy; old age my reason for selling. J. D. Spring, Perrineville, Monmouth Co., N. J.

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SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT, IS YOURS, FREE AND CLEAR
What is paid, what is unpaid, always clearly known from start to finish. Every dollar counts.
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120 PAYMENTS NO MORTGAGE NO TAXES NO TROUBLE
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WANTED—Young lawyer wishes to supervise apartment house property in return for rent of apartment; first-class references to reliable people. Call or write, Hall, 17-21 Park Row, Room 835.

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Money to loan in any amounts; private party; 4 or 5%. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

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H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St. Insurance. Loans effected, rents collected, estates carefully managed.

Special fund to be placed on mortgage at 4%. Liberal appraisals. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

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Money to loan on first or second mortgage, pay off taxes, &c. Fleming, 770 Tremont Av.

If you want to sell your flats or houses, I have customers. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

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FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS,
COTTAGES, at Sound Beach, Greenwich, and along Sound, Harlem, and Hudson.

Bargain.—Elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains; fine barn, 4 acres; all kinds of fruit trees; price $7,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

100-acre farm, 1 hour from city; fine location; only $3,500; quick buyer. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

$5,000 buys 12-room cottage; boats; acre ground; Thousand Islands. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

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Corner loft, excellent north light, 23x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,200; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 131 East 34th St., 22x46, rent $75; also office and skylight studios, elevator and heat, rent $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Storage, Elm St., near Canal; 6-story and basement; electric elevator; $4,000. M. & L. Hess, 843 Broadway.

Store, basement, and sub, 183 Mercer; fireproof; also two lofts; cheap. M. & L. Hess, 843 Broadway.

Large store, high ceiling, 207 East 120th St.; market district. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

2 lofts to let at 390 Canal St., about 22x60; reasonable; west of Broadway, two blocks; desirable building. Nash, 63 Wall St.

Upper part of building, 56 East 125th St., suitable for photograph gallery, stock broker, or dentist.

Automobile storage; building erected on principal Harlem thoroughfare for responsible party. Inquire Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Hall, seating capacity 1,000, ceiling 30 feet, lease for term of years. Martin, 50 East 125th.

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34th St., Near 8th Av.—Will alter to suit. M. & L. Hess, 907 Broadway.

860 10th Av.—Store; $35.00. Apply to Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

961 3d Av., near 59th St.—Store; good location; $1,500 yearly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

236 Canal St.; large light loft, 20x25, $30 per month. S. M. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

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Capital, $1,000,000
Purchases and Sells Real Estate in the Borough of Manhattan.
Finances Building Operations for Merchants, Manufacturers and Builders.
MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, President.
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Money to loan, large amounts, 4 and 4½ per cent.; have large special funds. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Management of estates our specialty; examine our methods, be convinced of results. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway.

Large and small amounts to loan on mortgage; easy terms. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

Builders, do you want investments? Have lots of them. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.
An exceptionally desirable large suite of offices, reasonable rental, opposite new Customs House. Apply, Suite 264, 11 Broadway.

TO LET
STORES,
OFFICES,
BUILDINGS,
STUDIOS,
this and other localities.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 10 West 23d.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER.
LEON NOEL, 124TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV., 2 blocks west of 8th Av.

Building to Let.
25 EAST 15TH ST.,
Opposite Tiffany's.
Store and basement of extra depth; 25x100, suitable for restaurant or mercantile business; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William St.

Desirable Offices to Let.
ROGERS BUILDING, 106 WALL ST.
Corner of Front.
Light rooms; modern building; immediate possession; moderate rents.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William St.

110 WALL ST.
Entire 3d floor to let for office purposes. Spacious and bright rooms. Rent $650. Immediate possession.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William St.

Building To Let.
74 FRONT ST.
In heart of coffee trade; reasonable rent.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William St.

277 8th Av.—A large corner basement; old established site for express business; here is a big opportunity; $25 per month.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

240 West 27th St., loft 23x86, $70 per month
150 West 29th St., 3d loft, $15 per month.
156 West 29th St., 3d loft, $25 per month.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

275 8th Av.—Fine, large basement, suitable for storage; perfectly dry.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side; 15,000 feet; one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators; steam heat, power; immediate possession. Kleeman, 130 Avenue D.

To Lease.—Factory, 49, 51 Marion, near Spring St., 50x100; 21,000 square feet floor space; light four sides; steam heat; elevator; will alter to suit. Evan Griffiths, 396, 398 Broadway.

A STORE TO LET; ALSO LARGE, DRY CELLAR; 16 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building, fire-proof; rent low. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

EXTRA LIGHT LOFTS WITH POWER, HEAT, and elevator; 86-90 Walker St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.,
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS,
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

A large store and room for confectionery or barber, for live hustler. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

Park Place, near Broadway, whole building, 5-story and basement, from Aug. 1st next. Plans 234 B'way.

19th Ward Bank Building.—Lodge rooms; handsomest in Yorkville. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Large corner store to let; steam heated; suitable for grocery, delicatessen. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington.

Store, basement, and lofts, N. E. cor. University Place and 11th St., 142x160, and 90x142. M. & L. Hess, 843 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $8,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will build six-story stable, East 18th St., to suit; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

59th St., near 5th Av.—4-story dwelling; will lease for term of years. Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

Building suitable for automobile stable. Particulars from Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

59th St., near 5th Av.—4-story dwelling; will lease for term of years. Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

Building suitable for automobile stable. Particulars from Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

Loft, 45x200; light all sides; elevator, power; rent, $2,000 yearly. A. W. Miller & Co., 806 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

To Let—Large corner store, good location, $25. Wm. H. Friday, 963 Halsey St., near Broadway.

Business Property Wanted.

LOFTS WANTED

CANDY MFGR.	20,000 SQ. FT.	
WOODWORKER	15,000	" "
UPHOLSTERER	5,000	" "
MINERAL WATER	5,000	" "
IRON WORKER	15,000	" "
WOOD WORKER	10,000	" "
PRINTER	5,000	" "
IRON WORKER	5,000	" "
STABLE	4 STALLS	

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear farm near Atlantic City for 2, 3 family house, Bronx. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lot 25x125, 187th St. entrance to Bronx Zoo; cheap. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Two houses in West 22d St. to exchange for residence in country. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Bronx lot, 54x200; near "L" station; $8,500; want flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Plot 52x200, vacant, facing 3d Av.; equity $5,500 for good flat. Losers, 311 Brook Av., 161st St.

Well-rented new buildings; builders must sell. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

For Exchange.—Twenty lots on Klock Boulevard, Amityville; what offers? Bernard, 220 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Five-story tenement; 3 families on a floor. Rent, $2,700; mtge. $20,000; will exchange equity for small private in Harlem.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125TH ST.,
2,727 B'way, at 104th St.

Rented store property, 5th Av., $22,000; corner store property, near station, $25,000; 4 lots Bronx, free, $5,000; 5-story tenement, east side, $16,000; 4-story single flat, $10,000; $2,000 mortgage. What offer? Goldstein, 187 Broadway.

Beautiful farm on Long Island, price $15,000, free and clear, exchanged for city property; must be seen to be appreciated. Charles Galewski, 290 Broadway.

Small private dwelling in Harlem to exchange for west side dwelling, 3-story, $16,000 to $18,000.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125TH ST.

St. Nicholas Av., near 116th.—Great bargain; elevator apartment; equity $60,000; 4 per cent. bank mortgage; will exchange. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

Brownstone private house, equity, $5,000, to exchange for Mount Vernon or suburban New York residence; can add cash. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Wanted—Seven-story apartment house south of 59th, in exchange for unincumbered private residence on West 72d; add cash.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

West 88th.—Four stories; $50,000; mortgage, $26,000, 4½; want flat or country residence. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

A fine farm, 135 acres, on main line Penn. Road; exchange for Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

A delightful residence, one hour out, 17 rooms, barn; fine view; very healthy. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

To exchange for Brooklyn; delightful residence; lot 3,000 square feet; house all improvements. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Exchange for country 9-room house; good renter; small mortgage; what is offered? Atwater, 171 Broadway.

To exchange, fine flat in Brooklyn; well rented; good investment; want country place. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Lots—Far Rockaway, $4,000 or $10,000; no mortgage; want flats. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$5,000 lot, East Harlem; no mortgage; want equity; triple flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$2,500 cash over first mortgage; single flat, near Madison Av. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Will exchange corner, 104th St. and Park Av., 5-story apartment. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants. Folsome Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, single flat, equity $15,000 above 4% mtge.; will add $10,000 cash for good corner. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th.

Private dwelling, Lexington Av., full and clear; will exchange for single west side flat. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

For exchange, $40,000 equity; six-story elevator apartment, West 124th St.; mortgage, $130,000; want lots. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

Will exchange Chicago and Cleveland property for equity in New York property. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will exchange 10-room house, East Orange; price $7,000; mortgage $3,800; want Brooklyn. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

What can you offer for exchange for Bronx corner flat? will add cash. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Have buyers for tenements, flats, and private houses, also to exchange; what can you offer? Send particulars Henry G. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.

Have 7 lots, Bronx; exchange for cold-water flat or tenement. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Will exchange residence at Montclair and add $2,000 cash for flat. Caffery & Newman, 2 West 99th St.

Paying business property exchange for well-located property South Long Island. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

4 lots, Amityville, will exchange for Bronx property or sell cheap. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, Brooklyn, free and clear; will exchange for Bronx flat. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Five-story triple flat, all improvements, West 120th St.; will entertain clear vacant property and cash. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Two four-story brick tenement houses, excellent location; will entertain free and clear vacant property and cash. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Your property advertised free; send your vacancies; renting and collecting. J. H. Lamb & Bro., 91 Reid Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Special WANT For cash buyer, moderate priced LOTS or OLD HOUSES, near Madison, 5th, and 6th Avs., and Broadway, below 59th St. What have you to offer?
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Send full particulars immediately of Bronx and Manhattan flats you have for sale; cash buyers on hand; also have small properties and cash for flats. Laumeister Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th St.

Owners, send your property for sale, to let, or exchange, as I have clients for same; loans negotiated.
J. J. HAGGERTY,
584 LENOX AV., 139TH ST.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—LOT WANTED; MUST BE WELL LOCATED; GIVE DESCRIPTION. EDWARDS, BOX 114 TIMES OFFICE.

Flats, tenements, dwellings, or old buildings wanted in any section of the city; have cash buyers; quick results. Address Charles Galewski, 290 Broadway.

Want first mortgage of $16,000 at 5 per cent. on good 5-story double flat, Manhattan; worth $22,000; good bond. Herrmann, 604 Melrose Av., near 149th.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; reference; cash or real estate security. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington.

Real Estate Owners.—Have clients seeking dwellings and investment property. Send particulars, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway.

Want to lease apartment houses, flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffery & Newman, 2 West 99th St.

Plans furnished for buildings from $15 up; reliable architect. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Want private house between 116th and 130th Sts., west of 5th Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Wanted—A three-story private house, west side, for cash customer. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Owners of property send list; have buyers; large clientele. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

We have new methods of managing properties; can reduce running expenses. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

City and country property wanted for Spring list; send for description blanks quickly. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—Farms and gentlemen's country places for cash purchasers; send full particulars at once. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED; QUICK BUYERS FOR GOOD PROPERTY.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av., wants double or triple flat, cash buyer; west side preferred; owners only.

Economical management of apartment houses my specialty; best of references. Richard Heynemann, 108 West 68th St.

Want modern house, vicinity Montclair, Orange, or Summit, under $5,000. Give fullest particulars. Box 149 Times.

50x100, 42d, near Broadway; owner will build to suit tenant. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway. 106th St.

Have clients for west side dwellings. Send particulars, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway. Tel. 4,466—Riverside.

Cheap properties Penn. section; also in the Twenties; suitable for business. M. & L. Hess, 843 B'way.

Wanted—At once, 50x100 or more bet. Vesey and Duane, west of Church. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Wanted—For all cash, about $14,000 single flat or tenement below 90th. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

A vacant property wanted, between 116th St. and 140th St., for builder. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

Wanted—8 or 10 lots vicinity of 60th St. and 1st Av. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Want near-by lots for $1,500 equity two-family house, New Haven. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

Want Connecticut farm, not over 25 acres; must be cheap. Bernard, 220 Broadway.

All matters entrusted to my care receive my personal attention. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Owners of properties register same with me; no charge for registration. Sol Stern, 621 B'way.

Sixteen years' experience in management of properties and estate. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Want small east Harlem dwelling for single flat near Mt. Morris. Murray's 3d Av., 112th St.

Have a quick, cash buyer for lots in Manhattan and Bronx. J. B. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Want property to sell, rent, exchange, or manage. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE
Broadway and 77th St.
NOW OPEN.
CUISINE AND SERVICE PERFECT.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Apartments of 1 to 5 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
ORCHESTRA.

The Palm Garden, Grill and Dining Rooms opened at the HOTEL BELLECLAIRE, present to their patrons architectural perfection, luxuriant furnishings and exclusive service.

The choicest products of the metropolitan markets prepared by skilled chefs.

A selection from the world's best viands.

Afternoon Teas and Ladies' Lunches served artistically.

Theatre Suppers made attractive.

1 large Room, with bath, $12.00 per week and upward.
2 large Rooms, with bath, $20.00 per week and upward.
3 large Rooms, with bath, $30.00 per week and upward.

The tone of the BELLECLAIRE will be carefully kept up by the management.

Luxurious Living at Reasonable Rentals.

Restaurant a la Carte at Moderate Prices.

Inspection is Cordially Invited.

Palm Garden, Moorish Room, Billiard Room, Library, Writing Room, Magnificent Cafe, Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone in Each Apartment, Private Dining Rooms, Furnished Apartments for Transient Guests.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Madison Avenue **Hotel LEONORI** 63d Street.
New Modern Hotel.
Most desirably located in the choicest residential section of the city. Luxuriously furnished and equipped with every modern comfort conducing device.
Suites of 1 to 6 large, light rooms and bath.
Unsurpassed Cuisine and Service.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Telephone, 1842—79th.

THE BRUNSWICK
Madison Av., Corner 89th St.,
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $40 per month upward; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; American or European plan; high-class restaurant; table d'hote dinner, .75.
E. SEIBERT, Manager.

RAYMOND HOTEL APARTMENTS,
42-44 East 28th St.
Four very large rooms and bath, unfurnished, to sublet, at very low rent to desirable tenant; ground floor; high-grade hotel service in apartment without extra charge. Apply STEEGER, 143 East 31st St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,
43 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all its appointments.
Rents, $1,000 to $1,500.
Owner, on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
115-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $35, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Cheapest and Best in the City
THE PRINCE HENRY APARTMENT.
SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
Private hall, steam heat and hot water, and telephone connection. Location not to be equaled. Convenient to all car lines. Big inducement to desirable family. Rent low. References required.
H. L. PHELPS, 605-607 East 140th St.
Telephone 571 Melrose. Can be seen evenings.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

"THE GRANTLEY,"
557 West 124th St.
6 and 7 rooms; elevator apartments; electric light, telephone; all conveniences; $35 to $50. Premises or M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty St.

"THE ROXANE,"
67 WEST 127TH ST.
High-class apartments, five and six rooms and baths; all-night elevator service; all modern improvements.

A PRIVATE HOUSE, APARTMENT HOUSE,
1,078 MADISON AV.
One apartment on a floor, 25.6x85;
CORRECT IN CONSTRUCTION AND APPOINTMENTS.
A perfect "Bonbonniere."

Very desirable corner apartment in the Hetherington Apartment House, 571 Park Av., consisting of 8 rooms and bath, to sublet to Oct. 1, 1903; lease from owner thereafter; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, elevator, and hall service; all rooms light and recently redecorated; rent moderate; may be seen in the afternoon on application to janitor.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. RENTS $480 TO $720.
Ashforth & Co., 54 West 42d St.

582 to 586 Lenox Av., near 139th St.—A.—Four and five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water supply; large, light rooms; handsomely decorated; near "L" station and rapid transit; moderate rent. Janitor or J. J. Haggerty, Agent, premises.

AN INDEPENDENT FLAT.
Large apartment, seven handsomely decorated rooms and bath; every modern convenience; rent $48; finest location on Washington Heights; 100 Convent Av., corner 140th St., or POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

NOTHING ON BROADWAY LIKE IT.
Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St., elegant apartment seven choice rooms and bath; will decorate to suit on $85. Agent, POCHER & CO., 40 W. 34th St.

Bachelor apartments; "Westerly," 101-107 W. 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 33d St.

A.—5 rooms and bath; nickel shower; elevator; telephone each apartment; spacious reception hall; 40th St., West. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Corner 3d Av. and 109th St.
226 West 61st St., near Amsterdam Av.—Apartments, 4 large rooms, $16. John Armstrong.

133 East 115th St.—5 large rooms; hot and cold water; rent, $17; near L station. John Armstrong.

102 East 124th St.—7 rooms, bath; 2 flats vacant on one floor; $23. John Armstrong.

302 East 109th St.—Floors, 4 large rooms; all light; $10. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

1,981 3d Av., at 109th St. L.—5 large light rooms; separate wash rooms; $18. John Armstrong.

Select and desirable apartments; west side our specialty. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, near 106th.

$35; seven rooms, bath; frame house, 215 East 112th St.; keys Murray's Agency, 112th St., 3d Av.

Attractive apartment in "The Mildred"; seven large, light rooms; bath, elevator; corner 92d St., Lexington. Muhlker Bros.

Select and desirable apartments on the west side our specialty; good care taken of tenants. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, near 106th St.

Cor. Apartment, 74 W. 46th St.—8 rooms & bath, steam heat. Mathews Bros., 35 Nassau St.

853 Lexington Av.—Parlor floor and basement, $35 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

883 Lexington Av.—7 rooms and bath; 2d flat, $40. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

No. 60 East 96th St. to let; seven and bath, steam, $45. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 E. 96th.

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
Grand Circle and 58th St.
AN IDEAL LOCATION.
Half Block from Central Park.
New, modern, exclusive.
Beautifully furnished Suites of
1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath. Apartments rented by the month, season, or year. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS AND BATH FOR TRANSIENTS. Long-distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050 Col.

THE YORK.
149 and 151 West 44th St.
Most desirably located at Long Acre Square; new high-class fireproof Apartment Hotel in suite of two rooms, bath; one Apartment of three rooms, bath; suitable for physician; moderate rents. C. R. ELDRIDGE.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE RIVIERA
230 WEST 99TH ST.
An Apartment of Eight Very Large Sunny Rooms,
RENT $1,000.
Also a corner apartment of six rooms, on ground floor, suitable for physician,
RENT $850.
BOTH NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Two very fine light apartments, 355 Park Av.; modern improvements; $90; janitor. Muhlker Bros., 1,306 Lexington Av.

Corner apartment, 7 rooms and two baths, for rent, "The Mildred," 92d St., Lexington Av. Muhlker Bros.

Brooklyn.

ONE MONTH FREE.
FLATS ON PARK SLOPE, FROM $15 TO $33, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
JOHN S. MACGILLIVRAY,
311 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
A very attractive apartment for the balance of the season, in the "Essex" Apartment Hotel, corner of 56th St. and Madison Av.; service, light, linen, &c., supplied; terms very reasonable. Apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 Fifth Ave., at 43d St.
Tel. 2578—38th St.

101st St., 211 West—Milford Apartments.—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two beautiful, light, outside rooms, bath; telephone; rent reasonable; references. Inquire elevator boy.

230 West 116th—Cosy five-room flat, bath, complete housekeeping; piano, linen, silver; elevator "L." Baird.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; heat; breakfast. Charles Hibson, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

A carefully selected list of furnished apartments free on application. Richard Heynemann, 108 West 68th St.

A.—5-room elevator apartment, handsomely furnished, piano, &c., to right party, $80, in Harlem. J. J. Haggerty, 584 Lenox Av., 139th St.

Party leaving city desirous renting their seven-room apartment furnished; reasonable. Muhlker Bros., 92d and Lexington.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

ON
72D STREET,
NEAR
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Magnificently furnished house can be rented at a ridiculously low figure for balance of season. House now ready for occupancy, lighted by electricity and furnished with china, glassware, table and bed linens, &c.
FRED'K ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Ave.

27th St., Near Broadway.—Boarding house, 21 rooms, all occupied; particulars. Richard Heynemann, 108 West 68th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

87th St., Columbus and Park.—Four-story brick, 12 rooms; first-class order; immediate possession; rent, $1,100. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Cathedral Heights.—Three fine connecting houses, boarding; excellent Summer location; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A handsome 16-room residence, 75th, near Central Park; rent $3,500. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Private houses, three and four-story, for rent with possession. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Private house; 11 rooms; near Lexington Av.; $1,000 rent yearly. Charles Hibson, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Private house; 11 rooms; near Lexington Av.; $1,100 yearly. Charles Hibson, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Private house, 10 rooms, near Lexington Av.; $1,000 rent yearly. Charles Hibson, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

A four-story, high-stoop house on 30th St., near 5th Av., for rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

166 East 116th St., 3-story and bas., 10 rooms and bath; rent, $60. Taylor & Douglass, 2,170 Third Av.

House, ten rooms, brownstone; 118 East 111th St., $60. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Loft 75x90, ground floor, $1,300; 405 East 91st St. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$25.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, private hall; hot water supply. Janitor on premises, 451 East 119th St. Taylor & Douglass, 2,170 Third Av.

Beautiful flats, 7 large rooms, bath; steam heated; hot water supply; $40. 465 Central Park West, near 107th St.

154-156 West 35th.—Five-room steam-heated flats; hot water; $30. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Thomasville, Ga., eleven-room cottage, five bedrooms, simply but sufficiently furnished for family use compact; flower garden; gas, electricity, artesian water, hot air furnace; table silver only reserved. Henry Metcalfe, 143 Liberty St., New York.

GOSSIP OF THE TROTTERS

Local Horse Owners Preparing for the Coming Season.

Amateur Championship Gold Cup Presented to E. E. Smathers—Aspirants for Speedway Honors This Year.

Jack Curry, who for the past couple of years has trained the fast horses of David Lamar's racing and speedway stable, has signed an agreement to go to Kirkwood, Del., and train the horses in Dr. J. C. McCoy's stable. There are several 2:10 trotters in Dr. McCoy's string, and one very promising green mare which Curry says he has great faith in.

Among the many who greeted C. K. G. Billings on the pier last Wednesday morning, when he arrived from Europe, was Charles Tanner, who has charge of his road and matinee horses now wintering at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Tanner reported that the entire stable of some thirty-odd trotters and pacers was in prime condition. They will probably be shipped to Memphis, Tenn., for early Spring training, and later to the Empire City track at Yonkers.

When the New York Driving Club was organized John F. Cockerill was among the first of New York's prominent road drivers solicited for membership, but he declined on the ground that his first duty was toward the Road Drivers' Association, of which he was President, and that when he had accomplished the task which he had undertaken in that body he would join the Driving Club. In some unknown manner a report was circulated to the effect that the two organizations were not on the best of terms and that was the reason for Mr. Cockerill's refusal to join. This, however, was denied and condemned as idle gossip, and in order to prove the falsity of the stories Mr. Cockerill, who says the Road Drivers' Association is well on the road to success, has become a member of the Driving Club.

Among the well-known horsemen who attended last week's sale at the Garden daily was Louis J. Kahn, former owner of the crack pacer, George Wallace, who is looking for a trotter capable of pulling his weight over the Speedway and staying in the front ranks. Mr. Kahn says he has his eye on a trotter that would make the best of the Speedway favorites show their top speed, but that the owner thinks more of the animal than he does of a good fat price.

Dan Patch, the pacing wonder of 1902, with a mark of 1:59¼, has been insured by his new owner, M. W. Savage, for $112,000. Not since harness racing became a favorite pastime among lovers of the light-harness horse has there been such a great pacer as Dan Patch. He has not lost a race since he first appeared on the track two years ago, and in the many heats in which he was started he has been beaten in but two. In the first heat of a race at Lafayette, Ind., in September, 1900, he was passed by Milo S. in 2:18¼, and at Brighton Beach last year Martha Marshall finished in front of the pacer in the phenomenal time of 2:09.

E. H. Harriman, who recently disposed of his handsome and well-appointed Speedway stable at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, has leased his famous pacing stallion John R. Gentry, 2:00½, to George C. Brown of Spring Hill Farm. The former champion will be kept for two years on the farm where Star Pointer's sire is owned.

George H. Huber, who recently shipped his Speedway stable to the Ti Point stock farm of which he is owner, reports that the ice races at the Fort Ti Trotting Park have proved a brilliant success.

By way of a novelty, there is some talk of racing trotters under the saddle at the Empire City track during the coming season. Trots of this kind were held some years ago on a miniature track in Madison Square Garden. Many races are recorded as being stepped in 2:35 on this track, and, considering the number of laps required to make a mile, the performance was a very creditable one.

The League of Amateur Driving Clubs is compiling, and will soon publish, a year book containing complete reports of all harness races decided on tracks in membership with this organization during the season of 1902. One of the features of the volume is to be the portraits of well-known trotters and pacers and their owners.

For the past two years the Road Drivers' Association of New York has stimulated competition among the owners of trotters and pacers by offering a speedway championship to be awarded to the trotter and pacer that won the majority of heats against all comers. The Monk, while the property of Frederick Gerken, received the first award, and E. E. Smathers's unbeaten trotting champion Queen Wilkes carried off the second award. Last season the bay trotter Kingmond, 2:09, owned by Claus Bohling, caused quite a sensation by winning four straight contests for the coveted title against a very fast field, and was proclaimed the victor. Kingmond, however, never met either The Monk or Queen Wilkes in the contests, or the results might have been different. Two of the champions—Queen Wilkes and Kingmond—will be in the field this year, so that the result is by no means a foregone conclusion. There are also several new candidates for the honors, among them being the handsome chestnut mare Imogene, 2:11¼, owned by C. K. G. Billings, who was one of the most prominent matinee winners last season, and Alice Barnes, 2:10¾, who has long been considered the fastest trotter that ever stepped on the Speedway. Alves, 2:09¾, owned by Nathan Straus, has always been a contending factor in every championship, and M. C. Harrison has a candidate in Axtello, 2:15.

President John F. Cockerill, of the Road Drivers' Association, has announced the following nominating committee to make nominations for the annual election to be held in March: Dr. H. D. Gill, David Lamar, W. C. Floyd-Jones, Patrick Ryan, J. A. Megargee, H. C. Mapes, George Buckman, and George J. Crossman. George W. Grote seems to be a very popular candidate for the office of President, and although President Cockerill has not declined to run, he says he would withdraw in favor of Mr. Grote.

The amateur championship gold cup which was won by Lord Derby at the September meeting at Empire City track was presented to the owner of Lord Derby, E. E. Smathers, at his apartments in the Pierpont Friday afternoon. In the race with The Monk as contestant, Lord Derby won three straight heats, which were the three fastest heats ever trotted on a race track, all of them being close to 2:06. The presentation was made by John Butler, President of the New York Driving Club, who was accompanied by Charles Lloyd and Secretary Alfred Reeves. Mr. Smathers gracefully accepted the valuable trophy with a few appropriate remarks, and drank to the health of Lord Derby and the prosperity of the club. Mr. Smathers will sail for Europe about Feb. 15.

F. G. Schmidt, who on Thursday purchased the crack trotter A. J. D., 2:09¼, at the Garden sale, has turned the animal over to the care of Bob Davis, who starts South to-morrow with a string of eighteen. They compose about the best collection of campaigners any trainer can show, among them being the trotters Chain Shot, 2:06¾; King Chimes, 2:10¾; Edgewood, 2:11; Miss Pearing, 2:19¾; Dark Secret, 2:21, and the pacers Coney, 2:02; Berdina, 2:10; Tommy Wilton, 2:12¼; John W. Patterson, 2:18¼; Darling, 2:22¼, and Mercury Wilkes, 2:14¾. All will Winter in the South and return to the Empire City track for fast work early in the season.

Eastern Bowlers Favored.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—At the request of Thomas Curtis of Brooklyn and for the benefit of New York and other Eastern bowlers, the closing of the entries in the National bowling tournament here has been extended from Feb. 1 until Feb. 15. The entries are now sufficient to insure the success of the tournament, but the extension was granted in deference to the New Yorkers, whose preliminary arrangements were held back by a misunderstanding.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:11	Sun sets	5:17	Moon sets	9:26

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:08	Gov. Isl'd	9:58	H. Gate	11:49
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:08	Gov. Isl'd	10:21	H. Gate	12:17

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	11:00 A. M.	

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples and Genoa	....	11:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Kitt's	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Saratoga, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Santos	10:00 A. M.	....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 1.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 28.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard, Para, Jan. 18.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Fernaene Shields, Jan. 7.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 12.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 23.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 12.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Altai, Jamaica, Jan. 28.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 22.
City of Delhi, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 23.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Large Bay, Huelva, Jan. 13.
Nemea, St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
Phoebus, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Lombardia, Naples, Jan. 21.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 22.
El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 30.
El Valle, New Orleans, Jan. 31.

Arrived.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 11:16 A. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam, Jan. 17, and Boulogne, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M., 30th.

SS Monterey, Johnson, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Bernilla, (Br.,) O'Conner, Huelva, &c., Jan. 5, with iron pyrites to the Grasselli Chemical Company; vessel to Larrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 30th.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) McDougall, Santos, Jan. 8, in ballast to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 30th.

SS Trojan, (Br.,) Thorkildson, Hamburg, Jan. 6, with mdse. to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 30th.

SS Saint Oswald, (——,) Tindall, Perth Amboy, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Geogheran, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William F. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Lebarrier, Havre, Jan. 15, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Neidenfels, (Ger.,) Groot, Calcutta, &c., Dec. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Outside the Bar at 6:47 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest; moderate; fair.

SS (supposed) Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Woltersdorff, Bremen, Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Fire Island at 10:45 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Atlas, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
Steam yacht Riviera, for Norfolk.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Kroonland, for Southampton and Antwerp.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Hamilton, Bermuda.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Normannia, (Dan.,) for Norfolk.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Valencia, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded without communicating with shore, owing to a storm prevailing.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. White, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York, arr. at St. Croix yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Ridley, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Lord Antrim, (Br.,) Capt. McVikar, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Meriam, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, for New York, sld. from Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from this port for New York, sld. from Southampton and passed Hurst Castle at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York via this port, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Benciouch, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Hongkong previous to to-day.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Laverello, for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 29.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, for New York, sld. from Bremen at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Beckenham, (Br.,) from Calcutta and Colombo for Boston and New York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Aden to-day.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavicy, from Marseilles via Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro Jan. 28.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, for New York, sld. from Barry to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Ariel, (Br.,) Capt. Forrest, from New York for Sydney and Brisbane, was spoken Jan. 16 in latitude 10 degrees, longitude 28 degrees.

Marine Intelligence.

HULL, Jan. 31.—The French bark Emilie Galline, Capt. Tattevin, from San Francisco via Queenstown, has arrived here with headgear damaged, having been in collision with the British steamer Gorjistan, Capt. Wall, from Kurrachee, for this port. Topworks, davits, and main rigging is also considerably damaged.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that on Jan. 30 the position of the Fort Lafayette Dock (S) Buoy was changed and placed in 18 feet mean low water on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Fort Hamilton flag-staff, E. by N.; Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, WSW. ¾ W.; Dutch Reformed Church spire, (Tompkinsville, S. I.,) NW. by N. 1-16 N. The color of this buoy was also changed from red to black and should be left on the port hand entry channel to the dock.

Business Opportunities.

READ THIS: Special information for investors. We strongly advise the purchase of Pinoeil Remedy Company shares at their present price, 50c each. Excellent remedies; big demand; sales increasing. Shares in Patent Medicine Companies pay enormous dividends and advance rapidly in value. Buy them whenever offered. Will accept subscriptions until further notice at above price. Don't delay. Morss & Co., Investment Securities, 6 Wall Street, New York.

An established, successful Retail Business for sale consisting of picture frames and pictures, stationery, toys, and artists' materials; ill-health cause of selling; net profits about $3,000 yearly; price $8,000. Sloane & Company, 309 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

Capitalist with money to increase business of two medical remedies which have a very large sale, with thousands of recommendations from best physicians; capital is needed to give them a larger market; a grand chance for the right party. Address Dr. J. C. Meher, Troy, N. Y.

For Sale—Entire stock of merchandise and good will of long established wholesale grocery and liquor business in Borough of Manhattan, to close estate; no agents; John J. Delany, Attorney for Executors, 27 William St., N. Y. City.

Limited quantity stock in San Miguel Mining Co. of Mexico; 500,000 tons ore in sight; mine ready to produce 300 tons per 24 hours; $2.50 per share. W. M. Ostrander, North American Bldg., Philadelphia.

Rich zinc mining property of 40 acres near Joplin, Mo.; fine mill and full equipment; worth $125,000; price, $75,000, including all stock and bonds. W. M. Ostrander, North American Building, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, NO MATTER where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1,443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Baking business for sale to close an estate; old-established; first-class; forty years in same location, New York City; stock, good will, and plant. John Henry Hull, executor, 140 Nassau St.

Confectionery.—Best part of Harlem; old established; daily receipts $40; $7,000; $2,000 cash required; balance easy payments. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

A legitimate business, worth $12,000 annually, desires a business associate with capital, (about $2,500;) no brokers. Only principals address R. S., Box 128 Times.

If you wish to purchase business and description, any part of the U. S., write for our lists; all our places are thoroughly investigated by us. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Partner Wanted—With small amount of cash in manufacturing business in active operation; good cash profits. Call, Standard Mfg. Co., 30 Cortlandt St., city.

Hose patch patent for sale or exchange for steam lighter; light draught, not exceeding 5 feet. D. Bennett, 127 Duane St.

House moving and shoring business for sale, or take partner; sacrifice. Sunday, 125 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

For Sale—Formula for a brick wash, for renovation of weather stained brick walls. Apply to P. O. Box 274, New Bedford, Mass.

Cleaning and dyeing establishment, Bronx; all work done by contracts. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Boarding house-restaurant, opposite factories and dock; down town; east side. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,526 Park Row Building, City.

$5,000 to $15,000.—Stock in automobile company for sale. Address AUTOMETER, Box E 103 Times Office.

BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CUBAN REPUBLIC. WM. O. McDOWELL. ALL ISSUES. 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Stationer wants to buy well-established job printing business for cash. Address L. B. C., Box 181 Times.

Boarding houses, Brooklyn; nicely furnished, at a sacrifice. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Merchant tailoring establishments Brooklyn and New York. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Laundries Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS. Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.25. RYON STATIONERY CO. New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS. LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glass & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5360 Frank.

Three beautiful paintings, one by George Inness, one by Quarterly, and one by Nichol; a bargain. Address G. W. G., Box 54, 1,364 Broadway.

If you want to buy, sell, rent, or exchange typewriters see us first. Greater New York Typewriter Exchange, 5 Court Sq., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 33-35 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED - SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

STORE fixtures cheap; cigar, confectioners', butter, grocers', jewelers' showcases. Hamburger, 165 Grand, corner Centre.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5066 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 322 Broadway.—Call up 3196 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by E. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. In first-class condition. Inquire 30 Reade St.

Piece of webbing, used for suspenders, &c. M. Svenson, 138 Gabrielskie St., Jersey City.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Dealer, est. 1859, 105 East 9th St.

Instruction.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!"

MILLER SCHOOL 1133-1135 Broadway New York

When a school has reached that point in public favor, that the leading railroads, the banks, the city departments, and the large business houses come straight to it for the various clerks needed, it is a sure sign that that school IS A SUCCESS. On January 14, 1903, one of our night students, by name William Rouch, was appointed private secretary to the President of the Board of Elections, at a salary of $1,800 a year. A few months of evening study did it. The Police Department, the Fire Department, the Bridge Commission, and other City Departments are employing stenographers and bookkeepers trained by the Proprietor of this school. The same is true of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Co., the Astor Place Bank, the Morton Trust Company, and other financial institutions. It is also true of the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the D., L. & W., the New York Central, and various other railroads. The MILLER METHODS prevailing in this school are responsible for its great success. Ranking with the largest schools in the United States, and possessing the most modern and complete equipment in New York, it is but natural that our graduates are proud of the school, and want their friends to attend it. We have daily calls from business men for our graduates.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING—all of the business subjects are taught by experienced and expensive teachers in both the day and the night sessions. This is no place for cheap talent of any kind. It is a wide-awake, energetic, and progressive school in every sense of the word. Send for our booklet. DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

EASTMAN Poughkeepsie, N. Y. All Commercial Branches Taught Thoroughly.

N. B.—The February graduates of the Public Schools are eligible to compete for the Free Scholarships awarded each year by the President of Eastman, to a limited number of the girls and boys who have completed their Grammar School studies. Write for particulars. CLEMENT GAINES, President.

Employment Department for Graduates.

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE 103 East 125th St.

PACKARD Commercial School—45th Year. 4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.

No better time to learn than now. Individual instruction. All commercial branches taught THOROUGHLY.

Known by 45 years of faithful work as "The School That Makes a Specialty of Each Student."

FORENSIC, PULPIT, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORATORY thoroughly and practically taught at the LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, 106 West 42d St. Public speakers instructed in the proper use and management of the speaking voice, gesticulation, and delivery in general, from the beginning to the highest perfection of the art. Class and private instruction day and evening. Call or write for circular. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, Director.

$7.50 IN CASH will put you through the complete three months' course in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, telegraphy, &c., with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars. GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL, 108 West 23d St., corner 7th Av.

STAMMERING stands seriously in the way of advancement. Every effort should be made to correct it by individuals, parents, and teachers. We can show you how. We can help you. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Bryant's School, 12 West 40th Street. Established 1880.

STENOGRAPHY, typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, &c., taught day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner West 65th St., New York.

Shorthand, typewriting, &c.; individual instruction by experts; $1.00 weekly; positions guaranteed. 140 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Musical.

BANJO.

I will guarantee to teach you to read music and to play 20 pieces, including the latest popular songs, on mandolin, violin, banjo, or guitar, and will furnish instrument to learn on, for $10; waltz guaranteed, $3; jig, reel, wing, buck dancing taught; call, day or evening; 1,000 testimonials. J. Dean, 519 3d ave., 35th st.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS, VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Piano instruction by first-class teacher; highest references; terms reasonable. Address Box 28, 1,515 Third Avenue.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time. All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly attend HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. WALTZ.

Harvard Building, 739 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, any day at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time. All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY, 136 and 138 West 23d St. Ed J. Finnegan, Director. The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ, HENRY I. GREENBLATT, and NATHAN BERGER, under the firm name of HOROWITZ, GREENBLATT & BERGER, was dissolved on the 23d day of January, 1903, so far as relates to the said HENRY I. GREENBLATT. All debts due to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partners, ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ and NATHAN BERGER, who will continue the business.

Dated N. Y., January 23, 1903. ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ, NATHAN BERGER.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Dogs and Birds.

CANINE DEPARTMENT New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1925—Madison Square.

Pianos and Organs.

Greatest February Piano Sale! At $1 a Week we offer 500 of these popular, renowned, tone-lasting Harmony Pianos.

The response to this announcement will be enormous. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are as near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating practice muffler; 7 1-3 octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack. Rich, clear and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d AVE. 59th ST. 1960th STS.

KRAKAUER PIANOS. THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC. Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange. EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT. 115 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. 128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 EAST 14TH ST. Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO. EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$75 Weber, elegant condition, mahogany Colonial upright, very little used, great bargain; $95 fine piano player, Apollo, rare chance. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH IN ANY AMOUNT advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate. John Mulholland, FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK. 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000. MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people. Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S. HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES. 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 720.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after application; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 148 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,118, Park Row Building.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! $50,000 to loan on mortgage; sums to suit. JOHN V. OHNEWALD, 186 Remsen St., B'klyn.

SALARIES LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SALARY. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 720.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 10 West 23d St., Room 45.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"Lessing and George Eliot as Interpreters of the Jew." Seats free. All welcome.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Theology of the Bible and Modern Thought." All welcome.

Auction Sales.

Lien Sale.—Frank S. Gore, auctioneer, sells on Friday, March 6, 1903, 2 P. M., at Western launchyard, 230th St. and Harlem River, King's Bridge, Borough Manhattan, for storage charges, 18-foot Empire motor launch Fixa.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 306 East 125th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St. NEW. FIREPROOF. Exclusive and Quiet. Apartments furnished or unfurnished by the year or for short term. References required. Book and plans mailed. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Inspection invited.

UNFURNISHED.	Per Month.
1 Room and Bath	$37.50 up.
2 Rooms and Bath	$55.00 up.
3 Rooms and Bath	$90.00 up.
FURNISHED.	Per Month.
1 Room and Bath	$50 to $75.
2 Rooms and Bath	$75 to $125.
3 Rooms and Bath	$125 to $175.

M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager. Telephone 4,060—38th.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan. Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c. We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathrooms at proportionate prices. Transient families accommodated. Cuisine and all appointments of high standard. RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

HOTEL JEFFERSON (102 East 15th St.) will reopen under new management February 14 as a first-class family hotel.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

30th St., 15 West.—Room in first-class house; excellent table; gentlemen preferred; transients and Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel. 3006—18.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; gentlemen preferred; references; Telephone 4255—18th.

39th St., 217 West.—Desirable rooms in refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

45th St., 10 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; table board.

47th St., 143 West.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; extra light room suitable for artist.

50th St., 28 West.—An elegantly furnished second floor, with board; reference exchanged.

56th St., 243 West.—Beautiful large room; hot and cold water; heated by hot water system; superior table; a rare opportunity for married couple or two ladies; references.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen in handsome residence; elegantly furnished rooms; superior cuisine and attendance; references.

85th St., 9 East.—Well-heated large second-floor room; good board; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 123 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny single room for gentleman; good board; references.

96th St., 57 West.—Sunny front room, second floor; exceptional table; home comforts; table boarders accommodated.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board.

Lexington Av., 405.—Large light rooms, tiled bathrooms; excellent cuisine; telephone; references.

Madison Av., 69.—Rooms, single and en suite, with board; private baths; parlor dining rooms; telephone.

Furnished Rooms.

14th St., 322 East.—Furnished hall room to let. Richmond.

19th St., 43 West.—Very desirable large, medium size rooms; furnished, unfurnished; well heated; reference; very reasonable.

21st St., 165 West.—Nicely furnished front room with all conveniences; well heated house; gentlemen only.

33th St., 16 East.—Large, southern back parlor; small room; also skylight room; bath, telephone; reasonable.

49d, 146 West.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; porcelain baths; single rooms; breakfast if desired.

65th St., 150 West.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; well-kept private house; excellent board next door.

85th St., 17 West.—Comfortable parlor and bedroom, steam heat and bath adjoining; reasonable. Williams.

103d St., 91 West.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heat; porcelain bath; near L station. Prestman.

116th St., 239 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2.50 to $3.50 weekly; elevator "L"; steam heat; light housekeeping.

118th St., 281 West.—Front rooms, newly furnished; heat, bath, hot water; hall room $2; gentlemen. Rourke.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms and suites call on Earle A. Knake, 1,183 Broadway.

Owner rent square, fine hall room, handsomely furnished; private family; references. 362 Lexington Av., 40th St.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished room with or without board, by violinist, with use of parlor for a few hours each week. F. E., 740 Lexington, 50th to 59th, Lexington to 4th.

Machinery.

BACKUS GAS ENGINES. If you want best and easiest to operate. Catalogue mailed. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

For Sale—Good second-hand leather belting, our own make, cheap. Apply Charles A. Schieren & Co., 47 Ferry St., New York.

All sizes new, stretched, and good second-hand leather belting. Fitzgerald Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Motors and dynamos bought, sold, and repaired. Jordan Bros., 74 Beekman St., N. Y.

Copartnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of STIEBEL, HERNSHEIM & CO., to conduct the business of Bankers and Brokers, at 25 Broad St.

SAMUEL J. STIEBEL, Member of the New York Stock Exchange. ALFRED J. HERNSHEIM, MAX R. ENGEL.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1903.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard sr. Telephone 537—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2297—38th.

Help Wanted—Females.

Wanted at Once—Manager for Washington office of large metropolitan concern; lady or gentleman equal to handling agents; must have references and a thousand dollars. M., Box 152 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer, young lady; bright, rapid, experienced; $10 week. Apply Monday, 10 to 12, Room 704, 160 5th Av.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING NEWSPAPERS.

"Printers' Ink" quotes Mr. W. I. Brackett, Editor and Publisher of Maine Woods, the famous sporting and resort journal of that State and Canada, as follows:

"Maine hotels are really ahead of their advertising. Some large appropriations are spent upon literature and small ads in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia papers, but proprietors are just beginning to realize what possibilities lie in modern publicity. Personally, I have found the * * * PHILADELPHIA LEDGER most effective for small hotel ads. I believe in ads of four or five lines. One of the best I ever ran was simply the sentence, 'Where to go fishing and get some,' with the address. It brought hundreds of requests for booklets."

As usual, or as always, the "Ledger" is recognized by the highest and best authorities as among the "golden dozen"—or, as in this case, one of the most effective mediums for advertising, which means real publicity and patronage.

Help Wanted—Females.

OPERATORS.

Experienced operators wanted on ladies' cotton neckwear; new Singer machines; electric power; light, airy workroom; steady work; best prices; call all week. A. E. Sycamore & Co., 122 Fifth Ave.

WANTED—LADY FAMILIAR WITH TYPEWRITER AND FIGURES FOR BILLING. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, WAGES EXPECTED, TURRCK, BOX 86 TIMES.

WANTED—LADY AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN MERCANTILE OFFICE. ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, WAGES EXPECTED, TRAINOR, BOX 40 TIMES.

Help Wanted—Males.

Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation return passage. Main Office, 115 1st St.

SECURITIES SALESMAN WANTED.

A mining trust operating fifty-one properties in the richest mining district in the world, now in an advanced state of development with 1,000,000 tons of gold, silver, copper, and lead ore blocked out, doing a high-class, conservative business, offers to securities salesmen of the better class throughout the Eastern and Middle States, an excellent opportunity to place its stocks with their clients upon a remunerative basis. A handsome and elaborated prospectus will be provided. Correspondence in strict confidence is invited. Address Securities, P. O. Box 822 New York City.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE AND INTELLIGENT CANVASSERS TO SELL COMMERCIAL PUBLICATION TO BANKS, BROKERS, AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING REFERENCES AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, TO G. R. R., BOX 122 TIMES OFFICE.

Wanted—Capable men in every town or city to introduce our COMBINATION LEGAL AID AND PROTECTION CONTRACT. Nothing like it on the market. Good workers can make more money with us than at any other employment. Call upon or address ALLIANCE PROTECTION CORPORATION, No. 170 Broadway.

Printer.—Foreman in small office; must be first-class compositor, capable of handling all kinds of work, and understand running cylinder and job presses; $18 at start; satisfactory man can have option of an interest in the business after six months. E., Box 104 Times Office.

Wanted—Traveling man, visiting mills and factories, to handle heavy lubricating oil as side line; largest commission paid and lowest price in market quoted on the oil; exceptional opportunity to make big money. Davis Selling Agency, No. 880 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—Salesman, cloaks and suits; experienced man wanted for the West and city; must have good trade. Write only, giving references, terms, and other particulars, C. H. & Co., 94 Bleecker St.

Wanted—Active, educated man of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid; give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box E 142 Times Office.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Companion.—By young lady as companion to children during afternoon hours; references. Address Box 1, 1,515 3d Av.

Cultured lady can be engaged to read in French and German; terms reasonable. Address Mlle. Beaumont, 989 8th Av., New York.

Experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter; can furnish best of references; salary, $12. G., Box 101 Times.

Gentlewoman as visiting or resident secretary, governess, or literary aid; testimonials from eminent persons for superior ability; English branches; languages, music; experienced housekeeper and nurse. Confidential, Box 7, 1,380 Broadway.

Governess.—By former public school teacher as visiting governess; references. Address Box B, 1,515 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—By colored girl as chambermaid in boarding house. Elizabeth Clarke, 33 East 80th St.

Cooks.

Cook.—first-class; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference; private family. D. K., Times Up-town Office.

Cook.—By one who understands the work. 235 West 59th St., care of M. J. Williams.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, OR WORK TAKEN HOME. YOUNG, 110 WEST 134TH ST.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, first class, wants few more customers out by day; best reference. Clara Mackin, 76 West 89th St.

Dressmaker.—By experienced dressmaker; out by day in families; personal experience. 121 East 32d St. Miss Higgins.

Dressmaker.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. Mme. J., 178 Christopher St.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; fashionable work; good fit. Mrs. Holmes, 125 West 129th St.

Dressmaker.—Perfect; wishes few more customers by the day. F. B., 239 East 59th St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—As managing housekeeper in large household; fifteen years' experience in first-class private families; understands marketing and the management of servants. E. M., 11 East 24th St.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—Colored girl wishes general housework in small family. 108 West 134th St., Bowles.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—A lady desires to find a place as maid for a respectable young English girl; willing to assist in light chamber work. Address or apply to Mrs. G. S., The Buckingham.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress in private family; day's work; best reference. Call Sunday, M. K., 238 West 40th St.

Laundress.—Washing and ironing done by the dozen or by the week. Marshall, 202 W. 148th St.

Nurses.

Nurse.—Scotch Protestant infant's nurse, thoroughly capable to take entire charge of infant from birth; intelligent and of good appearance; age 35; good city references. R. B., Box 107, 580 6th Av.

Nurse and Companion.—To sick or elderly lady; personal reference. E. Campbell, 178 East 77th St., city.

Nurse.—By young colored girl as nurse. 111 West 134th St., Benton's bell.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress, &c.—By young girl as seamstress, or to take care of a grown child. Ellis, 54 West 103d St.

Sewing wanted at $1 per day. Francis, Box 152 Times.

Waitresses.

Waitress.—Competent colored girl to wait at dinners, luncheons, parties; best references. 3 West 135th St., first floor, east.

Washing.

Washing and ironing at home or out by the day. Fannie Antions, 24 West 134th St., first floor, west.

Washing, &c.—Washing and ironing taken at home or out by day. Nelson, 153 West 134th St.

Miscellaneous.

An superintendent, matron, or housekeeper; experienced in hospital and other institutional system; also in private families; executive and organizing ability; choice credentials. Practical, Box 277, 1,267 Broadway.

A refined American lady would like a position as mother's help with small children or care of an old lady; best of city recommendations from former employer. Mrs. L., Box 74, 1,364 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

Accountant.—Twenty years' practical experience; all branches bookkeeping; will examine, post, or open books, evenings or daytime. Accurate, 302 Columbus Av.

Butlers.

Butler (colored) would like a position; or in gentleman's apartment. A. Jones, 424 6th Av.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; terms moderate; satisfactory references. Thomas, 158 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

Electrician Helper.—By a young man in wholesale business house as an electrician helper, with chance of advancement. J. Herbert, 346 East 19th St.

Engineer.—In apartment house or factory; understands electric light and all general repairs; furnish best of city reference. Engineer, 329 West 20th St.

First-class mechanic on experimental work, or to develop inventions, is open for engagements. E Box 112 Times.

Painter, Paperhanger, wants work; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (materials included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed. first-class references. Painter, 315 East 86th St.

Young married man wants work; driver, painter, or handy man all round; send postal. Address J. K., 63 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn.

LAKEWOOD'S GAY SEASON

Gymkhana Games Being Arranged for Lenten Saturdays.

Elaborate Programme of a Coming Kirmesse—Other Social Events—John D. Rockefeller's Gift to a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 31.—Lakewood's Lenten visitors will not lack for entertainment during the penitential season. J. J. Dwyer, the well-known Master of Hounds of the Ocean County Hunt, is arranging a series of gymkhana games to be held on Saturday afternoons during March on P. S. P. Randolph's grounds on the Toms River Road. Mr. Dwyer has enlisted the support of many of the society people in the project, and its success is already assured.

The society people of Lakewood filled the pretty theatre of the Lakewood Hotel at the entertainment given there on Thursday evening by the Boys' Club of Lakewood. The purpose of the entertainment was to raise funds to furnish a clubroom for the boys of the village, and to provide healthful recreation and amusement for them. It was a great success financially, and the entertainment furnished by the boys was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. Among the patronesses of the club are Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Henry A. James, Mrs. Ernest Edward Matthews, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell. Thanks were returned to the management of the Lakewood Hotel by the club for the use of the theatre.

A pool tournament for the women patrons of the Lakewood Hotel is being arranged by the hotel's billiard instructor. Play will begin next Tuesday evening. Pool is the most popular indoor diversion among the Lakewood Hotel's women patrons these days. Among those who have shown proficiency in handling a cue is Miss Alice Torrance of Philadelphia, who made a run of eighteen balls on Wednesday evening.

John D. Rockefeller's hobby of giving so as to induce others to give also has accomplished a result which is very gratifying to the congregation of the First Baptist Church in this village. A few weeks ago the pastor of the church, the Rev. W. G. Wedemeyer, in a sermon preached on the tenth anniversary of his pastorate, called attention to the fact that there was a debt of $5,000 remaining on the new edifice. Mr. Rockefeller, who is a regular attendant of the church when he is here, was present at the service. A few days later he wrote to Mr. Wedemeyer, offering to pay half the debt if the church raised the remainder. This was accepted, and the members of the church set about raising the money. All but $500 had been subscribed, when a letter was received from Miss Caroline Nash of New York, in which she offered to share the payment of the debt with Mr. Rockefeller. As a result the church is out of debt and has enough money on hand to purchase a new pipe organ.

The formal opening of the new home of the Country Club of Lakewood on Lincoln's Birthday will be quite a society event at Lakewood. There will be a reception in the afternoon, and tea will be served by the ladies. The new clubhouse embodies all the attractions of a country place, with the comforts and luxuries of a club in town. It is said to be the finest building of its kind in the country. George J. Gould is the President.

The kirmesse to be given next Friday and Saturday evenings for the benefit of the Lakewood Public Library and the Village Improvement Association will be one of the important events of the social season at Lakewood. The dances will be given at the Laurel House on Friday evening, and at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on the following evening. One of the pretty features of the kirmesse will be the dance of the Summer Girls by a sextette of the society belles of Lakewood. The Court minuet, with twenty-four persons dancing, will be another feature. The children's dances include several very novel figures. The kirmesse will conclude with a charity ball on Saturday evening. The committee in charge of this is Dr. Charles A. Lindley, Henry S. James, Clarence Blair Mitchell, and Lewis B. Stillwell. Miss Lila Agnew Stewart of New York is directing the rehearsals for the dances.

The programme has been divided as follows: A children's matinée, in the Laurel House music room, will be "The Pantomime of Cinderella," danced by Lakewood children. In the evening, at the same place, the Laurel Orchestra will furnish music for dances, in which the following will be the personnel:

Spanish Dance.—Chaperoned by Mrs. W. G. Schauffler and Mrs. F. W. Downer—Dancers: Mrs. O. B. Huntsman, Mrs. A. F. Stearns, Mrs. Burton H. Lee, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Burton H. Lee, Albert M. Reed, Stanley N. Whitney, Arthur F. Stearns.

Scotch Reel.—Danced by Beatrice Claflin, Marie Palmer, Dorothy Tracy, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Halliday Philbin, William Leeds, Tyler Palmer.

Serpentine and Fire Dance.—By Mrs. Jasper Lynch.

Cinderella Gavotte.—Chaperoned by Miss Lindley and Miss Clara Dashiell—Danced by Beatrice Claflin, Dorothy Tracy, Marie Palmer, Alice Brewster, Louise Lynch, Josephine de Forest, Beatrice Bush, Charles Shakespeare, Nicholas Brewster, Ridgeley Bryan, Frank Worth, and Arthur Pack.

Flower Dance.—Chaperoned by Miss Ferris and Miss Anna Dashiell—Danced by Hattie Harrer, Mary McNamara, Cicelia Emerson, Minna Pach, Olive Plumer, Gladys Peters, Carleton Cate, Oscar Pach, Bowdoin Plumer, Richard Plumer, Paul Emerson, Archie Harrer.

Dance of the Fairies.—Chaperoned by Miss Ferris and Miss Anna Dashiell—Danced by Alice Brewster, Fairy Queen, and Mary Major, Mercie Hyde, Anna White, Beulah Pack, and Mildred Warden.

The Tarentella.—Chaperoned by Mrs. Horace Waters—Danced by Misses Clara B. Robertson, Margaret de Forest Lyon, Mabel Child, Josephine Sanger, Alva Palmer, Annie M. Burkard, Dolly Lynch, and Mary Ferris.

Shadow Dance.—By Miss Robertson.

Hungarian Gypsy Dance.—Chaperoned by Mrs. William B. Leeds—Danced by Misses Dolly Lynch, Alva Palmer, Brooks Peters, and Margaret de F. Lyon, and Joseph O'Donohue, Robert A. Bonner, Prescott L. Lyon, and William Strong, Jr.

Hornpipe.—Danced by Miss Nathalie Hatch and Miss Mildred Rawlins.

Dance of the Summer Girls.—By Miss Davis, Miss Lindley, Miss Smidt, the Misses Robertson, and Miss Anderson.

A Triumphal March, including the above, with John Anderson as Court Jester.

On Saturday evening, in the music room of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, some of the kirmesse dances will be repeated, and a minuet of thirty-two couples will open a charity ball.

James Blute, Superintendent of George J. Gould's country place here, returned from San Antonio, Texas, on Wednesday with a carload of polo ponies. Mr. Blute will begin at once to train them for the Spring tournament on the Georgian Court grounds.

Postmaster A. M. Bradshaw has gained free postal delivery for the resort, and as a necessary preliminary the township officers have arranged for a professional house numberer, whose arrival is daily expected. The innovation will be very greatly appreciated here.

A close observer and authoritative student of bird life which is favorably conditioned in and about Lakewood has noted a total of ninety-eight different species of birds within one mile from the Laurel House during his daily walks within the regular season, October to June, his notations extending through many years. Some of these birds are rarely found in Winter save at points in the far South.

Miss Katharine L. Hinsdale entertained friends at a recent tea at her Fifth Street home, her guests being Mrs. E. B. Waters, who was the arbiter of table honors; Mrs. H. O. Walker, Miss Oliver, Miss Ferris, Miss Lisa Downer, Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, Miss Anna R. Dashiell, the Misses Baldwin, Miss Cornelia Schwarts, Miss Rood, Miss Pixley, and the Misses Glover.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McClure of Albany have taken the Alfred H. Dashiel cottage in Sixth Street for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Ernest Edward Matthews entertained her friends at a tea at her home in Madison Avenue this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Moore of Chicago, who have been staying at the Laurel House since the opening of the season, left here in their private car yesterday for a trip to Southern California. They will spend a few days in Chicago, and will then proceed West.

Patrons of the Hotel Lenox made up a sleighride party to Allaire on Sunday evening. The party included Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. M. Corbett, Miss E. McIntosh, Mr. Clarence Shinn, Miss Du Puy, Miss Jay Wormser, and Mr. E. O'Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Peters and Miss Alice Peters of New York have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines for a brief stay.

Mrs. B. F. Butler and Mrs. Howard Butler of New York are among the week's arrivals at the Laurel House.

Mrs. C. H. Woodbury and daughter of New York have taken the Gilpin cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Boardman of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. David L. Schwarts, at her home in Forest Avenue.

Mr. L. Baird Laidlaw and Mrs. E. J. Laidlaw of New York are registered at the Laurel House.

H. W. Rising of New York joined Mrs. Rising and Miss Rising at the Laurel in the Pines this week.

Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot and Miss Chatworthy of New York are among those staying at the Laurel in the Pines.

Mrs. James McLean and daughter of New York have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines for an indefinite visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Macy of New York journeyed to Lakewood by automobile on Tuesday and registered at the Laurel in the Pines.

Col. George B. M. Harvey of New York came down on Saturday with a party of friends for a few days' golfing and registered at the Lakewood Hotel. Col. Harvey's guests were John Larkin, George B. Coxe, Richard Arthur, and F. A. Duneka. Col. Harvey is an active member of the Lakewood Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Harcourt of Philadelphia will entertain a party of friends at a German supper at the Lakewood Hotel to-morrow evening. Among those invited are Walter Jordan, Miss Elsa Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Torrance, and Mrs. Robert Mahler of New York.

Mrs. Irwin Howell Hance was the hostess at a tea given at her home in Second Street this afternoon.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINER'S TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—10:45 and 7:30. The Rev. Dr. E. Judson, 7:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—10:45 and 7:30. The Rev. Dr. E. Judson; 10:45.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Arthur Jamieson; 10:45 and 7:45.
GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Charles Inglis of London, A. M. and P. M.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, 10:30; Miss Danforth, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., East of 3d Av.—The Rev. Dr. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 760 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent; 4:30.
BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, 11; the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH AVENUE, Corner 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan; 11 and 8.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, 11; the Rev. W. W. Cox, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Allen W. McCurdy; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8; the Rev. William Bishop Gates, 4:30.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St.—11 and 8. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter and the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 11.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. C. A. Brown, 4; the Rev. John Williams, 8.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11, 4, and 8.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—Gounod's "Gallia," 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 3, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, 11; the Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.—11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—Mr. George Baltau, 11; the Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gordon; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 11; the Rev. William L. Worcester of Philadelphia, 8.
Y. M. C. A., 23 East 23d St.—Dr. Harlan P. Beach; 3:45.

Racquet Clubhouse Addition.

The addition to the Racquet Club's house, to be erected at 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street, at the rear of the present building, will be four stories in height, according to the plans filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect C. L. W. Eidlitz. On the first floor will be a cardroom. The second floor will contain shower baths, bathrooms, and dressing rooms. On the third floor there will be five squash courts, and on the fourth tennis courts. The front of the building will be of limestone and terra cotta. The estimated cost of construction is $28,500.

BATHING AT PALM BEACH

Neptune's Gay Worshippers at the Florida Resort.

Sunshine of the Far South Drives Pleasure Seekers to the Beach and the Groves—John D. Crimmins's Fishing Trips—The Personality of "Peter."

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—The heat here for the last three or four days has literally driven everybody into the sea. The temperature of the water yesterday was 78, and that of the air about two degrees higher. During the bathing hour the tennis courts are deserted. Golfers who have reached in their pilgrimage the hole called "the ocean" leave their clubs with caddies for a while and take a dip. The tree-canopied avenue that leads from the hotels down through the links to the beach, always a charming walk, becomes just before the time for swimming the scene of a gay procession parading to the sea. On one side are those who stroll; across the way are those who ride luxuriously in wheel chairs propelled by colored youths on bicycle seats behind; in the middle of the way are those whose chariot is the mule car drawn by Peter, one of the best known of Palm Beach characters.

Peter has a distinct individuality, and he knows his friends. But there is no doubt that he has been sadly spoiled. There has been a consumption of sugar at the hotels lately out of proportion to the number of guests. Peter has been the consumer. He waits for passengers in front of the hotel entrances, and when he sees one of his many sugar friends come down the steps he pricks up his ears and continues to wait. He is patient. He won't move until he gets a lump to roll under his tongue as he jogs along.

And yet he is capable of disinterested friendship. His one intimate, his Pythias, is the small Scotch terrier belonging to Mr. C. B. Cory of Boston. For many trips every day the small dog trots along faithfully by the hoofs of the big mule, the latter lending an attentive ear to the discourse of his friend, who with more leisure and opportunities to circulate about naturally knows much more of the current gossip.

They converse together, compare notes, and the beauty of it is that when the comment becomes a little caustic there is no danger of chance remarks, made without malice, being overheard and garbled by the scandal mongers.

John D. Crimmins of New York, his daughter, Miss Constance Crimmins, and his niece, Miss Genevieve O'Brien, are at the Breakers. Though Mr. Crimmins fishes almost every day, and almost all day, he has found time to give the first luncheon of the season at the houseboat, reached by a six-mile sail on Lake Worth, which trip, with the tropical shores and pretty cottages on either side, is a feast for the eyes and a wonderful appetiser for the good old-fashioned Southern feast of fried chicken, corn bread, and the rest that is served in the cozy and delightful houseboat dining room. Besides Miss Crimmins and Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Fisk of New York were the guests. Friends who greeted the Crimmins party on their arrival were Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor of New York City, and his daughters, Miss Virginia Gilroy and Miss Claire Gilroy.

Every day the New York colony here is receiving numerous additions. Among those who have arrived this week are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentine Jones. They are at the Hotel Royal Poinciana for a protracted stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moller have arrived at The Breakers for the season. Mr. Moller is one of the best of the golfers who play on the Palm Beach links. Also at The Breakers are Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Sweetser and Miss Sweetser.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who has been at the Hotel Royal Poinciana for two weeks, has been joined by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Strong, and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr. They are awaiting the arrival of their houseboat, the Bonnie, which has found a temporary resting place on the shallows of the Indian River, about a hundred miles north of Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler have returned from Nassau and have had a number of guests at Whitehall, among them Mrs. Flagler's uncle, Col. Thomas Kenan of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Kenan and Mrs. J. E. Ingraham and Miss Ingraham of St. Augustine. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Flagler gave a whist party.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill of Pittsburg, whose daughter, Miss Emily O'Neill, married Frederick Townsend Davies of New York, have arrived for the season at their cottage on the beach. Among the numerous guests of the O'Neills this season will be Miss Martha Johnson of Macon, Ga., a cousin of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A report is current here to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Manchester will visit Palm Beach in February.

Mrs. Frederick Robert of Pelham Manor gave her first "at home" of the season on Tuesday at Fleur d'Eau. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Robert Dun Douglas of New York, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill, and Mrs. H. H. Benedict and Miss Benedict of New Haven.

Lieut. J. W. Graeme of the United States Navy and Mrs. Graeme are including Palm Beach in their wedding journey. They have been at The Breakers for some days. Mr. and Mrs. R. Gratz-Fell of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who are at The Breakers, are entering with spirit into the life of the younger set here.

Next to New York, Pittsburg has as yet the strongest representation at Palm Beach. Prominent residents of Pittsburg who have already transferred the scene of their social activities to Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKee Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington and Miss Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Oliver, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Rea.

William M. Harriman, who has been in Florida since the beginning of the season, has gone to Miami for a brief visit.

POSEUR POSED TOO MUCH.

Called Up Police Headquarters to Impress Two Young Women and Was Arrested and Fined.

Robert G. Marten, who has just reached his majority and is in the real estate business, played the rôle of poseur at the Manhattan Casino at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning with humiliating results. He was with two young women and to impress them with his importance as a factor in the municipal administration he pretended to be Police Commissioner Greene's Secretary. Some drinks which he had imbibed intensified his audacity, and led him at about 2:30 o'clock to call up Police Headquarters. In a tone that to the listening women indicated merely routine duty, he said:

"This is Greene's Secretary; who's in charge?"

He was informed that Sergeant Sullivan was in charge of the Information Bureau. Sergeant Sullivan being switched on, Marten apprised him also that he was "Greene's Secretary," and asked:

"Is there anything doing?"

"No, Sir," came the answer, deferentially enough.

"All right," said Marten. "I'm going to inspect the Tenderloin now, and I'll call you up again in half an hour."

It is not the duty of the Commissioner's Secretary to go investigating in the Tenderloin, and his remark aroused suspicions, so that when the supposed Secretary called again a trap was ready for him, and he had hardly given Headquarters the assurance that everything seemed to be all right in the Tenderloin when a special policeman had him by the collar.

The rest was routine merely, except perhaps the amount of the fine which Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court fixed at $3. His excuse was that he had been drinking.

Theta Delta Chi Convention.

One hundred or more college boys and graduates from New York City and the immediate vicinity are planning to attend the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, to be held in Boston on Feb. 21, 22, and 24 next. The New York delegation will include members from the charges of Theta Delta Chi in Columbia University and the College of the City of New York.

NEED FOR PILOT ENGINEER

Railroaders' Views of the Lesson of the Graceland Disaster.

Old Trainmen Tell of Chances Taken by Those Grown Careless Through Familiarity with Danger.

The agitation for "three men to an engine," revived and strengthened by the disaster near Westfield, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey tracks, finds indorsement among railroad employes. They cannot be outspoken publicly on a question which, though it affects them directly, is considered by General Managers and Division Superintendents to be none of their business, but among themselves they point out that almost every disastrous collision in recent years in all human probability would have been averted had the engineer had an assistant lookout.

Enginemen, brakemen, and conductors, homeward bound after their runs, tell tales in the smoker of incidents of railroading that, had they been witnessed by passengers, would have induced nervous prostration. That familiarity with ever-present peril which breeds contempt in the most cautious of engineers is instanced by these men as the chief argument in favor of the plan of having an assistant engineer, though the danger of the man in control of the rushing machine falling dead or going insane is given due weight. These latter contingencies, they say, are exceptional—the carelessness resulting from long association with danger is ever present.

A story illustrative of another source of peril, fortunately rare, was told the day after the recent wreck. It dealt with one of the most popular engineers on a road leading from New York. He was to take out a special, on which were several members of the Board of Directors. The man was obviously "under the weather," and fell as he descended from his cab to make a last inspection of the slides and rods. For an instant he lay as if paralyzed, with his legs between the drivers, but only for an instant. The fireman, who had been peering apprehensively up at him from the after deck, was at his side with a single bound, and struck him a violent blow across the face with his greasy cap.

"Make out we're skylarking," he said, "or our folks 'll notice you and you'll lose your job."

Quickly he raised his mate to his feet. Then he boosted him, laughing and striking back, up to the footboard. Then he jammed him on his seat at the lever, struck him one final blow, and agile as a cat climbed back to his own place with a broad grin on his face. None of the witnesses who understood the incident interfered, and two minutes later when the air whistle sounded, the special rolled away on her course to the mountains and the forests as though controlled by the clearest brain and steadiest hand on the whole long line.

The engineer is dead. He did not die that day, nor did any of those who rode behind or before him suffer as a result of his condition. But it was a long chance.

They told one story on one train of an engineer on another line who was running at a fifty-second clip through a ten-mile stretch of forest with more than a dozen crowded cars when his pipe went out. His racing locomotive, so the tale ran, was one of the newest type, built to meet the requirements of modern traffic. Her firebox was the full width of the widest sleeping car, so that the greatest volume and pressure of steam could be developed. This left no room for the crew to stand beside it. So the driver stands all alone in his cab just back of the roaring stack, where his view of the track is of the best, and his stokers—for there often must be more than one—protected by a massive steel wind shield, leap from tender to furnace on a narrow firing deck set low down at the rear of the whole machine.

This engineer struck several matches, but he couldn't hold the fire. Then, so the story went, he climbed out of his cab, back along the narrow running board, through the wind shield to the firing deck, lit his pipe, spoke to his subordinate, and then slowly wended his way back to where he belonged. A casual observer with frightened face glued to the pane of the forward car, did not compute the time all this took, for he was glad only to know that he was alive. This story created not even surprise in the little group that heard it.

"Well, he couldn't have stopped if he'd had to on that grade," was one comment.

"He'd 'a' been killed quicker than anybody else," remarked a second listener.

Another story dealing with an incident fraught with even great possibilities was of a dark and dangerous stretch of rails close to a great terminus. It was guarded by every mechanical safeguard that ingenuity could devise, for its evident perils have had costly demonstration. Engineers there, it was whispered, through long immunity come to regard this as about the safest part of the whole long line because of the appliance, and at times, when they have a dinner engagement or other personal reason for hurrying away from their labor, they have been known to leave the train in charge of their fireman and wash up at the tender tank. They had a bad wreck there once and it cost much money and many human lives.

A grizzled engineer who has spent the greater part of his life at the lever put the proposition this way:

"By law it is required that every ferryboat shall carry two men in her pilot house. The law is obeyed, too, except in emergencies. River pilots come cheaper than locomotive engineers, but is it not strange that the great transportation companies do not find it to their own best interests, in the light of so much past experience, to urge the passage of a measure providing that on all fast passenger trains there shall be a pilot engineer? What comparison can be drawn between the horrible possibilities of a wild steamboat and a runaway engine? The pilot engineer would have nothing to do with the operation of the locomotive's mechanism. His function would be to watch the track, to report signals, and to watch the other engineer."

ACTIVITY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Trolley Cars to Supplant 'Busses—Big Hotels Under Construction—Plans of Amusement Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31.—The Lenten season at the seashore has been anticipated this year in the instance of Atlantic City, at least, by several weeks. The crowds of the past week have exceeded those of any similar period in the history of the resort. Last Sunday all of the big board walk hotels held almost their midsummer quota of guests, and the bookings for to-morrow are as heavy. New Yorkers predominate among these visitors, as they usually do in Winter and early Spring. The Southern patronage has increased to such an extent this Winter that the Pennsylvania Railroad has put on a special train from Washington to Atlantic City, and it is running to its capacity.

The reign of the 'bus driver in Atlantic City is about over, for the City Council has granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad a franchise to gridiron the city with trolley lines. The franchises include four routes, and will cover the territory thoroughly to all points of the island. Material for the equipment and hundreds of men have already been rushed into the city, and part of the system will be in operation by the coming of another season.

At least three, and possibly four, great modern, fire-proof hotels will soon join the ocean-front colony of hostleries, while the number of smaller hotels back from the Boardwalk is legion. New York capital is back of probably the biggest hotel enterprise ever projected in this city of big hotels. A syndicate, the members of which have not been disclosed, has purchased a block of land in the Chelsea district, the most fashionable residence portion of the town, on which it is intended to erect an immense hotel and sanatorium. The plans of the enterprise have not been given out, and the project has only been announced in a general way.

But the building boom is not confined to activity in the hotel construction line. The amusement purveyors are pushing the hotel men for the lead. One syndicate has let a contract for a thoroughly up-to-date theatre on the site of the burned Academy of Music, at the foot of New York Avenue, which will be under the control of a metropolitan manager. An even more pretentious playhouse will be constructed at the corner of Pacific and Tennessee Avenues, which will be controlled, it is said, by the Frohmans and Nixon & Zimmerman. The Atlantic Amusement and Construction Company has been organized, with a capital of $100,000. The money back of this enterprise is said to come from New York, and will be invested in a big illusion on the lines of the famous "Trip to the Moon" at Buffalo. Mr. Tilyou of Coney Island is considering plans for the improvement of the old Auditorium Pier, of which he is the lessee, on an elaborate scale. It will be modeled in a general way after his Steeplechase Park, and in addition to that there will be a large theatre auditorium near the Boardwalk end of the pier.

There is great activity in yachting circles, and the plans of the Atlantic City Yacht Club and the Yachtsmen's Association for the coming season are on a more ambitious scale than ever dreamed of before. The usual regattas and races will be augmented by a number of big events in which Commodore English of the Philadelphia Yacht Club has promised the co-operation of the Quaker City organization.

The New Yorkers registered at the leading hotels during the past few days include:

W. Kelly and son, J. A. Turner, P. Osborne, C. F. Bedell and wife, and George S. Marston, at Haddon Hall.

C. F. Hoskins, W. D. Thorne, Mrs. C. H. Holt, R. R. Collins, and H. J. Pearson, H. Manville, W. A. Lauthf, E. D. Edwin, at the Dunlop.

J. O. Dreisbach, G. H. Hayes, Jr., at Kuehnle's.

C. Simon, Miss F. Simon, Mrs. R. K. Sichel, and E. H. Sichel, at the Islesworth.

A. Forsheim, W. May, A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bluhm, Mr and Mrs. L. Wolfheim, L. Felsenher, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kurtzman, E. J. Steiner, and E. Schweinburg, at the Rudolf.

G. H. Kennedy and wife, M. Hassel, A. Hayes, R. R. Orchell, and J. R. Reaubon, at the Strand.

A. F. Denniston, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Stroock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Griffin, L. M. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grant, D. Richter, V. A. Picard, M. Kahn, Joseph Schloss and Miss Rose Schloss at the Traymore.

Mrs. F. I. Maguire, and George Kelly, at the Wiltshire.

Mrs. M. T. Decker, Bishop Farrar, M. S. Tarbell, Mrs. E. O. Neeker, Miss Ruth A. Roe, and the Misses Robinson of Boston, at the Hotel Morton.

SILK HAT CLUB ON 'CHANGE.

The Application of Mr. Miller for Membership Was Granted at Once.

The Silk Hat Brigade of the New York Stock Exchange enlivened the dullness of the morning yesterday by the initiation of a new member, G. Clinton Miller. Mr. Miller made his first appearance on the Exchange in a high hat. Wearing a high hat on the Exchange floor is a privilege of the members of the Silk Hat Club, and membership can only be secured by proper initiation. The wearing of a high hat by a non-member is considered as an application for "qualification."

The application of Mr. Miller yesterday was granted at once. A committee consisting of W. B. Coster, J. Lorimer Worden, A. B. Graves, J. H. Dunne, and J. H. McCullough at once retired, and after a while reappeared with silk hats and canes. They surrounded Mr. Miller, singing "Have you any more at home like this one?" Then they tossed their hats and his high in the air, and in a few moments only ragged remnants of the hats remained. One of these was used to take up a collection for the new member.

A few moments later an official report was sent out over the ticker to the effect that Mr. Miller had been so overcome by his feelings that he had not been able to rise from his chair for ten minutes.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Its Appraisal Shows the Assets About $28,000 Less Than the Liabilities.

The appraisal of the estate of Augustin Daly, which was filed yesterday, shows that, after the payment of his debts and liabilities, there is a deficiency of $28,[illegible]. The assets included the lease and goodwill, scenery and properties of Daly's Theatre in this city, which are valued at $50,000; other scenery and costumes, $29,000; library, pictures, furniture, &c., $155,656; Daly's Theatre, London, and contracts with George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, $70,526. The gross personal estate is valued at $332,986.

From this sum is deducted the sum of $361,446. Of this amount Mr. Daly's debts in the United States aggregate $226,[illegible], and his debts in England $96,039. The commissions on the sale of Mr. Daly's books, &c., amount to $22,988, the total liabilities leaving a deficiency of the amount above mentioned. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly is one of the executors.

New Y. M. C. A. Building in Brooklyn.

The Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn has purchased a site at the northeast corner of Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, on which it plans to erect a building to cost $250,000. The new home of the branch will be one of the finest structures of its kind in the city. It will occupy a plot having a frontage of 75 feet on Bedford Avenue and a depth of 185 feet on Monroe Street.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Day by Day the Furniture Sale Magnifies

A February Event Eclipsing All the Past.

The first week of this annual sale, now historic, has truly been the most successful in our history. We have sold carloads of furniture, and yet so great are our growing facilities and so large and complete our stock that you would hardly know it had been disturbed.

Without being in close touch with the makers, so as to fully realize the outlook for higher prices, you cannot understand how great are buying advantages of this sale. We are generally under the market, anyway, but with

Many Reductions of 25 Per Cent. to 50 Per Cent.

and the future staring you in the face, these advantages are really enormous. It is impossible to give all the details as to articles and prices, but here for to-morrow is an

All-Embracing Offer of Brass and Iron Beds,

which will be sure to interest any one who sleeps on a bed and rare opportunities for the hotel men. Competent critics say that our collection is unrivalled in Greater New York, and we know that no other store has attempted to carry so large an assortment. We can only mention some of the pieces and their prices. There's something for everybody.

Brass Bedsteads.

AT $19.75, REGULAR $29.00—Continuous bent pillar, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $27.50, REGULAR $36.00—One and one-half inch continuous bent pillar, very pretty spindles, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $35.75, REGULAR $48.00—Two inch continuous bent pillar, husks and fancy spindles, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $42.50, REGULAR $58.00—Two inch pillars, goose necks top and bottom, T balls, plain but massive and rich, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $42.50, REGULAR $58.00—Two inch pillars, ornamental scroll design, 4 ft. 6 size only.

AT $58.00, REGULAR $75.00—Two inch continuous bent pillar, large husks, fancy scrolls and spindles and cast brass ornaments, 4 ft. 6 size.

AT $64.00, REGULAR $85.00—Same description as above, 4 ft. 6 size only.

AT $90.00, REGULAR $120.00—Two inch pillars, fancy scroll and spindles, cast brass ornaments, 4 ft. 6 size only.

AT $150; REGULAR $200—Two inch pillars and bent top rods, fancy spindles and cast brass ornaments; 4 ft. 6 size only.

Iron Bedsteads.

AT $1.95, REGULAR $2.75—White enamelled bedstead, 3 ft. size only.

AT $2.25, REGULAR $3.00—White enamelled bedstead, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $5.25, REGULAR $6.75—White enamelled bedstead, brass rods, vases and mounts, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $5.95, REGULAR $8.75—White enamelled bedstead, continuous bent pillar, scroll design; 4 ft. 6 size only.

AT $6.65, REGULAR $9.00—2 patterns, white enamelled bedsteads, brass rods and fancy spindles, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $8.75, REGULAR $10.50—White enamelled bedstead, extra heavy pillars and brass top rods, fancy spindles, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes.

AT $10.50, REGULAR $13.00—Iron bedsteads in various colors of enamel, very pretty design, 4 ft. 6 size only.

AT $13.25, REGULAR $17.00—Same description as above, 4 ft. 6 size only.

Bedding.

AT $1.15, REGULAR $1.50—Woven wire spring, wood frame.
AT $1.55, REGULAR $1.95—Woven wire spring, iron frame.
AT $3.00, REGULAR $3.75—Woven wire spring, iron frame.
AT $4.80, REGULAR $6.00—Woven wire spring, iron frame.
Special feather pillows, 55c.; worth 70c.
Large feather pillows, $2.65; worth $3.38.
Special hair mattresses, A. C. A. tick, full size, $8.95; worth $12.50.
Box spring, A. C. A. tick, full size, $7.65; worth $9.50.
Special black hair mattresses in fancy tick, interlined, stitched edge; imperial tufts, full size, $17.35; worth $24.00.
Special gray hair mattresses, fancy tick, interlined, imperial tuf in, stitched edge, full size, $24.75; worth $32.00.
Box spring, fancy tick, full size, $9.75; worth $12.00.

Now for Tons of Socks and Stockings

Annual Hosiery Event Without an Equal.

The same reasons which have always made our great white goods sales of such unparalleled success enter largely into the plan of this great sale. The merchandise itself is the best that the world's markets afford.

The Prices Less Than the Cost of Making.

And as our purchase prices are the lowest known, our selling prices are all the more remarkable because we have sacrificed profit.

You will find this the largest display of the kind ever made in retail merchandising—the very newest things for spring and summer wear, the catchy colors, as well as the more subdued shades and ever serviceable blacks. These prices cannot be duplicated after this sale—cotton is going up as you know—the opportunity is now, and it includes men, women and children.

Women's Stockings.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's medium weight, full fashioned black cotton stockings, spliced heels and double soles, guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Women's extra quality colored cotton stockings, striped two-tone and stainless black with split soles; also plain black with double soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Women's extra fine colored cotton and Lisle thread stockings, striped two-tone, embroidered and plain Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed ingrain black.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's extra fine quality colored Lisle thread stockings, embroidered, striped, two-tone and stainless black with split soles, also lace Lisle.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Women's superior quality colored Lisle thread stockings, embroidered, fancy striped, two-tone and plain and ribbed stainless black, also lace Lisle.

Men's Socks.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Men's medium weight two-thread colored cotton socks, spliced heels and toes, tan, slate and stainless black.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Men's imported colored cotton socks, embroidered in assorted colors; also plain black and all white feet.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Men's extra quality colored lisle thread and cotton socks, assorted stripes; also plain and split foot cotton, plain Lisle, with white split soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Men's extra fine quality colored lisle thread socks, assorted stripes; also ribbed silk finished, in blue, slate, tan and black.

Children's.

AT 10c., INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½.

AT 15c., INSTEAD OF 21c.—Children's black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes and double knees with full fashioned feet; sizes 6 to 9.

AT 19c., INSTEAD OF 29c.—Children's plain and ribbed black cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes and double knees; sizes, plain 5 to 8½; ribbed 6 to 9.

AT 25c., INSTEAD OF 39c.—Children's extra quality plain and ribbed black cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes with double knees; sizes, plain 5 to 8½; ribbed 6 to 9.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. a pair—Children's superior quality cotton and Lisle thread stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, plain and ribbed.

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
February 1, 1903.

Child-Labor Investigators Collect Facts For Crusade.

Representatives of the Committee Conducting Campaign to Secure Prohibition of All Work by Children Show Need For New Legislation.

MEMBERS of the committee engaged in the campaign to secure the prohibition of all child labor in this State have been in conference with the State Department at Albany, and announce that the bills to that end will have the backing of the department. The committee is also inclined to be jubilant over additional moral support which has been made manifest in resolutions indorsing the work of the committee, three separate organizations having recently put themselves on record in that direction. At their annual meetings the council of the United Hebrew Charities, the Consumers' League, and the women of the Ethical Culture Society passed resolutions expressing sympathy with and approval of the work. During the first ten days of the year the Governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New York each urged the Legislatures of their respective States to pass new laws for the prohibition of child labor.

Investigation by the representative of the committee has brought to light a large number of new facts with reference to the evil in this State, and a mass of information has been accumulated, much of which deals with individual cases. It is asserted that an insatiable demand for children comes from the bakeries and laundries which deliver their goods in baskets. It is said that the employment of children in this way is only limited by their ability to lift or carry the loads from house to house. It is rare for children over twelve or thirteen years of age to be employed in such work, and in the poorer quarters of the city both boys and girls are employed.

A large number of children, it is said, are entirely beyond the pale of the present law, which applies only to "factories" and "mercantile establishments." The most important among these are the newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, office boys, messenger and telegraph boys, and those who deliver for the express companies. There are children who deliver milk from 4 o'clock in the morning until the opening of school. There are other children, both boys and girls, who work both before and after school, cleaning the hallways and basements of the poorer flats and hotels and washing dishes in the kitchens of the restaurants.

During the committee's investigation of street children it was found that a large proportion were at work without any family necessity for their earnings. The children in some cases were making pennies for the purpose of freeing themselves from parental authority. In other cases the parents were requiring financial assistance from children irrespective of the welfare of the latter. In those rarer cases where sheer poverty drives the children to work the families are fit subjects for charity; they require assistance which the average street boy cannot effectually meet.

The most striking and self-evident facts about the newsboys are the early years at which they go to work and their long hours and night employment. Out of 100 newsboys to whom an investigator talked 36 were twelve years old or under, 37 were ten years, and 8 were from six to eight years of age. The newsboys who go to school sell their papers from 3:30 in the afternoon until as late as midnight, while some of them sell evening papers as late as 2 o'clock.

TYPICAL CASES.

One nine-year-old boy, Harry Mart, sells the sporting and theatrical papers on Friday and Saturday from 11 P. M. to 2 or 3 in the morning. Another ten-year-old boy, Hyman Sherman, sells from 8:30 to 11 P. M. He explained apologetically that he had been selling only a year, and not being used to staying up late could not keep awake; that he often dropped down somewhere to sleep until his brothers, eight and twelve years old, were ready to go home. After 11 o'clock the three boys walk to their home, a mile away. They have to be in school again the next morning. His case is typical of a large number recorded.

The following cases are cited by a teacher whose class is filled with newsboys and bootblacks. Only a few facts are reproduced out of the complete records of each case reported by her for the committee:

Rocco is ten years old. He is not compelled to sell papers every day—he may or may not as he chooses. He is a gambler and a smoker and very difficult to assign to any category. His earnings are about 20 cents a day. He is allowed to stay out late at night when there are extras to be sold. In school he is intelligent but irritable and incapable of sustained attention. His father and brother together are earning $12.50 a week.

Vandina is thirteen years of age. He is known as a loafer among the boys. He haunts the ferries on West Street for odd jobs—carrying bags, calling cabs, &c. He generally sells a few papers by "dishing" the other boys—that is, he watches for a chance when the boy is busy with one customer, and runs in and secures the next before the lad can attend to him. Vandina makes from 15 to 40 cents a day and takes home 6 or 7. He is a smoker and a gambler. In school he is unruly and unintelligent.

Giuseppe is ten years old. He is sent for papers daily, but has no regular stand. Though he may not return home with the profits proportionate to the "stakes" his mother furnishes him, he keeps all his "odds," that is, the money made over and beyond the expected profits. His average earnings are about 20 cents. He is furnished with supper and breakfast at home, but buys his dinner for 5 cents or less. In school he lacks almost wholly concentration and attention, and he is consequently very unruly and uninterested in school work. He is an incorrigible truant. The money he makes beyond his normal profit he uses for gambling and cigarettes. He is nervous and irritable. On hard-luck nights he sleeps where he can. Twice he has been caught stealing lead pipe when he has not been able to make enough to take home. His father is able-bodied and makes from $8 to $10 a week.

Nicholas is ten years old. He sells papers regularly at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, making about 25 cents a day. His principal work is during the crush hours from 4:30 to 7:30 in the afternoon. The effect of this strain on the boy is very noticeable. He is nervous and irritable and very aggressive. He is obliged to bring home daily a certain amount, but may keep what he makes over and beyond it. He is an inveterate gambler and smoker, and has been caught stealing brass and lead piping several times. His father earns $11 and his sister $2.75 a week.

THE EFFECT ON MORALS.

Mr. Poole of the University Settlement has been investigating the effects of street labor on the character of the children. He has made for the committee the following statement: "Corruption of morals spreads among the street boys like a new song phrase. The 'morals' of all are outstripped by those of the boys who have eluded almost every influence of home and school, of boys' clubs, night school, and gymnasiums, whose only activity has been that of the street as they pass it.

"The street sharpens the boy's wits and makes a man of him. The process, though irregular, is amazingly swift. Minds already old are 'put wise' by minds still older. The House of Refuge holds 800 boys of sixteen and under. Most of them have always lived in the streets and are classed as 'workers,' 'loafers,' or 'thieves,' though many of them belong by turn to all three classes. As the Superintendent told me, all the work of the House of Refuge is planned to undo the bad teaching of the street, its false morality, its failure to train for any permanent trade, its irregular periods for work and meals and sleep, its tense nervous life, sustained and poisoned by double a man's portion of coffee, cigars, and cigarettes. I know a large number who average four bowls of coffee each meal.

"In the streets near Newspaper Row I found over one hundred sleeping. Other hundreds sleep in stables, condemned buildings, back rooms of low saloons, and halls of tenements. This sleep they piece out at intervals during the day. Their meals are mostly at lunch counters and in certain cheap restaurants where dice can be used on the sly. Some there are who rise to higher places, but those who succeed are the first to leave the street. Their influence is lost upon it. Not so with the failures. The toughs, beggars, and criminals remain to teach those who follow. 'Hundreds of these boys must grow bad,' said one who had lived for many years among them.

DRAG OTHERS DOWN.

"Three examples will serve as types of those who drag the others down.

"Ever since he can remember Paddy has sold papers. By twelve he had become an expert at shooting craps. He began now 'raising the limit' and 'loading the dice.' He learned that no man is guilty until caught, and made this his moral standing. At thirteen he was known in the Tenderloin, and, being a sharp boy, he soon learned the trick of 'stalling'—a common trick and simple enough when once you have learned it. One little man rushes his papers up in front of a passer-by, while two more rush in from behind, and the thing is done in an instant. Later in the night he used to lie around waiting for drunken men and women. His name became known in police courts. He made his money—and spent it—like a man. He contracted venereal disease before he was fifteen. In one boys' lodging house I learned that the majority of the inmates have had a disease of this nature.

"Of the messenger boys, a large number do all-night work between all-night houses and all-night people. Some every week, some alternate weeks, some in four-hour shifts, some twelve hours at a stretch. In one office of nineteen, the oldest was sixteen years old. The youngest looked barely twelve. They went on at 8 o'clock at night, and I found them still there at 8 o'clock the next morning.

"Here is a case of a special messenger. He is fifteen years old. I had just a glimpse of him through the sweet, sickening smoke of a tiny opium stall in a dive in Chinatown. He was cooking an opium pill for a white woman who is a slave to Chinamen and the opium habit. It was his business to run errands for a dozen women of her type. He had taken the habit himself. In Chinatown alone there are twenty boys like him.

"On Wall Street there are hundreds of stock runners below fourteen years of age. Harry began at twelve. He must have been a bright, attractive little chap, for every one liked him. When the markets were wildest he was always swift and sure. He saw dazzling fortunes made in a day, and slowly the spirit of the place got into his blood. His spare time he began spending against the law in certain all-night billiard rooms, centres for the younger crooks of the Bowery. He became a famous winner with the dice. At fourteen he began spending two nights of every week in a hideous place which is rightly called "a sink" for all the city's prostitution. In one year he contracted the most loathsome of all its diseases. By sixteen his face was as terrible as the face of a leper. A few months later he died."

The Principal of a public school undertook for the committee an investigation of the work done by the children of his school. In this investigation the delivery boys were found to outnumber by far those in other occupations, making a total of fifty-eight compared with thirty-seven employed in small stores, and a much smaller number in all other employments.

One of the difficulties which the committee has encountered is the fact that parents and employers evade the requirements of the age limit by means of a subterfuge which does not perjure either party. The present law forbids work only for those children who are "employed." This permits children to work wherever wages are not directly paid to them. In factories, where other members of the family are at work, the latter are paid for the children's services, and it is urged that the children are working for them.

SYSTEM AT BIG FIRES.

How Districts from Which Assistance Is Sought Remain Protected.

WHEN Chief Purroy sent in the third and fourth alarms from the recent fire in Cooper Square few of the hundreds of persons who were watching the fight against the unusual blaze had any realization of the wonderful mechanism within the department which he set in motion. They saw only the dozens of fire companies, steamers, hook and ladder trucks, water towers, chemical carts, and hose wagons as they dashed noisily to the scene from every direction, but that was only a small part of the activity caused by the signals that had been given.

There is a remarkable system in the department, in which scores of companies occupying stations in all parts of the city work together almost automatically. Thirty-seven companies were called to the fire in Cooper Square, and this would have left almost the entire lower east side without firemen to answer alarms of other fires which might have, and, in fact, did come, had it not been for the perfect arrangement.

It will be seen how difficult the Cooper Square fire was to fight, and also how many station companies were taken from their houses, from the following summary, taken from the Chief's record:

On the first alarm Engine Companies 33, 25, and 72; Hook and Ladder Trucks 3 and 9; Water Tower No. 2, the Deputy Chief of the First Division and Chiefs of Battalions 4 and 3 responded; on the second, Engines 5, 20, 55, and 18, Hook and Ladder 20, and Chief of the Fourth Battalion; on the third, Engines 26, 14, 13, 17, and 11, Hook and Ladder 11, and the Chief of the Second Battalion, and on the fourth alarm Engines 24, 31, 30, 9, 12, and 7, Hook and Ladder 5, and the Chief of the Fifth Battalion.

Then, automatically, as it were, without further orders or signaling, fire companies in various parts of town moved to station houses made vacant by the going of the regular companies to the fire. For instance, on the third alarm, Engine Company No. 16 proceeded to the house of Engine Company No. 17, No. 28 to the house of No. 14, No. 27 to the house of No. 55, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 to the house of Hook and Ladder No. 3. On the fourth alarm other companies moved similarly.

These substitutions do not always prove to have been necessary, but on the occasion referred to they did. The Cooper Square fire had to be fought until late Monday night, and in that time there were some twenty-seven fires, three of them so serious as to necessitate the turning in of three or four, and for one of them five alarms, all within a mile of Cooper Square.

The same system of substitution of companies works throughout the city, so that no section is left unprotected at any time.

NEW RAILWAY LINE FOR AUSTRALIA

American Capitalists Invited to Bid for Work of Construction.

AMERICAN contractors are to have a chance in the competition for the construction of an Australian railway 1,063 miles long, extending on a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches from Oodnadatta, South Australia, to Pine Creek, in the Northern Territory. The bill giving the Governor in Council power to let the contract was passed by the South Australian Parliament on Nov. 13 last, and the new road will be a link connecting the Adelaide-Port Darwin Transcontinental. Eligible to compete for the contract are firms in America, Australia, Great Britain, France, and Germany, and the bids must be in the hands of the Commissioner of Railways at Adelaide before May 13, 1904.

Each bidder must state the quantity of land he requires for each mile of trackage, the number of miles he will agree to build in a given time, and such other specifications as may be required. Each must deposit with his bid the sum of $50,000 as a guarantee, and if the bid is accepted the amount must be increased to $250,000. Work will have to be carried on simultaneously from each terminal, and the rails must be of the sixty-pounds-a-yard variety.

A peculiar feature of the contract will be that it will force the builder, after he has got his work under way, to run at least one train a week for passengers and freight over such tracks as he shall have completed from each terminal. Members of the South Australian Parliament are to be transported free, also Government officials. When the road is opened the guarantee of $250,000 is to be refunded to the contractor, having borne interest during the interval. The lands granted to him shall be exempt from taxation for ten years.

Clause 47 of the act enables the Government to purchase the railroad from the builder at any time after its completion. The price is to be fixed by arbitration. In other clauses power is given to the contractor to purchase the 145 miles of 3 foot 6 inch gauge railway already constructed by the Government between Palmerston (Port Darwin) and Pine Creek. Failing purchase, the contractor becomes entitled to running powers over the 145 miles. If he purchases it, the short line becomes a part of the one he has built and is subject to the regulations of the contract.

Specifications have been forwarded by the foreign Consuls in Australia to their respective Governments. Information in addition to this may be had from the Agent General for South Australia in London.

In advertising their plan for a transcontinental line the Australian Government calls attention to the fact that regular service for passengers and freight will be inaugurated over the Chinese-Eastern Railway this month, enabling European travelers to be booked through from the larger European cities straight to various Chinese and Japanese centres. At least three times a week trains will leave the principal stations in European Russia for the East Asian terminus, and there is to be a system of return tickets good for two years, with maximum baggage privileges for each passenger.

Long before the trans-Australian line is completed it will be possible for London mails to reach Port Darwin in fourteen days, and several Oriental railroad ventures are expected shortly to reduce again the schedules between Europe and the Far East. These new ventures have Canton, China, as their goal for quick traffic, and a steamship of fast speed can go from Canton to Port Darwin in 96 hours. The Australians are looking forward to the day when the Chinese city will be the Asian port of embarkation and debarkation of the European-Australian traffic. Thus the new trans-continental railway becomes not only a State or National problem of interest, but one of international and world-wide importance.

The North Australian League has arranged to establish a bureau to which foreign contractors may apply for information as to the contract. A sub-committee has been formed, and among those to whom inquiries may be addressed are the following: G. R. McMinn, C. E., of Melbourne; V. L. Solomon of Port Darwin, and J. J. Rendle, Secretary of the League, Melbourne.

The committee has issued printed statements about the contract, and in one of them is a description of the sleeping cars to be put into service on the Great Siberian Railway between Moscow and Port Arthur—5,500 miles. Passengers are to be as comfortable as on any European railroad, it is said, and the fare will be just $60. Great speed will be maintained on those sections of the road that allow it. Including the journey from London to Moscow and the ocean passage from Port Arthur to Port Darwin, Australia, the total fare from the British capital to the Australian port will not be more than $165.

Reasons for Short Weight.

PEOPLE who are railing against underweight in coal are very often right, it is to be feared, in laying the blame at the gate of the coal yard, but here and there may be found an honest dealer sadly misjudged. For instance, a cart of coal (and quite full enough to bespeak good measure) came slowly out of the yards the other day and lumbered along down Morningside. The driver, following the advice of many wise men, was "looking straight ahead." Behind him a party of small boys, perhaps six or seven, were doing diabolical things. One boy somewhat taller than the others held a long pole, and this he would swing gently back and forth over the coal, causing little showers of the shiny black "gold" to descend to the street. Immediately the other lads would make frantic dashes for the lumps as they fell, would stuff them into their pockets, their caps, and one enterprising youth even slipped a few small pieces down the back of his neck. All along the route the boy with the pole plied his trade and ever and anon new recruits would spring up, gather up the falling lumps, and give place to a new set. If the man to whom that coal was being carted only knew the number of poor families he had unconsciously helped, how happy indeed should he be. But, alas! so perverse is man, he probably rang up the coal yards the next day and said evil things about weights.

MANY KINDS OF FUEL BRIQUETTES

Not Only Coal Dust, But Other Material Utilized.

COAL BRIQUETTES, composed of soft and hard coal dust, with a strong binder of pitch or similar substance, have been extensively used in Europe for many years, and in the past few years several factories have been established in this country to utilize in this way the enormous waste of fine coal dust near the mines. The present coal famine has stimulated these factories to greater endeavors than ever before and new ones have been projected for operation in the new field of industry. But probably more important in some ways than these coal briquetting plants are the many efforts being made to compress waste matter into fuel briquettes. Peat, like coal, furnishes natural material in considerable abundance for this work, and in New England a number of plants are being established to supply the markets with fuel in this form.

In the iron districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio the flue dust of the blast furnaces is also being collected and compressed in briquettes for feeding the furnaces. This flue dust collects in immense quantities in the chimneys of the blast furnaces, and brushing arrangements have to be built to clean it out constantly. By a new process this dust is collected in a series of buckets running on an endless chain and carried to big mixers, where it is rolled around and around in a cement or pitch binder. Then it is pressed into briquette form, dried in big ovens or furnaces, and carried back to the furnace of the mill. Here it is fed to the fires again with ordinary coal, and its saving represents an important item of economy.

The briquetting of general waste, however, is even more interesting. There are very few articles of waste which do not contain a fair amount of combustible material. The sweepings of the city streets hold a large amount of vegetable and woody fibre, animal hair and flesh, and coal dust and screenings. All of these will burn and produce heat, but in their isolated form not in sufficient quantity to be of much use. In many English towns the city's waste is used for burning to generate steam or electric power, which in some instances operates the city's pumping works and electric lighting plants. But the schemes under consideration now by a considerable number of inventors and practical business men are to utilize this waste material direct. By mixing this waste in proper proportions with a pitch binder and then compressing it into small, convenient sized briquettes a fairly good fuel is obtained. This fuel, like all briquettes, is free from dust and ashes, and it can be handled easily without making everything dirty with which it comes in contact. The pitch furnishes just sufficient binding power to hold the fine particles together while burning, and this is sufficient to produce an intense heat.

The question of utilizing the city's waste material for briquetting is dependent largely upon the cost of the work and the binder. Pitch is the most expensive part of the briquettes, even when coal dust is used as the raw material, but experiments have lately enabled manufacturers to produce an excellent binder at very little cost. In most of the American coal briquettes the pitch binder represents only from 5 to 10 per cent. of the whole mass, while in Germany and England the binder has run as high as 15 and 20 per cent.

Sawdust is another material which can be utilized in this way. There is a commercial demand for sawdust, but after it has been used for packing purposes and in icehouses, city saloons, and butchers' shops it is collected and disposed of as waste. Every day the city wagons cart away many tons of this waste sawdust and dispose of it in various wasteful ways. So far as briquetting it is concerned, this sawdust is just as good as before it was used. It has lost none of its combustible qualities. Properly dried, it would still burn. But sawdust is too fine and heavy to burn well. It will smother a fire rather than stimulate it. This is overcome, however, by new methods of briquetting. It is mixed with 20 per cent. of coarser waste, a small quantity of petroleum is added to it in the mixer, and then, with a soft binder of cheap pitch, it is compressed into commercial briquettes of great value. The oil and coarse material enable the flames to reach every part of the briquette, while the binder keeps the small pieces from falling apart until entirely consumed. A briquette of this nature will get red hot and retain its intense heat for a considerable time.

New machinery for collecting, mixing, compressing, and drying briquettes made of the different waste materials has been designed and made in the past few years, and the improvements in this direction promise further reduction in the cost of manufacture. Each plant has machinery more or less of its own designing, which will do the work for that particular factory better than if ordered from outside sources. The industry is still largely in the experimental stages, especially so far as that of utilizing waste material is concerned, and it must look to the future for a good deal of its profits. The present scarcity of coal has stimulated inventors and manufacturers so that the famine may not be without its ultimate good to the country. It is even confidently predicted that some forms of soil, such as thick clay and marl from low meadows and swamps will soon be utilized as fuel in this way. There is a fair amount of combustible material in these soils, and if they can be mixed with a small percentage of coarse, woody fibre, petroleum, and then a binder, they would make excellent fuel. Compressed into briquettes, they could then be transported with less dust and waste than ordinary anthracite coal.

PROF. DELITSCH ON THE BIBLE

Detailed Account of the Lecture by the Famous Babylonian Scholar Which Was Delivered Before the German Emperor and Approved by Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A year ago a lecture bearing the sensational title of "Babel and Bible," delivered by the famous Assyrian and Babylonian scholar, Prof. Friedrich Delitsch, attracted the attention of the whole scientific and theological world. Additional interest was given to the subject by the presence of the Kaiser, who follows the results of Assyrian and Babylonian excavations with the greatest interest.

In order to obtain further testimony in support of his previous startling assertions Prof. Delitsch made a trip to the Orient last Summer, and last Monday evening he presented to one of the most select audiences that the writer has ever seen gathered in Berlin the results of his additional investigations. The Kaiser and Kaiserin arrived promptly at 8 o'clock, and with them were the Imperial Chancellor and Countess von Bülow.

When some weeks ago in private conversation Prof. Delitsch said to the writer that he would present facts in his second lecture which would displease the orthodox to a greater extent than had his first statement, he was not far from the truth. In fact, in his second lecture he presented testimony as to the Old Testament which will cause many to change their former views concerning that portion of the Bible. He asserts that the whole Jewish code of ethics, laws and commandments was not original, but had been taken bodily from Babylonian and Assyrian writings. He also declared that the Babylonian excavations made clear many passages of Scripture which heretofore had been obscure. Lantern slide pictures presented by the professor to the audience showed some of the objects found by the German Orient Society. Of the greatest interest was the dragon of Babylon, also mentioned in the Old Testament. It has the head of a snake with horns; the body of a panther, on whose hind feet are claws, and the tail of a scorpion.

Slides also make clear that the dismal Reem of the book of Job was not a peaceful antelope, but a wild ox. The mosaics representing this animal showed up in brilliant colors as if painted yesterday.

Prof. Delitsch next threw on the screen pictures of tablets dating back 5,000 years before Christ, containing the Ten Commandments, which the Old Testament tells us were given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. The lecturer declared that the "revelation" of the Old Testament, scientifically considered, was untenable, for many of the remains of Jewish literature were not great religious canons. He said the book of Job, for example, contained passages which bordered on blasphemy; that the high song of the Psalms (Psalm 45) was a love song, for it contained the words, "Here, daughter, look, and give me your ear, and forget your people and your father's house, and if a King desires your beauty, fall before him, because he is your master."

"If this passage is to be considered as being Messianic," said Delitsch, "it reminds me of the excesses of the monk, who crosses himself three times if in the Latin psalm the word 'Maria,' meaning the oceans, is mentioned. After all, we do not need such 'revelation,' but only the revelation which we find in our hearts."

Prof. Delitsch maintained that former interpreters of the Old Testament misrepresented passages in the book and drew most arbitrary conclusions, frequently adding platitudes to hidden and obscure passages. Whole parts of the Old Testament were now made clear by recent explorations, he said; for example, the carelessly interpreted book of Daniel. It tells us a grewsome story of the insane and beastly King Nebuchadnezzar, which story in fact is merely based on a Chaldaic legend, which in poetic form brings down curses on Persia—that is, Cyrus. The book of Jonah on the other hand was merely the outburst of a vivid Oriental imagination, for therein we are told that the prophet was left in the belly of a fish. As a matter of fact, he says, this book was written some centuries later. "To be restrained by dogmatic narrowness from sacrificing erroneous conceptions," Delitsch declares, "is to sin against reason."

Furthermore if Scripture tells us that Christ cured the deaf by saliva (St. Mark, vii., 31-37,) we learn from the Babylonian discoveries that saliva and magic were closely related terms, just like the holy numbers three and seven. Also if in the Old Testament Jehovah appears to his people as a pillar of smoke in the day and a pillar of fire at night, the King Assur Haddon, King of Assur, receives the oracles with a pillar of smoke to his right and a pillar of fire to his left. The lecturer also declared that the story of leaving the sick to die in the lower regions, as told in the Old Testament, is of Assyrian origin. In fact, he said, the Oriental doctor who could not awaken the dead was not considered to be a doctor at all.

The story of the scapegoat driven into the desert is also of Babylonian origin. And just like the Babylonian gods, who eat and drink and then retire to rest, Jehovah in the cool of the evening wanders in the garden of paradise and refreshes himself with the odors of sacrifice. Jehovah speaks to Moses, and Moses to Aaron and to all the prophets; the gods of the Assyrians and Babylonians do exactly the same.

Delitsch's heaviest attack was directed against Jewish monotheism. That the Babylonians had the idea of one God three thousand years before Christ is proved by the records, which say that God is God—Jahu is God. Delitsch answers his critics, who claim that the Babylonians were image worshippers, that the same charge could be brought against the Catholic Church, although no one would presume to say that the images were worshipped for themselves and not for what they represented.

According to Delitsch, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," the festival of the new moon, the high priest's breastplate, the leavened bread, and even the Sabbath were of Babylonian origin. He said he had a high opinion of the ethical principles of the Babylonians, for he declared that even the moral precept of doing to others as you would like others to do to you had come from them. The professor also showed that the Babylonians had a high opinion of women, while the Old Testament considered them merely as chattels.

The lecturer said that the extensive legal tablets of Hammurabi, (nearly 3,000 years before Christ,) found in the lowlands on the Euphrates and Tigris have now been read in the original. In 282 paragraphs they form a thoroughly worked-out codex of a highly organized state.

Delitsch urged young theologians to study the life and customs of the Bedouins, whose Oriental humanity and traditions have remained the same as they were a thousand years ago. Just as many of these traditions have been handed down from mouth to mouth, so it is with the account of many of the miracles of the Old and New Testament.

Prof. Delitsch in his address said but little of the New Testament, but said he hoped to do so in a third lecture. He declared, however, that Luther in his translation of the Bible had entirely misunderstood the Decalogue and the heavenly Commandments, each of which belonged to entirely different periods. In conclusion, he stated that the aim of his investigations was to further the development of religion on the basis laid down by the Kaiser.

EDWARD T. HEYN.

NO NEED TO USE "DUMMIES" IN ORDER TO REDUCE TAXES

There Are Many Other Methods by Use of Which Assessments May Be Lessened or Payment Evaded Altogether—Obliging Brokers and Equally Obliging New Jersey Banking Institutions.

"SWEARING OFF" personal taxes is the system through which the combined wealth of 35,000 New Yorkers, estimated at about $4,000,000,000, is reduced each year to between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 on the books of the Tax Department. The system discovered last week by District Attorney Jerome of the swindles perpetrated on the city through this "swearing-off" process is only one of scores of different methods by which those who have wealth of personality elude the tax collector.

This is the time each year that the offices of the Department of Taxes are thronged daily with hundreds of men anxious to evade payment on assessments on personality. Each person assessed carried in his or her hand a notice sent by mail from the Tax Department, which is the only prima facie evidence that the officials have of the identity of the caller. Man high and low on the ladder of wealth touch elbows. A man carrying a dinner pail, whose wealth it is plain can be estimated accurately at the price of his manual labor each day, will have as a temporary neighbor a man of millions. Both have to go through the same examination as to their holdings of the world's goods liable for taxation, not including real estate. Hundreds of workingmen are notified that the tax officials have placed their personal belongings at $10,000 to $20,000 when a dollar or two would cover their value.

This comes about through the use of the personal tax "drag net" which the tax officials cast every year. Of course, they claim it is impossible to find out how much a man is worth under the present laws because of the elusive nature of personal property and their lack of authority to find out by inquisitorial or other process what a man really owns in stock, valuable paintings, money in bank, or the many other forms of wealth. The method is to take names from the directory or the registry list of voters, and if the person lives in a good neighborhood the officials assume that his wealth is sufficient to be taxable.

Instead of finding out what a man is worth in personal property and proving it the method is to guess at what he is worth, and compel his attendance at the Tax Department to show that he is not so wealthy. "If you think I am worth $10,000 find it, and I'll give the city every cent," is one of the most frequent statements by poor men who become irate when they receive notices of what the city officials think they are worth.

Of the 35,000 names placed on the list each year an average of more than 30,000 have their names entirely removed from the assessment rolls, and the remaining 5,000 pay a very small tithe of the actual value of personal holdings.

The first large loophole through which many escape the very heavy burden of personal taxes is in the Tax Department itself. It has become an unwritten law of the officials to assess wealthy men for about as much as they are willing to pay in personal taxes. The reason for this is that they can claim residence in their country places out of the city, and so escape all personal taxes. If a New York millionaire shows a disposition to pay personal taxes on from $100,000 to $300,000, the officials never increase the assessment, although it is known that the wealth in stocks and other assessable property is hundreds of times more than the amount placed in the lists. The tax officials consider that when New York's millionaires pay personal taxes in goodly sums that they are patriotic citizens of the metropolis.

A few years ago, when there was a disposition on the part of the officials to force larger payments on personal property, there was an exodus of rich men to Newport and other places. They had their business places as usual in New York and their residences here, but they declared their real homes to be their country places. The tax officials could do nothing.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

The next most popular method of evading the personal tax collector is through misleading statements given when examined by a Tax Commissioner. That thousands of New Yorkers make misleading if not perjured statements as to their wealth each year is known to all officials. No prosecutions have ever been attempted because of the difficulty of obtaining proof that a person has sworn falsely as to his wealth, and secondly, because the officials of the Tax Department are in a quandary whether false statements made under oath at their examinations may be regarded as perjury under the Penal Code. The tax officials are afraid to make a test case because a decision against the city would mean the break down of the fear which the city holds up to force payments.

Another method by which Wall Street men evade personal taxes is by a system started of late years through which loans of non-taxable securities are made for a day or so. For instance, a man who has bank accounts aggregating $1,000,000 and who does not want to trouble his conscience by making false statements on examination makes arrangements with certain firms who at this period of each year make a business of loaning for one day $1,000,000 or more of non-taxable securities and the person assessed places his $1,000,000 out of his reach for one day. He then goes to the Tax Department and makes an affidavit that his wealth is $1,000,000 in non-taxable bonds or other securities. His oath is technically correct, yet the following day he returns the securities and again becomes possessed of his $1,000,000 in cash, paying a comparatively small sum for the loan of the securities. There is a saving of about $20,000 a year on each $1,000,000 of assessable personality. When these sums mount up in the billions the tax officials say that it is plain what a large sum of money is lost to the city by this method.

EVASION MADE EASY.

The evasion of personal taxes is easy because the law assesses a man's personal wealth on the second Monday in January of each year. Many men of wealth arrange so that just prior to the date of the levying of assessments their holdings are transferred to Dummies or office boys and they go to the Tax Department and make statements which force the officials to lower or wipe out the assessments.

One of the latest schemes which have become popular this year is called "banking by ferryboat." In other words, the deposit of cash and taxable securities during the assessment period in New Jersey banks. Many banks and trust companies in Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark solicit New York business with the understanding that collectors will call at stated times for deposits which are entered in passbooks. The argument urged by the New Jersey institutions is that the New Yorkers can escape the tax collector by the shifting of bank balances just before the tax list is made up. If a person is a resident of New York, in theory he does not escape taxation, but through his statements at the Tax Department his assessments may be wiped off without chance of trouble over a false oath as to deposits. If a person is a non-resident and is assessed on personal property, the shifting of the bank balance relieves him from payment on the account, which, if continued in a New York bank, would be legally taxable.

Another method adopted by the tax evaders is to carry for a short period mortgages, which are not liable to taxation. The latest plan of swindling unearthed by District Attorney Jerome of the use of "dummies" to go into the Tax Department and represent themselves as men who have been assessed for large sums, has been going on for several years in a desultory way. This year the Tax Department declared that more rigid inspection would be made to force the owners of large amounts of personal property to pay, so that the burdens on real estate could be lightened. These statements led the plotters back of the tax frauds to renewed activity. They all claimed to have political influence with politicians, and in no instance was the method by which the assessments were reduced revealed to the wealthy "clients."

Before the Tax Commissioners it was easy sailing. The politicians introduced the "dummy" for the wealthy New Yorker, and it was also made certain that the "dummy" and the Tax Commissioner had never met before. The questions were answered glibly and the assessments reduced or wiped out entirely. The charge for these criminal acts was 50 per cent. of the amount of the taxes. The taxpayer would thus save on an assessment of $100,000 which was wiped out $320, half of which sum would go to the conspirators.

The reason always assigned by wealthy men in private for "swearing off" their personal taxes is that if they honestly complied with the law the taxes would be equivalent to confiscation of property. A man holding stock which pays no dividends or other securities which pay annually a percentage annually would not have a dollar on their investments if personal taxes were paid according to law. Last year the rate was $2.35 on each $100 of valuation, and this year the rate is estimated at $2.50 by Controller Grout. A man owning 6 per cent. securities would thus have to give the city more than half of his revenue in taxes or go through the "swearing" process. The hope of the Tax Department officials this year is that a larger sum will be collected and fewer millions of assessments sworn off because of the reduction in the tax rate caused by the increase in assessments on real estate.

LARGEST SAILING VESSEL IN WORLD

Recently Built in the Yards of a Busy German Firm.

THE extraordinary activity displayed by the builders and managers of German steamship lines during the past three decades has been equaled by the energy shown in constructing sailing vessels of the latest type. Within the past few weeks one firm at German shipbuilders has completed what will be probably the largest sailing craft in the world. According to a report received by the State Department from Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Bremen. The following is the record of the year's work of but one of several firms to whose activity Mr. Diederich calls attention:

"At the end of its business year, (May 31, 1902,) the Tecklenborg Company, at Bremerhaven, capitalized at 2,000,000 marks ($476,000,) paid a dividend of 20 per cent. This concern was occupied to its utmost capacity during the entire year, and the repair and dry docks were continually in use. Six double-screw freight and passenger steamers and two very large sailing vessels were building, of which three steamers and one sailing vessel were delivered to the owners. This firm is famous all the world over for building sailing craft, and the vessel completed a few weeks ago is probably the largest in the world. Her name is Preussen. She is a five-masted, full-rigged steel vessel, steel-spurred throughout. Her length is 440 feet, beam 50 feet. She has a carrying capacity of 8,000 tons, while her registered tonnage is 4,900. Recently she started on her first voyage to the west coast of South America. At the close of its business year this company had four vessels under construction, and orders were booked for one lighter, one fishing steamer for the high seas, and one sailing vessel. The building of these seven ships and also of a bridge will keep the plant busy for some months to come."

No Room to Move.

SHE was evidently a young lady of literary proclivities, for she carried under her arm a formidable array of books, and as soon as she entered the Sixth Avenue elevated train she sank down into the first seat she saw and began industriously studying one of her ponderous tomes. She never noticed that the car had become more and more crowded, but went serenely on reading and marking and letting down items and behaving with the same unconscious ease that she might have displayed in her own private library. All at once her umbrella was knocked out of place by some hasty foot in passing. Being too much engrossed to look up at the offender, she simply grasped the handle and endeavored to replace the umbrella in the place from which it had been kicked. Something was in the way, though, and the young lady, thinking that the matting on the floor had probably loosened, continued vigorously to work at her umbrella. The little billy place would not give, however, so she gathered all her reserve strength, carefully put her thumb in her book, and devoting her entire attention to the umbrella pressed heavily upon it. Then, and then only, some one leaned kindly down. "Pardon me, lady," said a pained voice in her ear, "but that's my foot and I have an ingrown toenail. I really can't move it, you know; there isn't room." The girl looked up, and her eyes encountered those of a young man with blonde hair and a silk hat. He laughed and his companion, also topped off by a silk hat, laughed too. The girl flushed very red. She knew they were making fun of her, so she tossed her head. "Why don't you have it pulled?" she said, and went on with her book.

HOW BIG SUBMARINE CABLES ARE MADE, LAID, AND WORKED.

Repeated Tests of the Wire During the Process of Manufacture—Special Steamers for Carrying Material and Making Repairs—Messages Recorded on Siphon Tape.

DURING the past year the subject of transoceanic telegraphy has received considerable attention, not only from those who are engaged directly in this line of work, but from the general public, particularly those who read the newspapers. The announcement was made a few months ago that a transpacific cable had just been completed and was in operation for the first time. On the first day of the new year greetings were exchanged between Hawaii and this country over the first cable, just completed, between these islands and the continent, and it is announced that this is the first link in a long copper wire which is soon to unite this country by direct electrical communication with the Philippines.

In the meantime Marconi, who just about a year ago first transmitted signals across the Atlantic, has been working hard to perfect his system of wireless communication, and has just announced, as every one who reads the newspapers knows, that he has succeeded in sending messages between Nova Scotia and England, above the surface of the water, while the cables were carrying messages along the ocean's bed.

There is something of mystery about the ocean cables to the average person. The telephone and the telegraph and their wires are familiar sights, but the long ocean cables usually are landed at inaccessible and out-of-the-way spots, where the cable stations are visited by very few outside the staff of operators, and when once submerged the cable itself is lost to sight in the ocean's depths, so that how the cables are made and where they are laid and how they are operated are matters with which few outside of the cable industry are acquainted.

A submarine cable—say, for purposes of illustration, a long transatlantic cable—is made up, essentially, of four distinct parts, namely, the copper wire, the insulating covering of the copper, the hemp or jute serving, and the sheathing. In considering the construction of a cable the first thing to take up, naturally, is that part which carries the current by means of which the signaling is done. This is the copper wire which forms the innermost part of the cable, all of the rest of the cable, no matter what its size, serving merely as a protection, in one way or another, for this copper wire or conductor. The conductor is usually made up of a number of strands of smaller wires twisted spirally together to form one large conductor, in the case of a typical cable about one-eighth of an inch, more or less, in diameter. The use of a number of wires twisted together makes the completed conductor more pliable and easy to work than a single wire would be, and it makes a break less liable to occur.

COVERING THE WIRE.

At the cable factory this copper wire, after it is stranded and tested and ready for the next step, is passed through machines which give it a covering of gutta-percha. The wire must be covered with something which is an insulator, or non-conductor, of electric current, and gutta-percha is such a substance. The insulating covering must be applied with the greatest care, as so little a fault even as a pin-hole through it, permitting the water to touch the copper, anywhere throughout the two thousand or more miles, would make the cable bad or entirely useless for signaling.

The copper wire, covered with gutta-percha, forms what is known as the core of the cable, and is really all that would be necessary to afford communication, for the sending of cablegrams, if this core could be sunk to the bottom of the sea and would remain there without injury. But it is impossible to use the core alone, as this made, because of mechanical, and not electrical, considerations. Aside from the fact that the gutta-percha is comparatively soft, and therefore easily cut or punctured, something which would be fatal until repaired, the cable must be heavy enough to sink when laid from the ship; it must be strong enough to sustain its weight when suspended from the ship into the water, when being laid, and to sustain the weight which comes upon that part of a cable which rests upon a submerged mountain peak while on either side the cable hangs downward toward a submerged valley; it must be protected to avoid chafing on the rocks; and it must be strong enough, after lying submerged for years, to be picked up for repairs, should such be necessary, at any point. For these reasons a covering of iron wires is provided. The core, which may be about one-half inch in diameter, is covered with hemp or jute, and is then passed through the sheathing machine, which puts on the iron wires, spirally, and this completes the cable unless, as is sometimes the case, canvas or tape of some sort is put over the outer sheathing wires.

SUBJECTED TO MANY TESTS.

During the time of manufacture the cable is continually subjected to tests of various sorts, electrical and mechanical. When finally completed, it is loaded on the cable steamer, and here, from the time it comes on board until it safely rests upon the bottom of the sea, it is subjected to a continuous test, which will indicate any fault as soon as it may develop.

Every one of the longer ocean cables, up to the present time, has been made by British manufacturers, and these cable-makers have their own cable steamers, built and equipped and maintained for the express purpose of laying—or, if called upon, repairing—submarine cables. Since the Great Eastern was chartered for the laying of the 1865-1866 Atlantic cable by the company promoted by Cyrus W. Field, many cable ships have been built, and now not only do the cable makers have ships, but many of the cable companies themselves own and maintain cable steamers for making repairs to their cables.

BIG SPECIAL SHIPS.

As an indication of the size of some of these vessels and the work they do, it may be stated that one of these cable ships has laid enough cable to reach, if in one continuous length, entirely around the world. This vessel has three cable tanks, all thirty feet deep, the fore tank being thirty-seven feet in diameter and the others forty-five feet in diameter each, and having a total capacity of 2,000 miles of cable. An idea of the size of these tanks may be had by considering that a moderate-sized house could be contained in one of them, with room to spare.

Another large vessel, a new one just recently built for the cable manufacturing company that made and laid the new British Pacific cable, can carry about 4,000 miles of cable, which is a greater length than could be put aboard the Great Eastern when she was engaged in laying cable. This vessel is 500 feet long, 56 feet beam, and designed to carry close upon 10,000 tons dead weight.

When the cable is taken on board the cable steamer it is very carefully coiled in the immense water-tight tanks. As the cable comes on board it is passed down through guides into the tank, where men are placed to guide and lay it carefully in layers, starting from the outside and coiling toward the centre. When one layer is completed another is started, and so on, until hundreds of miles of cable have been placed in a tank. Such great care is necessary in coiling because sometimes, when being laid, it moves out of the tank and through the paying-out machinery at a rapid rate, a speed of 10 knots or more per hour having been reached.

When all is ready, and the ship fully manned and equipped for what may prove to be a long time at sea, although in the case of an Atlantic cable nowadays it is not such a very long time, she sets out for the point where a beginning is to be made in the laying of the cable. The course the vessel is to follow is all marked out previously on the chart, and soundings are taken all along the route to determine the depth of water, nature of bottom, &c.

The cable ship may start out with only a part of the cable, if it is not all completed, and lay this, and then return to the factory, take on the remaining portion, and lay this remainder, splicing on to that which has already been laid. This, in fact, is the way in which one of the more recent Atlantic cables was laid. Another way, which is quite usual nowadays, is for a single ship, having on board all of the entire length of cable, to start from one landing point, and continue straight on to the other landing point.

When landing a shore end the vessel gets as close to the shore as possible, and the heavy cable is then floated in to the shore on rafts, or by the use of large bags filled with gas, which keep the cable from dragging over the rocky bottom as it is hauled ashore by a rope passed through a pulley on shore and carried back to the vessel. The "balloons," when they are used, are detached as fast as the cable is drawn ashore, and the end is taken in a trench up to the cable hut, which is often a small wooden hut situated only a short distance from the water. In the hut a temporary testing station is erected while the end is being brought ashore, and as soon as the cable reaches the hut it is connected to the testing apparatus, and tests are begun. The cable ship has the end on board also connected to the testing apparatus, and the testing now goes on continuously, both by ship and shore, as the ship proceeds over the course.

Means are provided for sending messages also, and while the ship is in mid-ocean and continuing on her way, reports of the progress from day to day and of any occurrences of importance on ship are sent to the shore, and in return the men who are at the shore end send to those at sea news of what is going on in the world and messages relating to the work. So well is the work of a cable-laying expedition done nowadays, because of past experience, that when a start has been made the work goes on uninterruptedly, usually without any serious difficulty, and the cable is laid at the rate of perhaps 200 miles in 24 hours.

HOW MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED.

Because of certain electrical properties of submarine cables, known as resistance and capacity, it is impossible to get enough electrical energy through to the receiving end to operate the ordinary relays, &c., such as are used on land telegraph lines, at any speed approaching a practicable one. The energy at the receiving end is so very small when working at a speed anywhere near a paying one, that a very delicately adjusted and very sensitive instrument must be used as a receiver. In the mirror instrument, which was used in the early days of ocean telegraphy, the very small current coming in from the cable to the receiving station passed through a coil of wire in which was delicately suspended a tiny magnet, to which was attached a tiny mirror, about one-half inch in diameter.

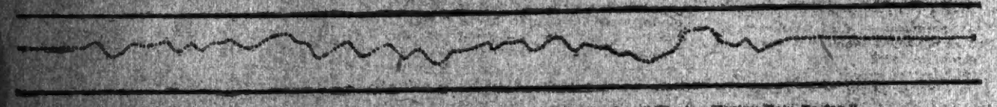
A ray of light from a lamp fell upon the mirror, and the received current, sent from across the ocean, and passing through the coil, caused the magnet to swing, and this carried with it the mirror. The reflected ray of light from the mirror was thus caused to move along a screen placed before the instrument, and the operator read the message by watching this spot of light move to right or left on the screen, the spot moving to the left when a dot was sent, and to the right when a dash was sent.

The mirror is still used on board cable ships, and in places where a receiving instrument is wanted to be operated temporarily on a cable, but the siphon recorder is used on practically all long cables to-day. This is an instrument which has delicately suspended between the poles of a powerful magnet a coil of very fine wire, to the upper end of which are attached very fine silk threads, extending to a small piece of metal, on which is hung a very delicate glass siphon. The upper end of the siphon dips in an ink well, and the lower end almost, but not quite, touches a strip of paper which is drawn along beneath it. The ink flows through the siphon, which is kept constantly vibrating in a plane at right angles to the paper. When no signals are being sent the ink line is along the centre of the strip, and the sending of signals causes the suspended coil to move, and this in turn, pulling on the silk threads, causes the glass siphon, which is making the ink mark, to move. In this way a wavy line is traced on the paper, and it is this line which the operator reads in reading the cabled message. It requires long and careful training to read these messages, and there are few telegraph operators who can read this "cable slip" from a long cable accurately, particularly when it is considered that very nearly all cable messages, aside from press, are sent in code, which requires every letter of a word to be accurately read and recorded.

There are something more than a dozen cables across the North Atlantic now, and also across the Atlantic further south, and practically every civilized community, excepting smaller islands of the sea, has cable communication with the world. The Pacific Ocean, up to within a few months ago, had not been crossed by a cable; but the British Pacific cable, recently completed, enabled a message to be sent entirely around the earth by wire for the first time. The shore end of the Commercial Cable Company's new Pacific cable was landed at San Francisco on Sunday, Dec. 14, and this cable, when completed, will for the first time place the United States in direct cable communication with the Philippines. Communication was opened over the cable as far as Hawaii on last New Year's Day.

The Atlantic cables do not cross directly from England or the Continent to New York, but make landings in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia. When a cable is increased in length the speed at which it can be worked, that is, the number of letters per minute, (the speed of a cable is reckoned in letters per minute, and the average of the speeds at which the Atlantic cables are normally worked is perhaps a little over a hundred letters a minute each way,) decreases with the square of the length.

The cable companies, naturally desirous of getting as many messages as possible through these sunken copper wires of theirs, which cost them, roughly, about a thousand dollars a mile, bring the cables in land at the nearest practicable point on this side of the Atlantic, and then connect by shorter cables or land wires to New York, which is, of course, the great centre from which cablegrams issue, and to which they come. The messages are sent from the United States to these relay stations in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia, and from there are repeated, or "translated," by the operators into the long cables, and similarly the messages coming in the United States are translated at these points.



Trans-Atlantic Cablegram Received on Siphon Recorder Tape, Which Reads: "We Are Having Rain To-day."

"MAINE" HERO RESTS IN HISTORIC SPOT

Anthony's Grave in Path Used by British at Battle of Long Island.

VISITORS during the past week to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in Brooklyn, who are students of American history and who have given particular study to the incidents and details of the battle of Long Island, in the days of the Revolution, have made the interesting discovery that the last resting place of "Brave Bill" Anthony is in historic ground. This hero of the tragedy in Havana Harbor, which hastened the conflict between the United States and Spain, lies in the very path followed up the British under Lord Howe when they stole around to the rear of the American forces in the battle of Long Island, and, surprising the patriots, effected their defeat.

The grave of Anthony is on a gentle slope dipping down into a little valley near that part of the cemetery called Beacon Hill. In the days of the Revolution this vale was known as Jamaica Pass. From the Jamaica Road, as it was then known, at a point which is now Jamaica Avenue and Fulton Street, East New York, this pass, to-day given over to resting places of the dead, wound through the hills to the northwestward, twisting and turning until it became a lane, which was known as Rockaway Path, and which led into the Jamaica Road, some distance to the westward.

When Lord Howe, with his redcoats and Hessians, crossed from the British camp on Staten Island to Long Island, and prepared to move from the shore of New York Bay upon the Americans intrenched in Brooklyn, he found that there were four routes by which the important positions established by the patriots could be approached in force. These were the Coast Road, Flatbush Pass, Bedford Pass, and, in the rear of the Americans, Jamaica Pass. Leaving half of his forces to engage the Americans on the south, Howe, with Sir Henry Clinton commanding his advance guard, made a wide detour through Flatlands and what is now East New York, with the idea of taking the Americans in the rear. The British commander found that all of the passes mentioned, with the exception of Jamaica Pass, were strongly guarded against attack. The patriots, apparently expecting no more from that quarter, had neglected to properly guard and patrol Jamaica Pass, to which Howe marched stealthily in the night. When Clinton in the van reached Howard's Half-way Tavern, which stood near the entrance to the pass at what is now the junction of Jamaica Avenue, Broadway and Fulton Street, East New York, he compelled the young son of Major Howard, the innkeeper, to guide him and his men through the pass and along the Rockaway Path. The British came out again upon the Jamaica Road, near what is now the Bedford District of Brooklyn, taking the Americans by surprise in the morning and compelling them to retreat upon New York.

In this historic ground, where on that night in the days that were making for the creation of the great Republic, the long, silent column of redcoats wound stealthily through the hills to deal a heavy blow to the patriot cause, sleeps "Brave Bill" Anthony, hero of another conspicuous day in American history.

New Style of Street Car.

A NEW type of streets cars is being made for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which operates lines in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by its use the managers believe they will be able greatly to facilitate their service. Separate entrances and exits through the rear vestibule are contemplated, and a plan is being worked out for a means of ingress through the motorman's cab. Both the front and rear vestibules are to be lengthened a foot or two. A partition will divide these vestibules in half. At the right will be the entrance, and at the left the exit. Thus passengers may enter and leave the car without jostling. It is believed that with the separate entrances and exits the time for stops will be reduced by one-half.

Things to be Had for Nothing.

THERE is no city in the world where a woman, during a day's shopping, can get so many things for nothing as she can in New York. Men and women are employed especially to make her comfortable. In any one of a dozen large department stores there is a parlor where she can write all the letters she wishes to, make appointments with her friends by telephone, find a maid to wait upon her, a compartment to put away any purchases she may make, and have them all tied up until she is ready to take the train for home.

She need not leave any one store all day if the weather happens to be bad. She can get an excellent meal there at a reasonable price. As she wanders around demonstrators are constantly tempting her to try a cup of chocolate or some kind of breakfast food, served with cream on dainty little dishes. She may collect no end of artistically illustrated booklets and samples of special foods to take home with her. In at least two stores she may hear a really good concert by well-paid musicians, either in the morning or afternoon. If she is accustomed to buying one particular brand of coffee or tea she gets a premium card with every pound that in time enables her to get for nothing a handsome piece of furniture or a set of books.

THE HEAVENS IN FEBRUARY.

Beauty of the Zodiacal Light, the Strange Phenomenon Which May Be Witnessed in the Western Sky After Twilight—Disk of Venus Grows Every Evening.

THOSE who carefully observe the western sky after twilight this month will see a soft, nebulous column of pearly light, generally conical in form, extending upward from the western horizon to a point in the heavens not far from the Pleiades. The delicate and shadowy phenomenon is the Zodiacal Light. It is seen to the best advantage in February, March, and April. The same phenomenon is also visible in the eastern horizon before sunrise in September. Its limits are very difficult, indeed, to determine. Its base varies between 8 degrees and 30 degrees. The apex of the cone attains a distance from the sun that varies from 50 degrees to 70 degrees, and sometimes more, as the edges are ill-defined. The light in northern latitudes is generally, though not always, inferior to the Milky Way, but is seen to greater advantage in the tropics.

Humboldt records it as almost constantly visible in these regions and luminous enough to cause a sensible glow on the opposite part of the heavens. In a clear atmosphere it has been traced all the way across the heavens, from east to west, forming a complete ring. The Zodiacal Light is claimed to be due to a lens-shaped appendage surrounding the sun and extending a little beyond the earth's orbit.

Its cause is not certainly known, but the theory quite largely accepted attributes it to sunlight reflected from an immense cloud of meteorites filling up the space between the earth and the sun. The phenomenon is of exquisite delicacy and beauty, and observers who can get away from the electric light, gas, and smoke of the city may hope, in a purer atmosphere, to behold in perfection this mysterious appendage of the sun.

Sunrise to-day is at 6 hours 58 minutes A. M. and sunset at 4 hours 57 minutes P. M., making the length of the day 9 hours 58 minutes. The sun rises on the 28th at 6 hours 23 minutes A. M. and sets at 5 hours 32 minutes P. M., making the length of the day 11 hours 9 minutes, quite a considerable gain, although the temperature during the first part of the month will probably hardly indicate much progress north on the part of the sun. To-day the sun's declination is 17 degrees 21 minutes south, and on the last day of the month it will be eight degrees eighteen minutes south, showing a northerly movement of nine degrees.

It is pleasant to know that this speed toward the line is continually on the increase throughout the month.

The first phase of the moon for the month is the quartering of the January moon that occurs on the 5th, followed on the 11th by the full, and that by last quartering on the 19th. The new moon for February does not come until the 27th. On the 8th there is conjunction between the moon and Neptune, and there will not be another similar phenomenon until the 15, when Mars's turn comes.

On the 21st the waning crescent and Uranus come within 5 degrees of each other, the planet being the further to the south. The next is Saturn on the 24th with almost the same amount of space separating the two, the planet again being found south of the moon. Some eight hours later Mercury receives a visit which will not result in much of the spectacular. On the 26th, just as the old moon is about to give place to the new, Jupiter and one satellite have an encounter. Just what will happen will not be visible to the naked eye, as both bodies are much too close to the sun, whose all-powerful rays engulf them both.

The moon occults every month all the stars and planets that lie in her pathway. Planets sometimes occult stars, but a planet occulting a planet or even coming as near as Venus and Jupiter did two nights ago is of sufficiently rare occurrence to be of exceedingly great interest. It is to be much regretted that our neighbors were so near the sun that their usually brilliant faces were not disclosed to us under circumstances sufficiently favorable to be as appealing as we sometimes have them.

Jupiter is evening star until toward the middle of the month, when he is in conjunction with the sun and passes to assume charge of the merry twinklers of the early dawn. Already he sets only an hour after the sun disappears, and, if we want to see him, we must get where we can command a clear view of the western horizon.

The eclipses, occultations, and transits of Jupiter's satellites afford an endless series of interesting phenomena to amateur observers who have access to telescopes. The Nautical Almanac gives a daily record of these configurations, which is all the help an observer needs when it is supplemented by a telescope, even a small one bringing Jupiter's brilliant cortège into the field. Just at present, however, we need not strain our eyes endeavoring to discover Jupiter's dependents, for, owing to the close proximity of the planet to the sun, they will not be visible until March 19.

Venus is evening star par (or perhaps it would be more proper to say mal) excellence, and already affords us great satisfaction in watching her beautiful disk as it grows larger and more brilliant each succeeding night. The conjunction between this planet and the moon that takes place on the last day of the month, as astronomically reckoned, although in March from the point of view of the calendar, is the closest one of these monthly meetings. Even at this there is quite an interval of clear sky separating the two.

The beautiful queen of the evening, luckily for us, takes until July 9 to reach the furthest point that she is permitted to get on the eastern side of the sun. After that, however, she only takes until Sept. 17 to retrace her steps and once again hide in the sun's bright light.

Mercury is about changing with characteristic nimbleness from an evening to a morning star, and on the 27th will reach the point of greatest western elongation from the sun. On the 13th Mercury and Saturn are in conjunction, and on the 24th there will be a conjunction in which the moon and planet participate. As the 27th is one of the dates when we are permitted to have our best view of Mercury, the keen-sighted ones may possibly be favored with a view of this meeting with our satellite. Two or three days on either side of the time for greatest elongation to the east or to the west we can generally manage to catch a glimpse of this most elusive of all the planetary brotherhood.

There will be two other opportunities during the year when we may possibly see Mercury as a morning star fairly low down in the east, just a little while before sunup, June 27 and Oct. 18. On the first of these dates the planet will rise an hour and a half before the sun, which is about the period of time Mercury will get up ahead of daylight on the 27th of this month. On Oct. 18 he will, however, be somewhat later, so that we probably shall not be able to see quite so much of him at that time as we may reasonably hope to do this month.

Neptune is an evening star and is fairly well identified as to his location among the hosts of brighter twinklers surrounding him by the moon, with which he comes in conjunction on the 8th. This planet is in the constellation of the Twins, and plays but a minor part for our amusement this month. He is moving toward the sun, and next month we shall find him in quadrature, or half way between opposition and conjunction with the sun.

Mars is a morning star throughout the month and is speeding along on his way to opposition, which he will reach next month, and then for the rest of the year we shall have him ranking among the evening stars. He rises about 10 o'clock and will manage to repeat that performance at a somewhat earlier hour each successive evening, until we shall find his ruddy face popping up over the horizon line just in time to wink at Old Sol as he disappears below the western line of the horizon.

Saturn is now a morning star and is gradually drawing away from the sun, in whose rays he has been hiding for some weeks. He is temporary lord of the morning stars, waiting to yield place to the mighty Jupiter when he emerges from his invisibility and shines with renewed lustre after polishing up in the sun's rays. How delightful it would be during this inclement weather if we could take a trip to Saturn and do away with all bother concerning coal strikes and the high price of fuel. The scientists tell us that Saturn's surface temperature is heated to a point greatly in excess of that of the earth.

Uranus fails to help out our season's programme, but he will do a little better for us later on. His right ascension at present is 17 hours 35 minutes, and his declination 23 degrees 26 minutes south, which places him close to the Water Bearer. From this position he moves but little throughout the month.

OLD HOLLIS HALL.

Explanatory Bronze Plate Attached to the Famous Harvard Dormitory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—The Harvard Memorial Society has just attached to Hollis Hall, the oldest Harvard building still used as a student dormitory, an explanatory bronze plate for the benefit of visitors to Cambridge as well as of undergraduates to whom the traditions of the college are sometimes lost sight of in the daily activities of the modern university. The new plate is the third step in accurately designating the older buildings. Massachusetts and Harvard Halls have already been marked in the same fashion, and others of the older structures, as well as various sites of historic interest, are sooner or later to be added.

Cambridge is particularly rich in historic associations, most of them clustering naturally about the college in which the people of the struggling colony always took so personal an interest. Near where the present Law School stands, for example, was the Holmes mansion, which in 1775 was the headquarters of the Committee of Public Safety, and from the steps of which President Langdon prayed for the safety and success of the thousand patriots gathered in Cambridge on the eve of Bunker Hill. From here the famous Washington Elm is still visible across the old Cambridge Common, where the American Army was encamped in expectation of the coming of Gen. Washington. Wadsworth House, in the college yard, was Gen. Washington's first Cambridge headquarters. Later, in 1777, Burgoyne's captured army was sent from Saratoga to Cambridge for safe keeping, and Burgoyne himself was quartered in a house still standing within a stone's throw of the yard.

The new tablet on Hollis Hall reads as follows:

HOLLIS HALL
Built by Province of
the Massachusetts Bay
in New England in 1763

Named in honor of
THOMAS HOLLIS
of London, Merchant,
and other members of the
same family, constant and
generous benefactors of
Harvard College from
1719 to 1804

Used as Barracks by
Colonial Troops in 1775-76.

But this inscription represents naturally only a small part of the human interest that attaches to the simple old brick building, which is practically the connecting link between the eighteenth and twentieth century undegraduate and which has been for nearly 140 years the college home of an unending procession of young Americans. Built twenty years after the graduation of James Otis, the young men who roomed in Hollis doubtless helped swell his audience at the famous address made before the General Court of Massachusetts, when that body had temporarily moved its headquarters out from Boston to Harvard Hall. In those days there were no professional schools, and the yard was occupied entirely by the "young gentlemen of the college"—a condition about to be restored by a new law regulating the occupancy of "yard rooms" and restricting them to undergraduates of the college proper as distinguished from students in the various professional schools and graduate departments of the university.

Many a story of college pranks—such as the leap of an early student from the roof of Harvard Hall, where he had been caught attempting to extract the tongue of the college bell, to the roof of Hollis—is connected with the old building.

But more interesting than any of these escapades are the memories of the famous men who spent some portion of their younger life in its ancient rooms. Henry David Thoreau, for example, spent four years in Hollis, occupying successively four different rooms. Ralph Waldo Emerson, after his first year in Wadsworth House as "President's Freshman"—an office not unlike that of the President's secretary nowadays—also had rooms in Hollis. Charles Sumner roomed in the same building, as did Wendell Phillips, Caleb Cushing, who was nominated by Grant to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Edward Everett, Prescott, the historian; Charles Francis Adams, B. R. Curtis, the jurist; Hilliard, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, and Horatio Greenough. There was also Charles Angier in the latter part of the eighteenth century, who, according to an old account, kept his room "always supplied with wine, brandy, and crackers, of which his friends were at liberty to partake." This room survived in sailor memory as the present No. 8. Nearly half a century later Thoreau, whose preference in food was simply for that which was nearest, planned in the same room his first camping trip to the pond near Concord which he was later to make famous by choosing as the location of his historic hermitage, and as the title of his chief book, "Walden."

Wendell Phillips's room in Hollis was much frequented by Southerners, it is said, then the most dashing among the Harvard undergraduates; and it was here that the beauty of his figure led his companions to measure him to find out how his proportions compared with those of the Greek statue of Apollo. Here also he planned his crusade against the first attempt to form a temperance society at Harvard—an action which he declared in later life that he counted as "an infamy." It was probably in Hollis that Wendell Phillips afterward spoke of seeing the light burning night after night in Sumner's window when Phillips and his companions were returning from their evenings in Boston. It was in Hollis, also, that Prescott, slowly recovering from the accident that deprived him of the use of one eye, awoke to a more serious attitude toward life and began the work that afterward gave him his important place among American historians.

MODERN METHODS IN SHIPYARDS

Many Labor-Saving Devices Utilized by New Jersey Firms.

HALF a century ago New York City was a great shipbuilding centre, but at the present time New Jersey claims the distinction. It points with pride to the fact that it has discarded the old-fashioned methods of building ships, and that it uses electricity instead of the cumbersome machinery and hand work employed by a past generation.

A walk through the premises of a modern shipbuilder is replete with interest to any one who cares to study labor-saving devices. The yard of one of the most important builders in New Jersey contains three shipways and one dock, together with all the subsidiary plant. Neither wind nor weather can interfere with the work of constructing vessels, as the dock and two of the shipways are covered by steel sheds wide anough to accommodate ships of enormous dimensions and sufficiently high to clear the tops of the masts. One recently completed vessel was 625 feet in length.

The columns upon which the roofs of the sheds rest are made to serve a double purpose, as they support a runway for a 100-ton crane, which can traverse the entire length of the ship. At a lower level are three runways for cranes of smaller capacity.

The entire plant is put in action by electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic power, which stretches out in every direction, automatically seizing the shipbuilding material and cutting, shaping, and conveying it to its appointed place.

Cranes of the very latest type are found here in abundance. The crane which is used to carry immense plates of steel lifts its load by the direct action of electro-magnets, thus rendering it unnecessary to adopt the old-time plan of attachment by hooks and chains. To the ends of the crane, where hooks would ordinarily have been placed, are two big electro-magnets operated by direct current controlled by a switch. These are lowered, also by electricity, until they sit flat on the plates, and when the current is turned on, the cores of soft iron become powerfully magnetic, and the plates are instantly lifted. The number raised at one time depends on their thickness and weight, but on an average as many as six plates, each measuring 12 feet by 4 feet, can be lifted by one application of the magnet.

All the larger tools in the machine shop are operated by alternating current electric motors, and the small tools are arranged in groups over motor-driven shafting.

An elaborate telephone system places all the workmen in communication with the various departments, so that drawings, tools, and materials can be asked for and received without delay. Electric elevators are in constant use to convey up and down to the temporary bridges on which the workmen stand messengers, helpers, and Superintendents. These bridges are built out from permanent platforms, which run the entire length of the sheds, and are arranged so that every part of the ship can be reached from them. The lighter materials used in the construction of the vessels are also carried in the elevators.

In the mold loft hydraulic and pneumatic power are used, and the punching of holes in plates is done by powerful hydraulic machines. Drilling is accomplished by pneumatic machinery.

The workmen are highly intelligent, and even those who are employed in the humblest capacity have more practical knowledge of the workings of electricity and electrical apparatus than the average college graduate. Some of the older men who worked as boys in the New York shipyards are now on the pay roll of this big plant, and they will never cease to marvel at the modern inventions which have revolutionized the whole system of shipbuilding.

NOVEL INVENTION FOR TELEGRAPHISTS

But It Makes Individuality of Touch Impossible and Is Not Liked.

THERE is a chance for a psychologist to get good material in studying the effects of a new device that has come into some favor with the telegraph operators of the country. It threatens all kinds of disruptions among the friends who have been accustomed to saying "Hello, Tom," across hundreds of miles of land to men whom they have never seen, but whom they know as well as though they had been chums in person for years. The old telegraph operator will tell you he can read character over the wire, that he can tell whether a man is a "good fellow" whom he would trust or a deceitful one whom he would avoid.

The invention is a sender, which takes away the labor and strain on the wrist that sometimes brings "operators' paralysis." It is adjusted so that when the thumb presses the key back it will register a dash, and when the index finger presses it forward it will make dots until the key is released.

One operator who works in a newspaper office and nightly sends thousands of words over wires which take the news out of New York, bought one of these senders recently. He did not think of the personality in his touch, but only of the saving of labor.

The first night he coupled it up on his wire and set it going at his usual speed. Soon the receiving operator broke in and asked for a few words to be repeated. So it continued for half an hour, the receiver constantly breaking in. Finally there came a sharp break in the middle of a word.

"Who in mischief is sending this stuff?" came a message clicked as angrily as a telegraph wire could carry it.

"Tom," was the reply.

"Well, what in the name of creation is the matter?" came the anxious query.

He was told about the new sender. He agreed to do the best he could with it. At the end of the week his ultimatum came. That key must be abandoned or he would give up his place. "I've heard something about that device of Satan," he sent word. "There's a man up in Massachusetts who went crazy trying 'to get next.' He said he felt like a machine, and that's the way I feel. It's off with that key or me to the woods."

So science has had a setback so far as the use of the new device in one office is concerned. It is only used occasionally when the operator's wrist is tired.

The Arnheim edition will add greatly to your wardrobe and will pay to lay by for next season, as our styles are eight months ahead of most tailors.

It is our Remnant Sale that gives you this rare opportunity of getting a high class Overcoat, satin lined, to order, $20.00; Suit, $17.00; Coat and Vest, $12.50, and Trousers, $4.50.

Our edition must suit or money back.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

The Kidneys and Liver

Any interference with the proper performance of the functions of these most important organs should never be slighted. If it be, serious consequences are sure to follow.

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ARE AN INVALUABLE CORRECTIVE
Price, 25 Cents

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment
The old reliable 25cts a Bottle

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Punctuality a Thief of Time.

Mr. Max Hecht writes: "On Thursday of last week, at 3:30, the hour fixed for the rehearsal of 'Trial by Jury,' I met Mr. Gilbert at the stage door of the Lyric, and congratulated him on his punctuality. 'Don't,' he replied, 'I have lost more time through being punctual than through anything else.'"—London "M. A. P."

Use of Steel in Building Wagon Ways Is Advocated

Arguments in Support of the Belief That Such Roads Would Be at Same Time Satisfactory and Economical—Benefit to Agriculture.

A RADICAL change in methods of road-making throughout the world appears now to be probable, and it would seem quite time that some change should be made. The whole Christian era, with all its advancement of arts and sciences, has seen no improvement in this particular art. The best stone roads of to-day are no better than the ancient Roman ways or the pre-historic Peruvian roads; not so good, in fact, for, while their surface is the same, their foundations are inferior. It may be said, therefore, that in a concern so vital to the general well-being of the human race as its primary means of communication, the world has practically stood still for twenty centuries. This fact challenges the intelligence of this progressive age, and it is not surprising that the nations are waking up to it, and that some of the talent heretofore employed in the perfection of rail and water ways is now devoting itself to the improvement of the common highway.

The demand for better methods is widespread, and the logic of that demand is clear; there is no more reason for running a wagon over stones and dirt than there would be a locomotive, when the same means are available to smooth the way of both. Naturally, therefore, the engineer and inventor take up the application of steel to wagon ways and many experiments are being made in that direction. Germany, which country leads in this field at present, had over fifty miles of steel roads in various forms as to rail and foundation laid in 1901, and these roads are reported as being "in great favor among drivers," while official tests show that from "three to five times as great load" can be moved thereon as with the same effort on a stone pavement.

The desirability of these roads has been questioned, but Spain has had a short steel road in successful operation for ten or twelve years, running from the City of Valencia to its seaport, and, under a travel of 2,200 vehicles daily, careful measurements shows only a small fraction of wear in that period, while thin plates laid across a bridge in Canada have stood four times as long under heavy traffic.

STEEL WAYS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Some experiments have been made in the United States on a small scale and with insufficient means, and have resulted in nothing determinate, but upon the recommendation of the writer, and with the co-operation of Mr. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, the Automobile Club of America is now making a thorough test of steel ways for various kinds of vehicles. The progress of their good work is indicated in the following letter:

December 26, 1902.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman, Chairman Steel Roads Committee, Automobile Club of America, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Seligman: The vigorous movement for relief from congestion of travel and traffic in this city, in which movement even the State Government is taking an active part, seems to me to make it appropriate for the Automobile Club of America to contribute any practical suggestion in this regard which can be drawn from its current experiment in this direction.

The steel wheelway in Murray Street, the first practical essay of the club in the improvement of street conditions, has been favorably received and is bearing constant testimony to the excellence of its method. Many drivers, not informed of its character, still avoid the steel plates, thinking they may cover some electric or other conduit, but those who use them pronounce them perfect. The time is ripe, therefore, to consider the question where and how the method can be applied in the city, having in view the three great objects to be attained—first, the ease of freight movement; second, the relief of carriage travel, and third, the clearance of way for the street cars.

Planned for a four-story city, New York is rapidly growing to three or four times that height, without any increase of the street surface. Increased facilities must, therefore, be provided above and beneath the surface. But this will take time and money, and the first effort must be to make the surface do its utmost in accommodating travel.

This requires a separation of the various classes of travel which now impede each other, and the separation must be voluntary, since it cannot be enforced without great friction.

North and south bound trucking originates mainly on or near the water front and would keep near the rivers if the best possible ways were provided for it there. Our smooth metal plates, with a roughened horse path between, and the plates suitably indented to prevent slipping on grades, will be the perfection of truck ways. Their cost is not great, and their saving in wear and tear of pavement, vehicles, and animals must be enormous. These ways could be laid in the new Elm Street for a central line and on avenues near the river for side lines, replacing there, perhaps, some of the unused or less profitable car tracks. Single cross-town lines could be laid occasionally, with an established right of way in one direction.

The immediate effect of this improvement would be to increase the speed, the loads, and the earnings of freight vehicles and yet lessen the cost of hauling. A greater effect would be to remove these vehicles from the car tracks and the carriage streets. The principal car lines, which are now cut down from their normal speed of about eight miles per hour to an average of about four miles in rush hours, and which by adding more and more cars have only added to the congestion and actually reduced the capacity of their services, would be able to do vastly more business, with less cars, while at the same time the carriage and motor travel could correspondingly increase both in volume and speed.

It would hardly be too much to say that the total travel could be thus doubled, while the relief from delays, annoyance, and general vexation of spirit attending the present conditions would be a boon to the public inestimable in value. I need not say that I shall be glad to co-operate with the committee in bringing the matter to the attention of the city authorities if it is decided to take such action. Very truly yours,

ROY STONE.

The Murray Street line is formed of parallel twelve-inch plates, four and a half feet apart, with downward flanges resting in broken stone, and very slightly raised edges as guides for the wheels; the stone pavement is laid a little higher than these guides, and about an inch above the general surface of the plates, but sloping toward them, so that wagons drift naturally into the wheelway, but turn out of it without any difficulty.

This specimen road is already attracting much official attention. The Highway Department of the city is considering its application to various lines where heavy trucking exists, or where it could be drawn from other streets to the relief of streets and avenues now congested. The Dock Department engineers are hoping to get it on some of the piers where the traffic soon destroys the planking, and possibly on West Street, where there is still much congestion. The State Engineer wants a steel road from the Ulster slate quarries to the Hudson River to carry the ten-ton loads which now ruin every other kind of road there.

The United States Government, through its Road Bureau, is asking to have steel for a road in the District of Columbia. Commissioner Budd of New Jersey favors a steel road across the Hackensack Meadows; and over the sea comes an inquiry from the Department of Public Works of London.

SPECIAL ROADS FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Whenever and wherever it becomes possible to build roads exclusively for motor cars and bicycles the ideal construction would be a wheelway like that in Murray Street, but without guides and with indentations in the plates laid on heavy grades to prevent the slipping of wheels in wet weather—the roadbed graded nearly flat, with no ditches and only shallow [illegible] gutters, and with the space between and outside of the plates all well [illegible] down in grass.

On such a road there will be no dust or mud, no glare from sunlight, nor reflected heat, while the road itself will suffer no [illegible] from rain and no wear of any kind; and if it is bordered with hedges and without trees, no serious accident would be possible to any motor at its highest speed. It will be like driving over a fine lawn, except that the power required will be almost nil.

The increase of motor cars will increase the demand for special roads, and in turn such roads will increase the demand for motors. These vehicles requiring only a low head-room, their roads can easily pass under the highways.

The vicinity of New York will be the natural place to inaugurate such roads, and fortunately there are peculiarly favorable locations for them there.

To the eastward a line could be laid along the crest or upper slopes of the great terminal moraine which forms the backbone of Long Island. On this route there are few crossroads, and they occupy depressions in the ridge where they can be easily bridged.

Northwest and southwest lines across the Jersey meadows will give access to the great stone road system of that State. On the northeast, lines from the Hudson Highlands and Connecticut hills could meet the great Northern Boulevard of New York, which is already planned to give an exclusive space for automobiles.

But the finest route of all, and the finest in the world, would be under the cliff of the Palisades out to the mountains of Rockland County. On this route for over twenty miles no crossroad is ever possible, and for the most part scarcely a living creature exists to be endangered, while throughout its whole length it will be sheltered and warm in Winter mornings as the sunny side of a house, and yet cool in Summer afternoons under the "shadow of a great rock."

These special roads would benefit every interest concerned, both public and private; they would extend the suburban limits of the city and develop new residence districts of the highest class, and they would largely relieve the public roads of motor travel, while adding to the usefulness and popularity of motor vehicles by freeing them from a speed limit on a good stretch of distance. The first cost of these roads might be heavy, but that of maintenance would be trifling, while the saving in wear and tear of vehicles would be immense.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For steel roads in country districts a single track will usually be sufficient, and with a lighter and narrower rail, the total weight about 100 tons per mile; the rails to rest on foundations of stone, gravel, or burned clay, and between the rails a few inches of gravel for the horse path.

Outside the grass will grow up to the rails and the turf will be firm enough for light vehicles to turn out upon, and for such heavy ones as go contrary to the current of traffic, while it will save the road from wash and wear. On many of the older stone roads all but a narrow wagon track is covered with strong grass which has grown up in the hard macadam.

AMERICAN ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Authorities on commerce and production all agree upon the vital need of common road improvement in the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of New York says: "We are handicapped in all the markets of the world by a needless waste of labor in the primary transportation of our products, which goes far to offset our great advantages in other respects."

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, through its 10,000 regular correspondents, has gathered statistics of the cost of hauling on country roads, with estimates of distances and quantities moved, and has computed the total expended at $900,000,000 annually, of which it considers two-thirds chargeable to bad roads—the average rate per ton per mile being 25 cents, against a rate of 8 cents in most parts of Europe. It is true that this most incredible tax has not been unbearable while we were "skimming the cream of a new continent," but it is so now in many sections, and must become so generally. It is already keeping in hopeless poverty great regions where the soil is worn or wearing out.

WAYS AND MEANS.

No one doubts that good roads would pay—but how to get them is the question. It is the special weakness of our system of government that we cannot compel a present sacrifice to secure future benefit. People who govern themselves will not apparently tax themselves to build the roads which they know they need, nor will they generally consent to borrow the money and tax their children's children to pay it, although they could hand down to them not only the roads themselves, but the savings of generations in their use. Good roads must therefore be built, if built at all, without any decided increase in present taxation and without imposing a burdensome debt upon the future. This situation might seem to be an absolute impasse, but there are ways out of it, and the successful adoption of steel for general road construction will help to open a way. It will practically eliminate for a generation at least the question of maintenance, which in stone roads is most serious, and will leave only the first cost to be provided for, while it will bring in a new and powerful interest accustomed to "high finance" to help devise the ways and means for that first cost.

THE PRICE OF STEEL.

In estimating the cost of the metal for roads it will not be necessary to take the present boom prices, not even the probable average for a term of years; advantage can be taken of dull times, since public funds can be raised as well then as ever, and the steel producers would rather have this new demand come in such times, at low prices, to help them hold their labor, than to have it at high prices in flush times when they are overcrowded with work. In a depressed period, moreover, broad-minded producers will naturally make lower rates for this use of steel than for any others, if a general movement for the purpose can be inaugurated, knowing that such a movement would do more than anything else possible to revive industry, hope, and prosperity.

In view of these considerations, therefore, we may safely take the bottom prices of the last depression, say $18 per ton, as the governing rate for road metal, especially as it was understood that that price still paid a profit to those concerns which were best equipped and managed, and as since then the expenses of mining, transportation, and manufacture have been further reduced. The cost of the metal and the railroad freight are all that need be counted as cash required to build country steel roads; the hauling and laying of the plates and the foundation of field stones, gravel, or burned clay are all matters of common labor and can be provided for by contribution of labor or a labor tax.

Instead of the direct aid to road building now strongly advocated in Congress and elsewhere the United States could give more efficient aid indirectly, and give it through such means as would, moreover, secure most important benefits to the whole country in addition to good roads.

Two thousand dollars a mile is cheap enough for a perfect road, good for a generation without repair, and if the money could be borrowed, for instance, at the lowest rate which is paid by the United States Government—2 per cent. per annum—the yearly interest charge per mile would be only $40, or just what it costs to keep up the earth roads of New York State, counting labor at $1.50 per day. But to get the money in vast amounts at that rate is the problem, and there is where one of the special features of metal roads construction comes in.

In stone roads there is nothing worth removing, nothing that can be pledged as security for a loan; but steel rails and their attachments will afford a substantial and available pledge; adding this pledge to the credit of a county should make the county road bonds a peculiarly safe investment. No county would ever permit its roads to be stripped of their metal by default in its interest. Moreover, improved roads of any kind increase property values many times their cost, and road bonds may thus be said always to multiply their own security.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.

The interest charge with a small sinking fund to provide new metal when the old is worn out would amount to but little more than the present average road tax, while it would be less than the cost of keeping up stone roads under any considerable travel. But even should the tax be slightly increased, it will be more easily borne by the farmers than the present road tax, for new roads will bring a new agriculture. Whenever the local fertilizers which abound in the country, such as lime, plaster, marl, muck, and mold, together with the refuse of towns and the many commercial manures now available, can be hauled to the farms, in big loads, any day in the year, the restoration of our soils will begin, and it will advance beyond calculation when every good water power in the farming districts is employed, as Niagara is already, in converting the nitrogen of the air into a solid form, so that the great staple of fertility becomes cheap and inexhaustible, as well as easy of distribution.

Not many years of the steel roads era can elapse before the average wheat crop of the United States will come up to that of England—29 bushels per acre, instead of 12 or 13—and our other crops increase in proportion and our depreciated farms will come back to their former value or above it.

ROY STONE.

HOTEL KEEPERS MAY RAISE PRICES

Increased Expenses Cause Talk of Necessity of Charging Higher Rates.

THE MEN who live in hotels may wake up some morning before long to hear that they must pay about a third more than they have been paying or else seek other quarters. According to many of the proprietors, the time is bound to come, and that very soon, when a raise in rates will be absolutely unavoidable. The only thing which has kept them down thus far is the competition between the numerous hotels in the city. So close is this, say those who run the hotels, that the least change for the worse in the accommodations or the least rise in rates at any hotel will drive all the customers from it to another that has kept its same rates.

Notwithstanding this fierce competition, the proprietors say that it will not be long before some one will have to start the rise in price. The present state of affairs seems to be that each one is afraid to make his rates higher for fear that the others will keep theirs down to the present level and thereby attract his patrons. None of them deny that they would be delighted to announce a rise, if they were sure all the others would do so at the same time.

The proprietors agree that never before in the history of the city were the expenses of running a hotel so high as they are at present. While the high price of coal causes as much grief to the hotel keepers as to others, this is by no means the only one of their troubles. Everything, they say, seems to go up at once. And to culminate all their troubles comes the additional burden of having their property assessed at its full value. F. A. Reed, one of the proprietors of the Park Avenue Hotel, says that he does not see how the rates can long stay as low as they now are.

"But it's got to come some time soon," he says, "because it will soon reach a point when the hotels will no longer be able to pay reasonable profits. As long as everything has gone up so high, the hotel men will be obliged to make the guests help pay for it."

The proprietor of the Hotel St. Denis, when asked his opinion as to the probability of the rates being raised, stated that the price of beef alone is such as to warrant all the hotels charging higher prices.

"I don't see how it can go on this way," he said. "The coal for this hotel is something appalling. Not only that, but all provisions have gone up lately, and service is, for some reason, higher than usual. And, as if the prices had not done enough to increase the expense of running a hotel, the taxes must almost double themselves. I feel like saying 'What next?'"

The kind of hotel and the location are important factors in this matter. There are some houses that charge enough at all times to cover any exceptional rise in the price of provisions. And if the other class, which run with less profits, so that their low prices may attract patrons, announce a rise in rates, then everybody will flock to the others, thinking that if they must pay high rates they might as well go to the places that are considered "swell."

When asked whether or not concerted action had been thought of in order to effect a rise in rates, several of the proprietors said that nothing like that has yet been proposed. They pointed out that it would be a difficult matter to come to any agreement about such a rise on account of the various grades of hotels. Many of the most expensive would not be willing to make any change at all because their rates are already so high. On the other hand, there are small hotels that prefer to make a very small profit on each guest and attract large crowds rather than to run the risk of losing patronage by raising the rates.

Co-operative Buying.

THE 'little fellow' does not have to go out of business because of the competition of big stores," said a salesman in a Broadway wholesale house the other day. "Of course, the man who places a big order with us can get terms which we cannot give on a small lot, but the small dealers combine among themselves, and by co-operative buying get the same terms as their big rivals. I just sold enough shirts to an east side men's furnisher to fill every cubic foot of space in his store. He was probably buying for a dozen storekeepers at once. Another one of the dozen will buy neckwear for all the stores; another will purchase all the collars and cuffs, and so each of these stores will be stocked with goods at the same terms as the big stores, and without paying any commissions to buyers, the proprietors doing the buying themselves. There are scores of these little combines of shopkeepers for the purpose of co-operative buying, and this is how they survive the competition of the big department stores."

DANCERS WHO PLEASE BOWERY

Poetry of Motion Appreciated by East Side Theatregoers.

IF any one imagines that ballet on the Bowery is a neglected art, a peep into the places of amusement on that classic thoroughfare will bring about a change of opinion. "Queens of Burlesque" are as plentiful there as plain citizens on Broadway, and the members of the corps de ballet could give a point or two in the matter of grace and skill to the dancers in more pretentious localities.

"The Ballet of Nations" was recently featured as the star attraction in one of the Bowery music halls. The members of the ballet were styled on the bills "pearls from every land under the sun," and, judging by the hit they made, the audience must have decided that there were beautiful gems among them. Their entrance was heralded by a flourish of wind instruments and the rub-a-dub-dub of drums, and when they marched across the stage in rhythmic unison the occupants of orchestra chairs and gallery benches applauded rapturously.

Each battalion carried the flag of the nation it represented, and spectators of corresponding nationalities gave a rousing welcome to their particular colors. But when the Stars and Stripes appeared, everybody, irrespective of race or color, joined in a long, loud cheer.

The intricacies and evolutions of the ballet were well executed, and the kaleidoscopic effect of the twirling draperies was a feast to the eye. By way of grand finale a series of tableaus were shown. The first represented Eve leaning against a wobbly apple tree, and looking rather chilly; next came the Three Graces, Aglaia wearing a bored expression, a diamond necklace, and a few other trifles; Thalia chewing gum, and Euphrosyne giggling audibly.

The curtain fell; then rose again on a new ballet, but even the gyrations of supple "Pearls" grew monotonous, and the advent of a solo dancer was hailed with joy. She was a dainty little creature with a flowerlike face. The usual fixed grin did not disfigure her pretty mouth, and her eyes were veiled by bewitchingly long lashes. Instead of the regulation ballet costume she was attired in black, accordion-pleated skirts, reaching to her ankles. One marveled as to how so demure a maid drifted into a Bowery theatre.

The orchestra played a soft, dreamy melody, and her feet kept time to the sedate measure. The lissome figure swayed and postured gracefully, and even when the music became louder and faster, her quickened movements had no bouncing, acrobatic feature about them. The spontaneous burst of applause that rewarded her efforts proved that a Bowery audience recognizes the poetry of motion and discriminates as unerringly as a Fifth Avenue assemblage. It refused to be charmed by "The Ballet of the Water Nymphs," which succeeded the little dancer. It guyed the young things in the first row and made impolite comments on their grandmothers in the rear. At length it rose as one man and howled for the atom of femininity in the black skirts, and until she returned to the centre of the stage peace was not restored.

The "Water Nymphs" looked hurt, and their sea-green costumes took on a deeper shade from sheer envy, but there was nothing to do save grin and bear it, because the Bowery gallery god is omnipotent, and when he pays his money he insists on taking his choice, particularly in the matter of dancing, on which he is an authority.

DIRECTING "AERIAL BALLET"

Herr Zschiegner Describes the Method by Which the "Human Birds" Are Made to Fly in Big Theatrical Spectacles—Inventor's Interesting Career.

THE human birds that wing their graceful flight through space at the Knickerbocker Theatre during the scenes of the new spectacle "Blue Beard" cause as much comment now as they did a year ago, when New York first saw them in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast." It is quite evident to any one who watches the audiences during the progress of this act that the Grigolattis to many are still as much of a mystery as ever, and to those who have seen them before quite as pleasing a feature of the big spectacle. It will probably surprise many to know that March 18 next will mark the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the "aerial ballet," as it is technically called. Of course, in that time the original idea has been much improved upon, and the most surprising feature of the present exhibition given by the Grigolattis—the flight of one of their number over the heads of the audience, scattering flowers as she goes—is a distinct novelty.

The introduction of this idea is an illustration of the ingenuity of Herr Friedrich Zschiegner, the inventor of the ballet. When preparation for the new spectacle was under way at Drury Lane, the director of the house, Arthur Collins, went to Herr Zschiegner in great trouble.

"We're so crowded," he said, "that it will be impossible to make room on the stage for the flying ballet. We will pay you, according to our contract, but the act will have to be omitted."

Herr Zschiegner was not nonplused. "I do not want to be paid for my act unless it is used," he replied. "If you can't give me room on the stage I'll do it out in the audience."

Mr. Collins laughed, but agreed to allow the inventor a trial on lines that he suggested. That the experiment was a success spectators of "Blue Beard" at the Knickerbocker will probably be as ready to attest as were those who saw the act at Drury Lane.

Herr Zschiegner is a short, stockily built man, with a face not unlike the pictures of Bismarck. And when one hears the story of his life as it falls from his lips the impression of the strength of character of the man is heightened. For the inventor has had an eventful career, both before and since he became the inventor of this method of aerial navigation.

Twice a prisoner in Russia, royal artist by command of the Emperor, the wearer of the Order of St. Catherine and half a dozen other Orders, the manager of three aviaries of human birds, director of two theatres, and employer of some three or four hundred people in varying branches of theatrical enterprises, Herr Zschiegner points with pardonable pride to his accomplishment, and smiles at the thought of the way he began his life's career. He has traveled all over the civilized world, and speaks half a dozen languages. His English, though occasionally marked by the use of an idiom that gives a quaint touch to what he has to say, is generally correct.

When the reporter called he was breakfasting at the Belvedere Hotel, having returned the night before from Washington, where one of his flocks of birds is appearing in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast." His presence in this country now is due to the fact that he wanted personally to supervise at the Knickerbocker the flight of the "bird" who scatters flowers into the audience in "Blue Beard."

"I was born in Potsdam," said Herr Zschiegner, "where my father was physician to King William IV. He is still living, now a man of eighty-eight. When I was little more than a boy my father married a second time, and not finding things congenial at home I started out to make my own way in the world. This was in 1870, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. I got a position in a delicatessen shop, and for weeks my work consisted of grinding coffee all day long for the use of the troops.

"But I soon saw that the life of a merchant was not for me. I must live at that time from the pocket of my father, but one day, when he told me that he did not think I wanted to work, I felt that it was time to do something else. I apprenticed myself to a house painter. There my artistic proclivities had an outlet in putting on the first coats of paint. It was an awful struggle. I earned as much as 30 cents a day, living was high, and for five months I subsisted on the not delicate fare of horse meat. At the end of a year I nearly died from lead poisoning. That ended my career as a painter. I became an actor.

"One day at the Victoria Theatre, in Berlin, during the rehearsal of a pantomime, it was found necessary to have a flying woman. Some old machinery was rigged up and a woman made the attempt. She got half way up into the air when there was a fearful creaking, the machinery refused to act, and the poor lady was left hanging in midair, her feet and arms spinning in every direction.

"'Cut it out,' yelled the manager, and after the performer had been taken down the antidiluvian machinery was loaded on a van and carried out for junk. That little incident gave me an idea. For two years I labored on it, and then applied the results of my thought and experience. I made the first experiment with my young wife, Frau Grigolatti, who had been a ballet dancer at the Grand Opera House in Berlin. I had intended originally merely to perfect my paraphernalia and then sell it, but when I discovered how successful it was I determined to hold on to it myself. As a result of that little accident at the Victoria Theatre I am to-day a rich man. I have my own villa and a yacht. I direct two companies, the one at the Apollo Theatre in Berlin and the Reichshalle in Cologne.

EXPERIENCES IN RUSSIA.

"I had some curious experiences in Russia," Herr Zschiegner continued. "In the Grigolattis act as I first introduced it I used live pigeons to heighten the effect. On my way over from Germany I met the German Consul on shipboard. 'You must not take your pigeons into Russia,' he said.

"When I inquired why, he informed me that pigeons were barred from entering the Czar's domains, because it was feared that the birds might be carriers used to send out information collected by spies. But I thought I would take a chance. When we landed a gold-laced official approached me, whom I afterward learned was the Director of Customs. I had traveled before. I knew something. I dropped a piece of money in his hands. So he make both eyes come closed, and I bring in my pigeons.

"But much to my surprise on the day I was to leave they placed me under arrest. Inquiries were instituted and I was put in prison. I must say it was a nice prison, and I was well treated. They sent a man who had to remain and watch my pigeons until the next steamer sailed. Day and night he had to guard those innocent birds. And finally, in company with a guard of soldiers, he brought the pigeons on board the ship, remained until the moment we sailed, and never took his eyes from the birds in all that time.

"On my next visit to Russia, Alexander III. requested a view of the aerial flight in his private theatre at Krasnoe Selo, near St. Petersburg. I got my pigeons through this time by inclosing them in hollow tubes that looked like harmless pieces of my mechanical contrivance. When I arrived at the theatre I found that every one employed in the place—stage hands, mechanics, and all—were soldiers. The utmost rigor was maintained. There was a suspicion that somewhere about my person I had a bomb concealed.

"I went into the Emperor's box the afternoon before the performance to tell my men how to regulate the lights so that the wires would not be visible to the royal party. I had hardly got there when half a dozen soldiers jumped into the box, grabbed me by the neck, and forcibly ejected me. They kept me locked up until 8 o'clock, when I was brought to the theatre under guard and allowed to superintend the act. After the performance the Czar came back on the stage, complimented me, and made me his Royal Artist."

HOW IT IS DONE.

The method by which the flight of the human birds is managed is ingenious and interesting. When they descend from their dressing rooms to the stage of the Knickerbocker all eyes—from those of the chorus girl to those of the stage mechanic—are fixed upon them. The downy corsage which each wears conceals a Greek corset of leather and iron, which encases the entire body. At the top of the back is an iron hook.

The women pause in the wings at either side of the stage while an attendant fastens to each corset hook an invisible wire suspended from the top of the flies. The wire is fastened in turn to a strong rope manipulated by a German youth, who has been trained with as much care as the dancer, for the movements of the latter, if not her very life, are in his keeping. It requires from one to three men to manipulate the wires for each woman.

At the signal the première floats into the centre of the stage, with a graceful undulating motion, suggestive of a bird in flight, and the remainder of the bevy follow. By touching a button at the waist the dancer can detach the invisible wire, and on the big Drury Lane stage each dancer can give her independent signals. Here the director is obliged to do all the signaling.

The men at the ropes are no unimportant factors in the results. A deviation of an inch in the raising or lowering of the wires would cause the dancer to come down with a thud, destroying the illusion and possibly resulting in painful accidents. The sense of touch is the only guide the men have in managing the ropes.

Herr Zschiegner says that it is almost impossible to find men in this country who can do the work. He attributes the excellence of his German assistants to their military training, with their absolute willingness to obey orders promptly, and also thinks they have a natural and intuitive feeling for rhythm. Nothing is left to chance. Every movement the dancer makes, every spot she is to touch, is defined with mathematical precision.

The results are attained only by constant and arduous practice. Despite years of training each member of the flying ballet must rehearse at least four times a week, the work lasting from one to two hours. Without the inspiration of light, music, or applause the dancers go through their evolutions while the director stands by making suggestions and studying every detail of the act anew at each rehearsal.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE A RARITY

Only Two Others of Large Size Variety in New York—Englishmen in the United States Prefer American Carom Game When They Have Learned to Play It.

ONE of the recent innovations in Andrew Carnegie's new home at Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue is an English billiard table which he has had made to order in this city for $1,500. There is a very fine billiard room in Mr. Carnegie's house, better, it is said, than in any other home of the long row of multi-millionaires' palaces that line the avenue. It would hold two of the ordinary carom tables such as are used in the United States, but the huge English affair, built on lines that have been in vogue since the days of Henry VIII., almost fills it.

So far as a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES could find out, there are only two other English tables in this city—one at the Waldorf-Astoria and the other in a little club that is very much patronized by Englishmen. The one at the Waldorf-Astoria is patronized almost exclusively by English guests of the hotel, and has not yet ceased to be an object of amusement and curiosity to American visitors. The Englishman, on the other hand, dislikes the American table. He calls it a toy.

Before Maurice Daly, one-time billiard champion of the world, sailed for Europe last Wednesday to witness the international tournament in Paris next month and to arrange for a similar tournament in this city, a reporter talked with him about Mr. Carnegie's English table. Mr. Daly is one of the pioneer professional billiard players in New York, and has an unequaled library on the history and science of the game. He has a scrapbook with reports of all the important professional and amateur games ever played here, from the days when professional matches were confined to a little hall in Chambers Street and gradually worked their way up town to the old Winter Garden, to Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. In those days billiards was not a very popular game in New York, and it was difficult to find a place for a professional match. Nowadays there are, according to Mr. Daly's estimate, 500,000 men in New York who are regular habitués of the billiard table. Matchmakers can take their choice of three large public billiard establishments, or, if they wish to be exclusive, can measure cues in the commodious billiard rooms of clubs that give more or less attention to sport.

WHO WILL PLAY WITH HIM.

"I wonder whom Mr. Carnegie will find to play with him on his English table," said Mr. Daly. "I have heard that he is very fond of the English game, and has a fine billiard room at his place in Skibo. Over there he can find plenty of company. But here it is different, unless he means to keep open house for English visitors. I tried an English table once in my billiard hall. I had to take it out. No one ever played on it, and my patrons said that the cumbersome old thing was in the way. When Englishmen take the trouble to learn the American game on carom tables they poke just as much fun at their bulky, old-fashioned pocket tables as Americans do.

"We must make allowance for conservatism. Englishmen were playing the game they play now before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. A good billiard table never wears out, one may say, and there are old country homes in England where the same table and the same game played under the same time-honored rules has been played for generations.

"Billiard tables in American homes are comparatively new, and even now one finds them only in the homes of the rich. But in England the billiard room was as much a part of the country gentleman's home as the butler's pantry. What would the writers of English fiction have done without the billiard room, I wonder? It is as much a part of romance and the shelter of blushing maidens as the poor old conservatory that leads from the ball room.

"An American who knows the three-cushion game can get along on an English table, when he wants to, but its like playing golf with a walking stick. While in England he can find American tables in the larger hotels of London, but in few other places. In Paris the tables are similar to ours, and our rules of the game conform very closely to theirs. Frenchmen are fond of billiards. Next to the United States, France has done more than any other country for the advancement of the game, both among professionals and amateurs.

BILLIARDS FOR WOMEN.

"In France a gentleman is not ashamed to take his wife to see a professional billiard game. French women are good billiard players, and like to see all the fancy shots made by professionals as soon as they begin to attract attention. They read the billiard news in the daily papers and subscribe to journals published especially for billiardists. According to Shakespeare women have played billiards from the time of Cleopatra. In 30 B. C. he makes the Egyptian Queen summon Charmian to billiards. Mary Queen of Scots was passionately fond of the game. On the evening preceding her execution she wrote to the Archbishop of Glasgow that 'her billiard table had been taken away from her as a preliminary step to her punishment.' The Empress Josephine used to rouse Napoleon from his gloomy moods by a game of billiards. Adelina Patti became disgusted with her English table and had one made in this city, for which she paid $2,500, to take to her castle in Wales.

"There are many clever women billiard players in New York, but they are never seen at the professional matches, and seldom at the amateur contests. I believe that at the Hanover Club, in Brooklyn, and at the Liederkranz, in this city, women are invited and encouraged to see the contests of National clubs. That is a move in the right direction. In the old Windsor Hotel, where the billiard room was right off the corridor, Patti used to stand at the entrance and watch the play for a few moments before going to her room. She never would accept a seat inside, because some men who had more money than manners used to stand in groups and stare at her. Mrs. George Gould is a capital billiard player. So are Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and a number of other society women. Lillian Russell can play almost as well as a professional. I believe she takes to the game as a part of her daily exercise to trim down her weight and keep in good condition.

"The efficacy of billiards as a health restorer is beyond dispute. The motions gone through with reach every part of the body, and operate on the entire system. They completely dispel languor and 'that tired feeling.' The tension of the muscles is tested, and the blood sent in swifter circulation through the veins.

AMERICANS BEST AMATEURS.

"Americans are the best amateur billiardists in the world. For many years Wayman McCreary, Internal Revenue Collector at St. Louis, was the champion amateur of the United States. He did as much as any professional to make the three-cushion game popular. Travelers used to stop off to see his brilliant plays. The papers published columns about him when he defeated Byron Gillette of Cincinnati, a man who in exhibition play had beaten both Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schaefer. It is not generally known that Ives's superiority as a billiardist was due to the fact that he was born left-handed. He won many a game by a left-handed shot that other men would have lost by being compelled to use the bridge.

"In giving lessons to young men and women in New York, and probably elsewhere, professionals teach them to use both hands from the start and to avoid the bridge. Any person in an average billiard room can tell the self-taught billiard player from one who has learned the game under an instructor. Billiards, of all games, is the most difficult to learn. In fact, the game has never been mastered. There is a great scarcity of good players. Minor professionals find profitable employment in giving lessons. So do some markers in the big establishments, who play a capital game, understand the rules, and have ample leisure in the mornings and afternoons. Young players who pick up the game contract awkward habits and contortions of the body that not only deprive the game of its grace, but injure their health. They do not stand erect. They swing the body like a pendulum and waste motion.

"Confidence, a splendid eye, and a pliable wrist are the stock in trade of a good billiard player. Some men get nervous the moment they touch a cue and make the most ridiculous shots. I know one man whose business is adjusting the delicate works of the finest watches who goes all to pieces the moment he makes a bad shot—and he certainly makes some of the worst I ever saw. He knows the science of the game from A to Z, but he cannot make his points. Even professionals and skilled amateurs cannot always make the shot they intend to, any more than a baseball pitcher can always get the ball over the plate. He knows the move, but he can't make it. The best professionals have had but few shots shown to them. Each has picked up some points from the other. Great power of observation has carried them to the front rank.

BILLIARDS IN NEW YORK.

"When I began billiards in New York everything was below Fourteenth Street. To be sure, there is a great deal of playing done down town now, but nothing compared to the patronage of the up-town resorts in the evening. The men who play down town in the daytime, I imagine, are residents of the suburbs who seldom get a chance to play in the evening, and others who are masters of their own time and can take an hour or two off if they choose.

"New Yorkers play what is called 'quick' billiards. They move around rapidly and don't waste time worrying over shots. An observer in a billiard saloon can easily pick out a man from the West or South from the slow manner in which he gets about and the long time he poses over his cue before he makes a shot. This is very wearisome to a quick player. Some men cannot play well unless they have a cigar in their mouth. Others neither smoke themselves nor get into a game with any man who smokes. Some men, even professionals, never play without nerving themselves up with stimulants. The majority of men, to my knowledge, never touch a drink of liquor while they are playing, although they sometimes take a nip after the game. Some billiard players never play until they take off their coats. There is no advantage in this. It is merely a habit. The best amateur players I know play with their coats on. There are many other peculiarities that it is not necessary to mention.

"Scores of persons go to the billiard halls night after night who never played a game in their lives. But they know the principles of it, and enjoy watching a good game better than they would a book or the theatre. There is a physician in West Thirtieth Street who says that it soothes him to run into my place for an hour every night and watch the players.

"Good amateurs never talk much while the game is going on. They are as silent as men over a chess board. Noisy players who 'guy' one another's bad shots, roar over bad puns, and behave in a way to disturb the enjoyment of the other players are not encouraged. The floor manager seldom goes to the extreme of asking them to leave, but they have great difficulty in finding vacant tables after the first visit. A 'reserved' card is on every vacant table before they know it. Oh, yes, it is a common thing for a party of men who want an entire evening at billiards to call up by telephone and reserve a table. We hold it until 8 o'clock."

EXPENSIVE BILLIARD TABLES.

At the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company the reporter was told that the price paid by Mr. Carnegie was not unusual for a billiard table. A good table, full size, that will stand on the floor as firmly as though it was built upon a rock, costs about $400. The very best does not cost more than $500. These are the sort that professionals use. The principal cost is the slate bed and the rubber cushions. But it is the same with billiard tables as with pianos. Double and treble the cost of the table is spent in ornamentation. Very frequently the architect orders the table made of a certain wood or shape, to conform to the general decoration of the room. Extra work of this sort costs money. This firm made the Patti table, and the extra cost was for inlaid porcelain tablets, on which were painted scenes commemorative of her American visits.

George Gould has two very handsome billiard tables, one at his city home and the other at Georgian Court. W. C. Whitney has one or more in each of his houses. J. Pierpont Morgan has American tables both in his New York and London houses. To increase the list would be to mention nearly every rich man in New York. If he does not play himself, he buys one for his family or for his guests. In up-to-date houses the architect plans for the billiard room as naturally as he does for the dining room. An apartment 15 by 20 feet is the correct thing.

Sending Aid to Finland.

THOUSANDS of dollars go from this country on almost every boat sailing from New York to aid the famine-stricken people of Finland. Throughout the Northwest States in particular, where most of the Finns who have emigrated to this country have established colonies, the work of securing these funds is going on with remarkable activity. The Finns, however, are not many, comparatively speaking, and most of them are poor folk, farmers and laborers, and a large part of the money raised to succor their famished countrymen is being raised by native Americans, and people who came from other of the northern countries of Europe. This city has contributed largely, principally through churches and civic societies.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES

Problems Which Have to be Met by Those Who Instruct a Malay People—Policy and Methods of Those at the Head of the Department of Education.

BY DUDLEY O. McGOVNEY,
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THE educational work which the United States has set out to do in the Philippines is new to the world. No adequate attempt has ever been made to educate a Malay people. The noteworthy efforts of Siam, however significant as an attempt of an Oriental people at self-development, do not constitute an example, inasmuch as they aim at the maintenance of Malay political and social customs and the vernacular. The covert smiles of the foreign press and their gentle asides that the United States has much to learn about dealing with dependent peoples, and especially their tendency to regard American educational aims in the Philippines as chimerical, far from discouraging the efforts of the United States, as they do not, ought to lie uneasily upon the consciences of colonizing powers because they voice the pessimism of inadequate effort or simply no effort at all. Especially is this true when we consider the tremendous fact that no adequate effort has ever been made by any power to modernize a backward and dependent people.

That this is a fact none will deny. It will merely be asked, "Will any attempt be adequate?" For the determination of this question in the affirmative we have no sufficient data. Neither are there any data for a negative answer. A frank admission on both sides shows that there is no ground for discouraging comment, and, on the other hand, that the United States is meeting an unsolved problem with more efficient and more ably handled methods than the world has ever had at its disposal before.

So, while the United States may say that in such a large question of duty to humanity it is better to have tried greatly and failed, there is no necessity for such advance apologies. American educational aims and methods and their results have at recurring periods caused surprise to the foreign observer, and as much so in the past year as ever before. The increasing success of schools for the American negro encourages us in the belief that American education is equal to the task of race development. The results of our brief labors in the Philippines are also reassuring. The brightness of the Filipino and his quickness to learn are marked. The shortness of the time would make any estimate of results absurd. The time-worn dictum of the Orientalists is, of course, that his early precocity does not extend to maturity nor lead to sound and well-balanced mental ability in the adult; that not only sadly diminishing returns, but relapse and recurrence of the old mental and social life take the heart out of optimism.

Yet we may set off against this the similar results in all countries, including the United States, under the old methods, especially in dealing with the backward elements of population. Real live stimulation of mental life and growth, closely co-ordinated with common life about, taking hold of the body and its daily habits and developing its powers, is the education that is so comparatively new to say what its effect will be. The Filipinos have made considerable progress under the routine, "book-learning" régime of Spanish times.

THE RETIRING OFFICIALS.

The resignations of Commissioner and Secretary of Public Instruction Bernard Moses and of Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, both to take effect Jan. 1, 1903, vacate the administrative offices of education in the Philippines. His urgent recall to Berkeley, to reassume the headship of the General Department of History, Economics, and Social Science was the motive for Prof. Moses's resignation. His intimate acquaintance with Spanish-ruled peoples and his history-bred largeness of view made him distinctly the scholar of the commission, and his withdrawal was regarded with regret by his associates. The retiring Superintendent, Dr. Atkinson, entered upon his work about two years ago with great enthusiasm, and throughout his whole soul has been in it.

The principal features of the policy of the outgoing administration as it found expression in the established system may be briefly outlined. Nearly a thousand college and university graduates were brought out from the United States, the majority arriving in the middle and latter months of 1901. These were distributed to nearly all parts of the islands. They were instructed to establish primary schools, nominally under native Principals, who should have charge of the discipline and reports. They were also instructed that this was by no means the end of their duties, but that they were to act as general agents of Americanization and to exert as large an influence as possible upon the life of their towns. This last feature has been rewarded with some small success. They were styled "Teachers of English." About four hours a day were to be spent with children between the ages of six and twelve, one hour for the instruction of native teachers, on an average of perhaps three or four to the town, and night-school classes for teaching English to adults. In addition to these primary schools, provincial grammar schools have been established in a few provinces, and plans were outlined for provincial high schools. All these schools were to follow the usual curriculum of similar schools in the United States.

For the preparation of native teachers a Central Normal School is now completing its second year, and has a present attendance of 330 students. Five other tributary Normal Schools were established, but were subsequently taken over as Provincial Grammar Schools. An agricultural school has been set up on the island of Negros. A trades school has also started in Manila, but it has been handicapped by the slow arrival of equipment; and the attendance is small on account of its unfortunate location at a great distance from the homes of the working classes. The announcement of the special schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, &c., was premature, and the establishment of such schools has not yet come up for consideration.

A glance over this brief summary of the system as established indicates that the teaching of English has been kept in the focus. Considered as an educational system that is to take hold of the life of the Filipino people with the uplifting force that is necessary to elevate them to the plane of our expectations, it will appear to all educators to fall considerably short. It is not in harmony with the best that is in American educational theory or practice for the problem of race development. The Filipinos are in a low economic state, industry is neglected, labor is dishonored, the fields yield poor returns to ineffective cultivation, and many lie idle for want of labor. The Bureau of Agriculture announces that $3,000,000 worth of rice was imported into the islands during twelve months, for the production of which the idle land in Tarlac Province alone would have been more than sufficient. The admission of Chinese labor has been urged as a temporary expedient, but where is the permanent labor supply coming from? Wealthy Filipinos, who are beginning to open their eyes to the use of machinery in farming, are discouraged by the scarcity of men to operate and care for the machines. If Filipino labor is to be depended upon, what agency will create it, other than a rational public school system?

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS.

Moreover, our mission here is said to be the molding of an enlightened citizenship and preparation for responsible self-government. The best thought of our day teaches that economic betterment is the safest path and the surest to political liberty. Abstract ideas from "book learning" have sowed many a whirlwind for which common sense and the selfish conservatism, if you please, of industry and material welfare are the best ballast. The governmental, the economic, and the social problems ought all to be solved by educational agencies. It is one of the peculiar contributions of America to the world that education will solve them. If we are going to maintain the thesis, let us apply to the questions of the Philippines the best that we have.

We might dip down in many places for a statement of current educational doctrine. Two paragraphs from the declaration of principles put forth at Knoxville, Tenn., at the Summer school for the South, last Summer, will suffice:

"A mere extension of the present school term with the present course of study will not meet the needs of the children. The lines of development in the South must be both agricultural and mechanical. Our people must bring a trained brain and a trained hand to the daily labor. Education should be a means not of escaping labor, but of making it more effective.

"The school should be the social centre of the community, and should actively and sympathetically touch all the social and economic interests of the people. In addition to the usual academic studies, therefore, our courses should include manual training, nature study and agriculture."

The school here suggested is not an isolated or special institution, but the common public school.

The poverty of municipal revenues in the Philippines is a limitation upon the school system and would bar any costly school plant. The insular revenues have been found sufficient for the Insular Government and for the undertaking of many wise improvements. In addition to municipal school funds expended for buildings and the salaries of native teachers, the Insular Government expended for schools in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, approximately $1,400,000, or more than one-seventh of its entire revenue. About two-thirds of this amount was expended for salaries. It is therefore apparent that the most careful handling of funds is necessary to accomplish a great work.

A POSSIBLE PLAN.

It would be possible by the withdrawal of the American teachers from the towns and their concentration in the chief town of each of the thirty-six school divisions to establish a school community and a school plant that would meet the needs of all-round development. Such a school should make an essential part of its curriculum training. The dormitory system, which could be cheaply managed, would place the whole life of the student for a term of years under American influences.

The work in the towns would meanwhile go on more slowly in the sole hands of native teachers under the supervision of the Division Superintendents. When in the course of a few years the stream of graduates began to take hold of the schools and of other public and private work, the towns would feel an impetus that would be telling in its effect. Without retrenchment, so far as aim and results are concerned, this system could be conducted with half the high-salaried American force now on the ground. The initial expense would of course be considerable. Instead of the discontent to which their isolation now gives rise, good teachers would be satisfied to remain several years in the islands and experience would redouble their effectiveness.

Some such plan as suggested would certainly commend itself to American educators as aiming in the right direction.

Since at the time this article is being written the school administration has not yet been installed, its policy remains unannounced, and the writer has made no attempt to forecast it. The temperaments of the new Secretary and Superintendent lead us to believe that the work will be done first and the results will be left to proclaim the policy.

The new Commissioner, Judge James H. Smith, has had a varied experience in the Philippines and is highly qualified for his position. Not an educator by profession, his practical good sense will allow the Superintendent a large measure of control. Mr. Elmer B. Bryan, the new Superintendent, takes up the work amid the most general feeling of confidence, and the outlook is regarded as hopeful.

DUCK-BILLED DINOSAUR

Its Skull the Latest Addition to the Museum of Natural History.

IT IS very generally agreed among scientists that if any unthinking person had approached the duck-billed dinosaur, whose skull is the most recent addition to the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, and had called the beast to his face the name by which he is best known in these latter days of comparison, the dinosaur would have seized the offender with that same bill, ground him up among his 2,000 teeth, and cast him forth a wreck.

Of course this would have to happen a small matter of three or four million years ago, during the cretaceous age, the last period during which the reptiles enjoyed life as rulers of the earth. But what are a few million years between scientists anyway? Here is the skull of our old friend, the duck-billed dinosaur, well mounted in among the various fossil horses and rhinoceroses, the mammoth and the mastodon, in the big gallery hall of the American Museum. The duck-bill is the patriarch of them all, and, though less ancient than the brontosaurus or amphibious dinosaur by maybe a few hundred thousand years, he is so many aeons older than his confreres at the Museum that they are to him but the creatures of yesterday, mere children, themselves only a few thousands of years older than pigmy men.

But to return to his habits and what would happen to the rash human who addressed him as Duck-Bill, or even Ducky Dear. The human would not be eaten for the reason that the duck-billed dinosaur is, or was, a herbivorous creature, who scorned any but a vegetarian diet. That probably would be a small concern to the human, however, when the dinosaur got through with him, as the dinosaur was a matter of thirty-eight feet long and built to match. The skull, whose beak would scoop up the human much as a duck's beak gathers in a small frog, is 47 inches long, and the beak itself 15 inches wide.

The duck-billed dinosaur would have been a disappointment to a dentist. At first sight, and particularly after a careful count had shown that the dinosaur's teeth numbered into the thousands, the cretacian dentist might well have rejoiced. But, alas! nature willed otherwise and supplied the dinosaur with a self-perpetuating scheme whereby, as soon as he had worn out one set of two-inch teeth chewing the tender portions of logs and other such, another set took its place, and so on ad perpetuum.

In front of these teeth is the broad bill, from which, according to modern-day scientists, the duck-bill received its name. There was, however, another theory being passed around among the fossil folk at the museum yesterday, which somebody remembered having been told by his grandfather when only a few hundred years old.

"This was that the duck-billed dinosaur was originally known by the dignified title of William Dinosaur, Esq., and that on account of his extreme length, or, rather, height, (for it was his habit to walk on his hind feet, deftly balancing his gyrating head with his calm, beautiful tail,) he frequently, in a fit of abstraction, would bump his head on the upper branches of trees and things. So his friends acquired the habit of crying out "duck, Bill," until finally the phrase coined itself into the dinosaur family name, there to remain during all time.

However, this is a matter of difference of opinion between the scientists and the fossil folk, and cannot be said to have been exactly determined.

A great runner was this duck-billed person in his palmy days, according to a report from the claosaurus, an old friend of his, now preserved in part on a slab in the Yale Museum, and there were few of the dinosaurs that could beat him in a hundred-mile sprint. Sailing along on his hind legs, with his front legs beating time and his forty-seven-inch head well balanced by his many-foot tail, the claosaurus says he was a sight for the brontosauri.

Just how the duck-billed dinosaur lived neither the scientists nor the fossil folk are able to enlighten us. From the general habits of his kind, as evidenced by the places in which they chose to die and leave their remains, it is judged that he either lived in a swamp or else followed a prevailing custom of making a swamp the family burying ground. The duck-bill's skeleton, nearly complete, is now in the possession of the American Museum and is being prepared for exhibition.

OLDEST ALUMNUS OF DARTMOUTH

Charles Wingate, Graduated in 1832, Celebrates Ninetieth Birthday.

TO graduate from one of the old New England colleges seems to be some promise at least that one will attain to a considerable age. It is a curious fact that of the eight oldest college graduates in the United States five of the old New England institutions contribute one each. The oldest living college graduate of an American institution is Charles Rhind of this city, who was graduated from Columbia University 1827, who is followed closely by the Rev. A. H. Mitchell, who gained a diploma from the University of Georgia in 1828. St. John's College of Maryland has in Edward Paunell an alumnus of the class of 1830.

Five men are still living who were graduated from college in the year 1831, and they are the Rev. E. W. Thayer of Amherst, John Rand of Bowdoin, Daniel Hay Chase of Wesleyan, William Rankin of Williams, and the Rev. Joseph S. Lord of Yale. Dartmouth's oldest living alumnus was graduated in the class of 1832, and he—Charles Wingate of 38 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn—has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, he having been born in New Hampshire Jan. 26, 1813.

Mr. Wingate's father lived to be ninety-six years of age. Another member of the family, Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, Mass., lived to be 103 years of age, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Mason in the country. Still another member of this long-lived family was Paine Wingate, the oldest Harvard graduate at the time of his death, at the age of 101 years. The family is related by blood and by marriage to President Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard, and other noted Americans.

Among the classmates at Dartmouth of Charles Wingate were Prof. Daniel J. Noyes, Prof. Calvin Webster, Prof. Stephen Chase, Attorney General W. C. Clarke, Dr. Edwin Sanborn, father of Kate Sanborn; Prof. Calvin Tracy of Lansing, Mich., Gen. Joseph B. Webster, the Rev. Amos Brown, and the Rev. George Warren Wood.

Leaving college at the age of eighteen Mr. Wingate taught school for a time in Vermont. He came to New York in 1834 and boarded in Liberty Street, opposite the Middle Dutch Church. He recalls vividly the great fire of 1835, which swept the city below Wall Street. For several years he lived in the old Seventh Ward, near East Broadway, where numerous Quaker families, such as the Willetts, Macys, Murrays, and Woodwards, resided.

The Rutgers homestead was here, with other old dwellings, while the second generation of Vanderbilts lived in the same neighborhood. Here Solomon Jenner kept a school largely attended by "Friends," where Mr. Wingate taught for a number of years. He then established a school of his own with Daniel Breed. Not long afterward Mr. Wingate took a position as bookkeeper in Mathew Brady's photographic establishment at Broadway and Fulton Street, where he formed the acquaintance of many celebrities of the time, including Gen. Scott and Edwin Forrest, who came to sit for their pictures.

In 1850 Mr. Wingate became an instructor in English and mathematics at Charlier's French Institute, on Twenty-fourth Street, where he taught many sons of leading New York families. About the year 1866 he gave up teaching and became an insurance agent, and followed this pursuit until disabled by age for active business. Mr. Wingate has had six children, five of whom are still living.

Development of Arkansas.

PROOF of Arkansas's gradual yet rapid development is constantly forthcoming, says The St. Louis Republic. Within a few weeks a large number of new enterprises have sprung up, among which are a one-hundred-thousand-dollar development company and a large lumber company at Pine Bluff; a large mining concern at Yellville, a fifty-thousand-dollar lumber company at St. Paul, a twenty-thousand-dollar wagon factory at Jonesborough, a three-hundred-thousand-dollar sawmill at Laplis; at Forrest City a large gin and milling company, and at Blytheville a big spoke and handle factory. Arkansas's exhibition of its wealth, resources, and industrial progress at the World's Fair will be a revelation to the United States.

GERMANY'S COLONY IN EAST AFRICA

Its Governor Describes Its Possibilities and Tells of Work of Development Which Is Being Done.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Lady Curzon is not the only American woman whose husband rules over a colonial empire. A similar position is also held by the Countess von Goetzen, who is now in Berlin with her husband, Count von Goetzen, the Governor of German East Africa.

The Count, who has leave of absence until March, is stopping at the Hotel Bristol, where he received THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent yesterday and talked in an interesting manner of the country of which he is Governor.

"German East Africa is double the size of Germany," he said, "and has a population of 6,000,000, of which only 1,000 are Europeans. The country is very productive and rich in mineral wealth. Knowing American enterprise, I am surprised that American capital has not considered German East Africa a good place for investment. I am now seeking capital for the purpose of building a railroad to connect Kiwa, in the neighborhood of our capital, Daaressalam, with Lake Nyassa. This road, if built, will be of immense value, for it will make possible the control of trade between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganicka.

"Land is given to prospective settlers in German East Africa under the most favorable conditions. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that a large number of Boers have settled in our colony. We consider these settlers of great importance, for the Boers, having much experience in practical agriculture, can give a good example to German settlers. German East Africa's mineral wealth has been only partly exploited. At Trambo, in the Kilimagaro, a twenty days' journey from the coast, gold mines exist. I have also given much attention to the development of mica.

"German East Africa has an abundance of cattle, which are exported. Game also abounds. The native population of German East Africa on the whole is an industrious one. The negro of the eastern coast is more intelligent than the American African, who comes originally from Western Africa. Most of the people living in our colony are Mohammedans.

SLAVERY ALMOST ABOLISHED.

"Slavery in German East Africa is gradually becoming a thing of the past, slave dealers being severely punished. The result has been that many Arabs formerly engaged in the traffic have become very poor. We are still permitting the so-called house slavery, which can be abolished only by gradual processes.

"Daaressalam, the capital, is increasing in size and is becoming an important shipping centre. It has the best harbor on the African coast and is equipped with a dry dock.

"The climate of German East Africa is very enervating, but is no worse than that of India and Ceylon. In the highlands of the interior a delightful sub-tropical coolness prevails. We are now planning to establish in the Usambara Mountains, where the good coffee is raised, a hill station, in which to spend the warm season, patterned after similar ones in India. We shall also establish a biological experiment station, similar to the famous one at Buitenzorg, on the Island of Java.

"Daaressalam can be reached from Naples in two weeks by the German East Africa line. Socially, it is not a bad place, and my wife is much pleased with it. We have our own yacht, and, besides, can visit Zanzibar by steamer, the island being only four hours distant. We frequently have regattas and tennis tournaments with the foreign residents of Zanzibar. At home we often have concerts by amateurs, take delightful drives in the romantic environs of Daaressalam, and, with our regular governmental duties, the day passes rapidly. Speaking of our drives, the story is true that when we were out riding a leopard attacked us, but the animal fled when I struck it with my whip. The story, it seems, was cabled over to America, for my wife's relatives had a special mass celebrated to express gratitude for our narrow escape.

SELDOM WEAR UNIFORMS.

"Regarding military life in German East Africa, I wish to say that while of course drills and military parades take place occasionally, military exploits do not form the sole object of the colony. I also desire to correct the impression given out by Poultney Bigelow and others that German East Africa is governed on military lines and that officials and officers constantly wear uniforms. The very contrary is the case. Men go mostly in civilian clothes, and only on special occasions wear uniforms."

Count von Goetzen's rule of East Africa has met the entire approval of the German Government. He was sent to Africa not merely as a military man, but as one who by travel and numerous explorations had become thoroughly acquainted with African life and conditions. It, of course, caused quite a little stir in German military circles when the German Government appointed a man Governor of its foremost colony who as Colonel ranked below many officers who had spent the best years of their life in Africa. But it was Germany's aim to model its colonial system after that of England, and it found in Count von Goetzen the right man for work on these lines.

His methods have been unbureaucratic, and in every possible way he has given active support to the merchants and planters living in the colony. He frequently holds meetings at which these elements are present and hears from them their grievances. He has solved the difficult labor problem of how to obtain men to work on the plantations by bringing natives from districts in the interior. It is his aim to put the colony on such a financial basis that it shall be self-sustaining and financially independent of the home Government.

Gov. von Goetzen is very popular with the natives, whom he has endeavored to treat humanely and fairly. He hopes to establish a native council, somewhat on the same principle as that adopted by the British in India. While in East Africa, owing to his arduous official duties, Count von Goetzen has not found much time for scientific work, although he carefully watches what is being done in that direction in his colony. It is, however, still remembered how he explored Africa from east to west, discovered Lake Kungo, and climbed the Volcano Kirunga, a daring feat which the natives said could only result in death. The numerous collections, both zoological and botanical, which he brought to Europe are of great value, and eminent geographers, such as Kiepert, have praised the accuracy and reliability of his maps.

E. T. HEYN.

DIFFICULT JOB TO PHOTOGRAPH FISH

Many Amateurs and Some Professionals Who Waste Plates at Aquarium.

OF ALL the difficulties with which the amateur photographer has to contend in his search for novel subjects for his camera," recently remarked Custodian Spencer of the New York Aquarium, "that of snapshotting living fish in the exhibition tanks here at the Aquarium is about the worst on the list.

"To the unsophisticated," continued Mr. Spencer, "it seems an easy matter to make a good picture of the larger fishes as they swim lazily about their tanks. The water appears clean and the light seems all that could be desired, and almost every day some enthusiastic but deluded kodak fiend makes the round of the Aquarium 'mapping' the most desirable groups.

"But it is not always the amateurs who are fooled," went on Mr. Spencer. "Quite recently a reporter on one of the illustrated dailies came here, accompanied by a staff photographer, and asked permission to make some pictures to illustrate a story. Of course, permission was granted, and, although warned as to the fruitlessness of his undertaking, the photographer proceeded with his work and departed confident that he had several good views, but I was by no means surprised when shortly afterward a messenger from the paper dashed in and inquired if I could not loan it some photographs.

"Now, when we wish photographs, we remove the fish from the exhibition tanks to an aquarium specially constructed for photographing purposes," indicating by a motion a group of long and extremely narrow aquariums resting on a table in the laboratory, "and even under such conditions the results are often disappointing, success only being assured under the strongest light, and when the object is completely at rest.

"One of our greatest difficulties heretofore has been our inability to photograph the living fish in their natural surroundings, for just so sure as we introduce seaweed, foliage, rocks, or shells into the photographing tank, behind these objects the fish would anchor, and they acted generally as if they knew exactly what was taking place or had personal objections to sitting for their portraits. To overcome this contrariness on the part of the fish, I am having built an aquarium fitted with an inner glass slide, in the rear of which can be placed the 'properties' characteristic of the subject. Thus equipped, we will be better prepared to carry on the educational work which is now being done in our laboratory."

SELLING OLD LEASEHOLD LANDS

Special Correspondence The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The sale of those leasehold lands in Central New York concerning which there is interesting history has begun with the purchase by John D. Camonge of the old Gov. Dix farm, in the town of Brookfield, Madison County. There are upward of 200 acres in the place, and the price averages a little less than $20 per acre. Mr. Camenga has long held a lease of this farm, about which are clustered many remembrances of the illustrious John A. Dix.

John A. Morgan secured the land from the State in return for services rendered as a surveyor of State lands. John A. Dix married an adopted daughter of Mr. Morgan, and in the course of events came into possession of the vast landed estates of Mr. Morgan in Central New York, including a great many farm lands, which have come to be known as the Morgan-Dix leasehold lands. The present interests are vested in the children of John A. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, New York, and the heirs of Mrs. Dix's sisters, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Balch, both of whom are deceased.

What is now the Camenga farm was a favorite country place of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Dix and the members of their families. It was their habit during the Summer to journey by coach, for there were no railroads, from Albany to the farm, and remain there several weeks. As they traveled with the dignity befitting their station their journey was an occasion of much interest to the country folk as well as pleasure to themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Camenga, parents of John D. Camenga, were married at the home of Gov. Dix, in Albany, and, securing a lease, immediately took possession of the farm, which has continued to be leased by the Camenga family since 1840 until now, when many of these leasehold lands are being sold.

There are 50,000 acres of these lands in the Counties of Madison, Chenango, Oneida, Herkimer, and Otsego, lying within the towns of Sangerfield and Bridgewater, Oneida County; Brookfield, Madison County, and New Berlin and Columbus, Chenango County. The plot in Oneida County is comparatively small. There are also lands in Oneida and Herkimer Counties upon which is a tax levied for the support of churches.

In New Hartford, a suburb of Utica, the village property occupied by business places is leased by the Presbyterian Church to the tenants, and upon the expiration of the leases, which is not far distant, the buildings upon the lands will become the property of the church.

The famous Fort Herkimer Church, in the town of German Flats, Herkimer County, receives annually about $200 from taxes levied upon farm lands around about. Here it was decreed by the founders of this old church that as long as water runs and grass grows the lands designated shall contribute to the support of the church, and as the tax is one of the laws of the State the farmers are not able to avoid it.

There are about 250 tenants of the Morgan-Dix leasehold lands in Central New York, and among them there are to-day many descendants of the original holders of the leases. The leases to a small portion of the estates were originally given to the early settlers of the country forever, but the words "as long as water runs and grass grows" were used instead of the other term. A great majority of the leases, however, were given for a period of "three lives, then in being," and the majority of these were issued from 1790-1800. Of course the most of the three-life leases will expire by reason of the death of all the persons whose lives measured the original duration, and as fast as they shall run out new contracts will be made with the tenants for durations permitted under the present statutes of the State of New York, no three-life leases now being legal.

In the original lease it was stipulated that the occupants of the land should set out pear and apple trees, and this was done invariably. They were expected to keep up the taxes and make repairs, an agreement with which they seemed to be in perfect accord, for in several instances the leases have been handed down since the three-life leases were created. In most instances the leasehold interests have been held by various tenants and are considered at a premium. This interest has often been a bargain and a sale between tenantry and prospective tenants, and again tenants holding these leases have been able to raise neat sums of money by using them as security.

HOW TIME TABLES FOR BIG RAILROADS ARE PREPARED

Superintendents, Trainmasters, and Chief Dispatchers Obliged to Make Exact Calculations—Changing the Schedules to Permit the New Fast Trains to Have Clear Tracks.

IT IS a puzzle to most people to decipher the ordinary time table of a trunk line railroad. Infinitely more complex is the problem of arranging that schedule. It is a problem to solve which the best railroad talent developed through seventy years of tradition and training in the railroad business is necessary. A prominent railroad official called attention recently to the fact that the reason the street railroad problem is proving so puzzling is that it is only a few years old and that no generation of street railroad men has been reared to cope with it. But with railroads it is different. Methods and customs have been worked out with greatest care. But all the effort that is possible is called into play in the arrangement and rearrangement of railroad time tables.

The first thing to be said about these tables is that they are an evolution. The Grand Central Station, for example, receives and sends out some 600 trains a day. But there was never a time when all of these trains were suddenly shifted to that terminus. The trains were added one by one and the schedules have been worked out year by year as the number of trains varied. A vast amount of experience is gained with each new train and each readjustment. A record of all of this is of course kept for future guidance.

The most difficult thing the maker of a time table has to do is to provide for a fast express. The very acme of a problem of this character was presented in the cases of the new twenty-hour to Chicago trains of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. In the first place, tests have to be made over every stage of the journey. From the results of these tests and from the schedules attained by other fast trains of the road it is possible to estimate very closely where a saving in time may be made.

The adjustment of time tables devolves ultimately upon the chief operating official of the road. He notifies the official of each division that a new train, No. 100, say, is to reach Station X at a certain hour, and will depart, after a change of engines, five minutes later, being due to arrive at Station Y, at the other end of the division, at a certain other hour. The trainmaster of the division must then prepare a schedule of trains for his division, and these tentative rearrangements must be sent to the chief dispatcher before the new train is put on.

Each additional train must involve a certain derangement of the schedule already in force. If the new train is a "flier" the derangement amounts almost to disorder. In the case of the Pennsylvania special, put on last Fall, the schedule of four trains had to be altered. The local or accommodation trains are most affected by these changes. They must get out of the way of limited trains in plenty of time, and passengers on the local trains are very likely to chafe under the delays that are inevitable.

THE FINAL SCHEDULE.

When all the tentative schedules providing for a new train are in hand, the chief dispatcher is in a position to prepare a final schedule. He must regard, especially in limited trains, the hours at which trains are expected to leave and arrive at important points. He cannot run a train along what might be called the "line of least resistance," for at the hours when there were fewest obstacles in the way of the "flier" there might be the greatest likelihood of no passengers being in waiting at the important stations. In the Chicago twenty-hour trains, for example, the aim had to be to enable a business man to do a day's work in New York City and arrive in Chicago in time to transact more business before closing hours next day.

When all the data are in hand, the schedule is prepared and notifications are sent out to the division superintendents. But the experimentation does not end there. There is a great deal to be done by way of adjusting experience to operation, so that the strain on rolling stock may be least. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, the most difficult division to operate is that between Pittsburg and Altoona. Over this route there is an enormous traffic, while the grade is about twenty-five feet. The present trainmaster of the division has held his position for twenty-seven years. He is reported to have worked on the schedule for the Pennsylvania Special two nights and part of a day, and even then he was not entirely sure of his calculations. To compile and print the schedule for that division cost about $7,000.

In order to get the results which the company demanded in this case, it was necessary for the trainmaster literally to know every foot of track of the entire route. When the "special" finally made her appearance for the first time this master sat in the buffet car, his coat off. In one hand he held his watch. In the other he had ready the time card he had prepared. Just beyond Altoona there is a grade of ninety feet to the summit of the Alleghanies. The allowance for this part of the journey had been very close, and the trainmaster was very much concerned as to just what would happen when the engine actually began its climb up the hill. The train reached the top and began the down-grade run with one minute to spare.

The trainmaster sat watching his watch and schedule all the way into Pittsburg. He took the time at nearly every signal tower, in spite of the darkness of the night—for he knew every one of them by the "feel." The "special" at last reached Pittsburg, with three minutes to spare. It was then incumbent upon the master to readjust his schedule so that the running time should be distributed in such a way that the train might get the benefit of those three minutes, for, when running upon a fifty-mile-an-hour basis every minute means a great deal in the strain upon the rolling stock.

FOR LONG-DISTANCE RUNS.

In preparing a schedule for a long-distance run it is essential to establish an average hourly mileage for the entire trip. It is not possible to test the running time between two neighboring points, and by adding these together arrive at the maximum speed possible to attain between two distant points. The theory of these averages is that the train shall have sufficient leeway to make up time when necessary. It has been found that engineers will loaf along over parts of their trip in order to make faster time than their schedules call for over other portions of the route. It is generally understood that the special containing the party of J. Pierpont Morgan returning from the Episcopal General Convention at San Francisco last Fall was subjected to a prearranged delay of half an hour in order that the engineers on the Michigan Central Road for part of the way might make the 217 miles in 200 minutes.

The fastest time made by the Pennsylvania Special is a stretch of three miles in a trifle over two minutes. This is equivalent to a speed of eighty-five miles an hour. Yet there have been occasions when better than eighty-five miles an hour has been accomplished. While going eastward on one of its trips this train made up eighteen minutes in a distance of eighty-four miles on a schedule calling for fifty miles an hour. It has been estimated that this train could lose twenty minutes on almost any part of the eastern half of the route, and still get into Pittsburg on time. Engineers who cannot make up time in the places where an allowance for it is made are laid off.

The Empire State express is scheduled to make the run from Buffalo to New York in nine hours. Yet it nearly always happens that this train, coming eastward, is late in reaching Albany. It is due to leave Albany at 7 o'clock and to reach New York at 10, thus traveling a distance of 140 miles in 180 minutes. But the occasions are not rare when on this run an engineer will make up as much as half an hour. The fastest part of the run will be made between Poughkeepsie and New York. Engineers who get in even a few minutes late several times in succession are given a vacation, because it takes nerve to run one of these trains at such a speed.

In making up the schedule for the trains of the Grand Central Station there is a peculiar problem, and that is the fact that the trains for both the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads must come in over the same tracks. Thus a train leaving Buffalo or Albany must have its schedule regulated in accordance with that of trains leaving Boston or Bangor. There is an infinity of comparison and calculation called for in the preparation of even the slightest change in the schedules.

CHANGES FOR THE SUMMER.

The schedules of most railroads are changed for the Summer season. But the changes in one Summer are usually about the same as those of another Summer, so the experience of last year is utilized in the preparation for this year. But trains must be arranged not only with a view to a perfect running of the entire schedule, but provision must be arranged for emergencies. For example, at the end of the vacation season last year one train on the New York Central Railroad was run into New York in nine "sections." This was a train due in the city early in the morning at an hour when there is not only a large number of trunk line arrivals, but when the commuter trains are pouring in as well. The schedule must be prepared with a view to these extra "sections," and while one must look out for a certain amount of delay under such abnormal conditions, the delays must be as little as possible, for the derangement by even a few minutes of so nicely adjusted a schedule as that of the Grand Central trains upsets all the roads between Boston and Buffalo more or less.

Constant experimenting is in progress with a view to cutting down the time at various points along a road. Even now trainmen are calculating upon the possibility of running an eighteen-hour or even a sixteen-hour train to Chicago. It was found in the experiments preparatory to the twenty-hour schedules that the trip could be made with perfect safety in eighteen hours. By the longest route to Chicago an eighteen-hour train would have to run 54.4 miles per hour. Seventeen miles would increase the hourly mileage to 58 miles an hour. To make the trip in sixteen hours the train would have to go 61.2 miles an hour.

Sanguine railroad men say that the time will come when the trip to Chicago will be made in even fifteen hours. The average speed of such a train will be 65.3 miles an hour, and her running time will average 70 miles. On a large part of her journey she will have to run 80 or 90 miles an hour, while she will be equipped to run 100 or 110 miles an hour in emergencies.

LARGE OYSTERS SCARCE THIS YEAR

Chesapeakes, Seldom Popular in New York, Bought by Commission Men.

THERE are only two occasions in the year when the oyster is properly entitled to newspaper notoriety, the months when his season begins and when it ends. But the recent cold weather has worked such destruction to the oyster beds all along the coast from which New York draws its supply that the oyster is getting himself very much talked about just now. Not for years has he been such a disappointment as he is now to 100,000 or more men in and around New York, who depend upon him for a living. An exporter who owns forty oyster stores between New York and Chicago, and who handles 100,000 bushels every week in a good season, talked about the situation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week on his float at the foot of Gansevoort Street.

"Oysters this year are very 'spotty,'" he said. "I don't mean that as a reflection on the oyster, but on the beds. They are to be found only in 'spots,' and in spots, too, where in former years we have scarcely taken the trouble to look for them. At all our usual sources of supply—Prince's Bay, the Kills, Shrewsbury, Great South Bay, Oak Haven, Buzzard's Bay, Rockaway—the oysters are so small that it is scarcely worth bringing them to market.

"There are plenty of small oysters in the market, millions of bushels of them, but large oysters, or even mediums, are as scarce as grapes in Greenland. The oyster that Thackeray made his famous epigram about has no place in the oyster crop of this year. New York does not like the small oyster. Restaurants and hotels here demand large oysters that make a show in a fry, or panned, or stewed. Some of the high-priced places are getting such oysters this year as they get coal during the strike, but the supply is at its lowest notch, and is in the hands of four or five dealers, who think nothing of keeping 30,000 or 40,000 bushels in reserve stock every year. These men take long chances in ordinary seasons, but just now everything is coming their way.

"Every oyster bed along the coast contributes to the tremendous supply of 2,000,000 oysters a week required for home consumption in New York, but until this Winter commission men here have had very little to do with the Maurice Cove and lower Chesapeake oysters that are so plentiful in Philadelphia and Baltimore. A few gourmets are fond of their peculiar flavor, but they do not suit the general taste. This year, in order to get an ample supply of large oysters we are getting whatever can be spared from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

"An oyster that has been frozen to death, as tens of thousands were last week, is not necessarily unfit to eat. But steam dredges must hustle to where [illegible] him as fast as they get him, and he must be served up in restaurants of the cheaper class without delay."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

From the standpoint of speculation there was little of interest last week, but from that of the general financial situation there is something to be said, and it is generally of good report. Wall Street has got over its money scare completely. Call loan rates fell to a lower basis, and while it is believed that they will not work much, if any, lower, and while there is a clear appreciation of the fact that in the second part of the year there will be the usual crop-moving stringency, this consideration causes no present disturbance. The Panama Canal payment, it is understood, will be financed by the Government, with the least possible disturbance to the money market, and, moreover, will not be necessary before July. Secretary Shaw has told certain of his friends that he contemplates refunding later in the year. The corporations are taking advantage of the ease of money to safeguard themselves by arranging time loans that will provide for their necessities for a year to come. The terms of the thirty-five-million-dollar Pennsylvania loan are noteworthy as explaining why such a transaction has had so little effect upon the money market. The road does not want all the money at once, so the vast sum has been redeposited in the banks, the company retaining the right to demand as much as it needs from time to time on call. There is also much less apprehension of gold shipments. Whatever may be the truth concerning our foreign indebtedness, and some experts declare that the amount has been vastly overestimated, it is clear that we are engaged in paying off a large part of it by the heavy exports of grain and cotton. The European financial situation is improved, gold shipments have been postponed, and there are those who predict that we will import more gold this year than we will export. There are too many occult factors in the foreign exchange situation, however, to make certain the exact position of international credits. With easier money and more favorable exchange conditions, and with the Venezuelan dispute approaching a satisfactory and peaceful settlement, although the terms are still under negotiation, the skies of the financial world are clearer than they have been in a long time.

A Berlin financier returning from a tour of the United States reported that it was "the land of unlimited possibilities." This Nation is still unconscious of the powers latent within it, and of the great future lying before it. Notwithstanding the wonderful development of the past six years, we are still using the standards of twenty years ago, hardly yet able to comprehend the new conditions that have developed. We still distrust ourselves, and still underestimate our own abilities. Europe, which was at first slow to recognize our growing powers, now seems to have a truer appreciation of our position than we ourselves. The Panama Canal treaty, and the practical settlement of the Venezuelan dispute are events of the past week which stand for National expansion and honor. The completion of the Panama Canal will open wider the gate of the Orient, first unlocked for us by Dewey's guns. The Venezuelan settlement is a virtual victory for the Monroe Doctrine, the recognition of which, as having the force of international law, is only necessary to establish our prestige in South America beyond question and dispute. Our expanding power and trade are feared by Europe, which is beginning to realize that we have begun to take the first place among the nations. It is safe to say that the future of the world, so far as the first half of this century is concerned, lies with this Nation. How small, therefore, seem the pessimistic utterances of those who, with eyes fixed upon the ground instead of the far horizon, see only trouble and disaster.

The fact is that we have only just entered upon our career of National expansion. But Wall Street, if it looks ahead a whole year, thinks that it is taking a wide view of things. Usually it narrows its range of vision to a much shorter period. Just now it is plunged into stagnation, because evidently it prefers to look upon the uncertainties of this year than the brilliant promise of the future. It has troubled itself about the stringency in money that is probable the last half of the year, and is despondent about the outlook for currency legislation. It has talked about our debt to Europe and is surprised that gold exports have not begun. The splendid sweep and activity of business are for the time being overlooked, while undue emphasis is laid upon the difficulties of the immediate situation. Nothing seems more certain than that this country will enjoy another year of great prosperity unless there is a crop failure, and such liquidation as to create doubt and distrust. So we have speculative dullness in a time of industrial prosperity and trade expansion. It is far better, however, to have this than the reverse. A certain amount of speculation may be a valuable accompaniment of a legitimate market, but it is probably well that we have this pause in the stock market, to make us the better able to digest what we have already taken in, and to pay our debts and get into position for the future needs of business. The stock market is still waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up, and in the meantime the industries of the country are not standing still, but are striving for the commercial mastery of the world.

The stock market dullness is therefore a thing apart from the rest of the country. Its inertia is attributable in part to the results of the extraordinary folly of those speculators who sought to get up a great bull campaign last Fall at the very time that the resources of the money market were required for the harvesting of the crops. But of course the stock market will not always remain in the rut it is now in. It will begin to move some time, just when and how even the closest observers are unable to agree.

One of the notable features of the past week has been the number of railroad statements of earnings. Generally the gross for the opening weeks of this year has been an increase, and indeed there is no question as to the immense business the railroads are doing. The only trouble is that of inability to handle the extraordinary traffic. The railroads are unable to supply the transportation facilities needed by the business of the country. As to the December statements, they disclose, as a rule, an increase in operating expenses due to advance in wages and in cost of materials. In some cases this results in net decreases. The problem of railroad expenditures is looming up with unusual prominence. The coal roads make exceptionally brilliant statements. Their earnings since the end of the strike have been immense. St. Paul's December statement was of special interest because it reported a small decrease in gross as well as net. The former was due to a blockade caused by storms, and has no significance. In the past six months the company has gained $791,717 in gross earnings and $515,290 in net. Like others, the road has been pressed with traffic so as to have called forth the statement that the company cannot furnish cars to meet the business offering, notwithstanding the fact, it is urged, that "the road is very well supplied with motive power, and could get more service out of the car equipment if consignees were prompt in unloading the freight delivered to them." The latter is a complaint which invariably arises when traffics are abnormally heavy, and while efforts—even unusual efforts—have of late been made to correct the tendency to retain cars for storage purposes pending favorable opportunities for discharging shipments, it has been seen in many more quarters than the one in question that the difficulty does not yield.

Bottom facts in the case, of course, are that the roads as a general rule have experienced a rush of business altogether unexpected and unprecedented, and that despite all that has been done, both to add to rolling stock numbers and improve equipment capacity, the volume of freight, continually increasing, has absorbed expanded facilities, and run ahead of them. In St. Paul's case, during the five years subsequent to 1897 ton miles have almost doubled, while, measured by mileage operated, there has been a gain of 247,644 ton miles per mile of road, equal to close upon 70 per cent., every year contributing something to the average improvement.

What has been accomplished to meet this heavy increase in traffic density shows well enough that officials of the road have been alive to the necessities arising, but it is nevertheless obvious that here as elsewhere proper diagnosis of the case was not made. Two or three years of such growth may have been the reasonable thing to look for, but anticipation never ran to five or six years, with the latter part of the period as productive of increasing traffics as the first. Transportation department returns indicate that in car loading there has been since 1897 an improvement of 4.21 tons, or 40 per cent., and that in loaded cars per train miles the gain has been 3.50 tons, or 22 per cent., raising the average trainload no less than 118 tons, or 70 per cent., quite the equivalent of the growth in traffic density, it will be observed, as just referred to. And of course this has had corresponding beneficial effect upon train mile earnings, despite a lowering of the average rate of remuneration per ton mile. It would seem, however, that even greater effort must be put forth to cope with tendencies which have developed, and that, particularly as to car shortage, the factor that long has been will still remain a factor to be reckoned with, namely, the delay on the part of consignees promptly to release equipment which has fulfilled its mission. Frank statement is made that grain shipments would now be larger but for the supply of cars being inadequate, and indeed that in all directions the movement of freight is not limited by offerings, but by facilities which are overtaxed. The view that the outlook favors big records for the current year is indorsed by what is taking place, while it is as certainly demonstrated that records would be swollen to still greater proportions were it possible to remove the obstacles to their making.

Very considerable expansion in gross earnings is expected for the current half year from such roads as tap the corn belt, where conditions differ materially from those prevailing a year ago. Atchison, whose interests are large in several of the corn States, made a showing of somewhat small gains for December, one which has been freely commented upon. It should be borne in mind, however, that the company set up heavy totals for December, 1901, with which to make comparison, gross for that period increasing more than one-half million dollars, of which nearly one-half was converted into an increase in net. Generally speaking, Southwestern roads so far have made out well against 1901, but current results will have the advantage of following less formidable totals, and at the same time an important influence will be the existence of better conditions to furnish traffic.

In view of the active manner in which exploiting the Southwest has lately proceeded—the activity in particular of Rock Island, for instance—of the large mileage which some roads have in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and of the larger interests being set up within that somewhat prescribed area, it is of importance to know what has marked progress as far as facts are ascertainable. Obviously there would be little doing in the way of new railroad construction unless conditions were such as to invite reaching out for business. We have it on record, however, that last year in the section referred to 1,073 miles of track were laid—532 miles in Oklahoma and 541 miles in Indian Territory—which is close to 20 per cent. of the new railroad work for the entire country, calculated at about 5,500 miles.

Recent records of these two Territories, in fact, reveal quite remarkable features, sufficiently remarkable to account for the interest which they have attracted on the part of officials of important railroads, and although it is not possible to bring results up to a later date than the census period, these may be cited as offering the necessary evidence. Further, there can be no doubt that progress has continued toward improvement, it being true that, at least as far as one of the staple products is concerned, corn, Oklahoma and Indian Territory harvested the largest crop on record last year, 79,000,000 bushels, as compared with 28,000,000 for 1901.

Census returns, covering 1889 and 1899 as to value of farm products and 1890 and 1900 as to value of farm property, bring out striking features. Oklahoma has gained $178,122,796 in the value of farm property and $45,007,869 in the value of farm products. Indian Territory has gained $92,181,615 in the value of farm property and $23,237,992 in the value of farm products.

Facts which prove that the Territories have compelled attention are here apparent. How far they will make good expectation founded thereon remains to be seen. Report has it that so far from having provided any disappointment, expectation has been based on too low an estimate of the vitality which has developed.

Canadian Pacific and Hudson Bay shares have been the object of considerable attention recently in the New York and London markets. Canada, like the United States, is undergoing a period of expansion. Canadian Pacific earnings in December showed an increase of $461,412 gross and $103,750 net. The results of its business for 1901-1902 show a gross income of $37,503,000, against $30,855,200 for the previous year, and a net income of $15,044,739 against $13,043,800. After payment of fixed charges and the 4 per cent. for the preferred and 5 per cent. for the common, there remains a surplus of $3,063,073, against $1,114,458 the previous year. The surplus shows a balance of $14,180,684. It is not alone due to the growing transportation income that the balance shows such an immense improvement, but the sale of land properties has added to its great success. There were 1,862,853 acres of land sold for $4,442,126, against 399,808 for $1,262,224 the previous year, which made it possible to cancel the balance of the $25,000,000 5 per cent. loan land grant. The company still has in unsold lands 21,103,123 acres, which at the present price of $3.25 per acre, would realise $68,585,000, inclusive of the sold lands, which realised and are still to be accounted for, $7,025,254, together would make the sum of $75,610,254. The income from other lands still to be sold will be utilised to cancel the rest of the 3½ per cent. land grant bonds, amounting to $15,000,000. After payment of these, the income of other land sales remain at the disposal of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Still it cannot be assumed that an extra bonus is to be paid to the stockholders. The Canadian Pacific, 8,000 miles long, figures as about $100,000,000, regardless of the $15,000,000 cash the company has on hand. Just as the land sales go on next year and the railroad values in debenture stock increase in value, the fixed charges of the railroad will be greatly reduced.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Through more than half a dozen years Wall Street activity and Wall Street buoyancy have been predicated upon National prosperity. Through all this period there has been continual dispute of the soundness of this prosperity. Wall Street expansion in volume of business and in market values has been confronted uninterruptedly by a professional pessimism that has insisted that good times chronicles were inventions. The foolishness of this has been amply realized by business men of sanity, and outside of Wall Street there has been actual inability to comprehend how doubt could command attention. But that the doubters and disputers feel more or less sure of their ground is amply disclosed in one fact—the fact that, while outsiders have grown rich, while comprehensive investors have multiplied their fortunes, barely two or three of Wall Street's professional speculators have progressed at all. The average speculative "professional" of Wall Street is poorer to-day than before the good times era started. And in this may be found suggestion of how it is that so much of quibbling and skepticism still greets prosperity records. Especially are the blue fry aggrieved against chronicles of Western growth and betterment. They characterise bulletins of Western good times as fables, and schedule them as traps set for investors. The sure sequel, according to all these oracles, must be National disaster. The public, they insist, must some time soon wake up to find how sore has been its delusion. Good times announcements are made, they proclaim, only to fool and to defraud. Curious, performance like this? Curious? Certainly. But it is precisely the performance to which Wall Street is now treated, just the performance to which Wall Street has been treated for more than five years past.

One vital issue is raised—Does National prosperity really exist? And what is the truth about the West?

Official records, Government records, testifying significantly, can be crystallised into exhibits like these—eloquent epitome of Western progress that means National progress:

A DECADE OF MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.

	1890. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.	Increase. Dollars.
Central Northern States.			
Ohio	641,688,064	832,438,113	190,750,049
Michigan	277,896,706	356,944,082	79,047,376
Indiana	226,825,082	378,120,140	151,295,058
Illinois	908,640,280	1,259,730,168	351,089,888
Wisconsin	248,546,164	360,818,942	112,272,778
Total	2,303,596,296	3,188,051,445	1,884,455,149
Southwestern States.			
Missouri	324,561,993	385,492,784	60,930,791
Arkansas	22,659,179	45,197,731	22,538,552
Texas	70,433,551	119,414,982	48,981,431
Kansas	110,219,805	172,129,398	61,909,593
Colorado	42,480,205	102,830,137	60,349,932
New Mex.	1,516,195	5,605,795	4,089,600
Ind. Ter'y	248,932	3,892,181	3,643,249
Oklahoma	180,445	7,083,938	6,903,493
Total	572,300,305	841,646,946	269,346,641
Northwestern States.			
Iowa	125,049,183	164,617,877	39,568,694
Minnesota	192,033,478	262,655,881	70,622,403
Nebraska	93,037,794	143,990,102	50,952,308
N. Dakota	5,028,107	9,183,114	4,155,007
S. Dakota	5,682,748	12,231,239	6,548,491
Wyoming	2,367,601	4,301,240	1,933,639
Montana	5,507,573	57,075,824	51,568,251
Total	428,706,484	654,055,277	225,348,793
Pacific States.			
Washington	41,768,022	86,795,051	45,027,029
Oregon	41,432,174	46,000,587	4,568,413
California	213,403,996	302,874,761	89,470,765
Nevada	1,105,063	1,643,675	538,612
Idaho	1,396,096	4,020,532	2,624,436
Arizona	947,547	21,315,189	20,367,642
Utah	8,911,047	21,156,183	12,245,136
Total	308,962,945	483,805,978	174,902,033
Recapitulation: Group of States.			
Cent. Nor.	2,303,596,296	3,188,051,445	1,884,455,149
Southwest	572,300,305	841,646,946	269,346,641
Northwest	428,706,484	654,055,277	225,348,793
Pacific	308,962,945	483,805,978	174,842,033
Ag'gate	3,613,567,030	5,167,559,646	2,553,992,616

WHEAT CROP INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

	1893. Bushels.	1902. Bushels.	Increase. Bushels.
Central Northern States.			
Ohio	38,017,000	36,333,000	*2,584,000
Michigan	19,921,000	18,693,000	*1,228,000
Indiana	35,579,000	35,484,000	*95,000
Illinois	15,507,000	32,601,000	17,094,000
Wisconsin	8,664,000	9,655,000	991,000
Total	118,588,000	132,766,000	14,178,000
Southwestern States.			
Missouri	15,228,000	56,286,000	41,058,000
Arkansas	1,370,000	2,246,000	876,000
Texas	4,532,000	8,632,000	4,100,000
Kansas	23,252,000	45,828,000	22,576,000
Colorado	1,817,000	5,288,000	3,471,000
New Mex.	665,000	780,000	115,000
Ind. Ter'y	....	2,482,000	2,482,000
Oklahoma	2,318,000	12,074,000	9,750,000
Total	49,180,000	133,597,000	84,417,000
Northwestern States.			
Iowa	6,749,000	14,869,000	8,120,000
Minnesota	30,695,000	79,752,000	49,057,000
Nebraska	10,688,000	52,726,000	42,038,000
N. Dakota	26,438,000	62,872,000	36,434,000
S. Dakota	20,521,000	43,973,000	23,452,000
Wyoming	95,000	544,000	449,000
Montana	934,000	2,355,000	1,421,000
Total	96,120,000	257,091,000	160,971,000
Pacific States.			
Washington	9,884,000	23,672,000	13,788,000
Oregon	10,791,000	15,513,000	4,722,000
California	34,852,000	22,374,000	*12,478,000
Nevada	83,000	538,000	455,000
Idaho	1,515,000	6,022,000	4,507,000
Arizona	192,000	351,000	159,000
Utah	1,458,000	3,749,000	2,291,000
Total	58,775,000	72,219,000	13,444,000
Recapitulation: Group of States.			
Cent. Nor.	118,588,000	132,766,000	14,178,000
Southwest	49,180,000	133,597,000	84,417,000
Northwest	96,120,000	257,091,000	160,971,000
Pacific	58,775,000	72,219,000	13,444,000
Total	322,663,000	595,673,000	273,010,000

*Decrease.

CORN CROP EXPANSION IN TEN YEARS.

	1893. Bushels.	1902. Bushels.	Increase. Bushels.
Central Northern States.			
Ohio	64,467,000	121,600,000	57,122,000
Michigan	21,791,000	35,194,000	13,403,000
Indiana	85,369,000	171,332,000	85,963,000
Illinois	160,551,000	372,436,000	211,885,000
Wisconsin	28,956,000	42,425,000	13,469,000
Total	361,154,000	742,996,000	381,842,000
Southwestern States.			
Missouri	158,198,000	264,233,000	106,035,000
Arkansas	32,111,000	50,655,000	18,544,000
Texas	61,171,000	44,867,000	*16,304,000
Kansas	139,457,000	222,806,000	83,349,000
Colorado	2,031,000	1,909,000	*122,000
New Mex.	636,000	812,000	176,000
Ind. Ter'y	....	38,592,000	38,592,000
Oklahoma	....	40,502,000	40,502,000
Total	393,604,000	664,376,000	270,772,000
Northwestern States.			
Iowa	251,832,000	297,686,000	45,854,000
Minnesota	25,104,000	33,827,000	8,723,000
Nebraska	157,279,000	252,520,000	95,241,000
N. Dakota	417,000	1,604,000	1,187,000
S. Dakota	20,512,000	29,813,000	9,301,000
Wyoming	38,000	47,000	9,000
Montana	30,000	82,000	52,000
Total	455,212,000	615,579,000	160,367,000
Pacific States.			
Washington	179,000	230,000	51,000
Oregon	324,000	399,000	75,000
California	2,275,000	1,839,000	*436,000
Nevada	....	....	....
Idaho	32,000	127,000	95,000
Arizona	82,000	152,000	70,000
Utah	184,000	217,000	33,000
Total	3,076,000	2,964,000	*112,000
Recapitulation: Group of States.			
Cent. Nor.	361,154,000	742,996,000	381,842,000
Southwest	393,604,000	664,376,000	270,772,000
Northwest	455,212,000	615,579,000	160,367,000
Pacific	3,076,000	2,964,000	*112,000
Total	1,213,046,000	2,025,915,000	812,869,000

*Decrease.

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED ONE MILE.

Group of States.	1893. Ton Miles. Million.	1901. Ton Miles. Million.	Increase. Ton Miles. Million.
Cent. Nor.	30,556	45,992	15,436
Southwest	8,318	14,196	5,878
Northwest	7,440	12,037	4,597
Pacific	2,497	5,366	2,869
Total	48,811	77,591	28,780

PASSENGERS CARRIED ONE MILE.

Group of States.	1893. Pass. Miles.	1901. Pass. Miles.	Increase. Pass. Miles.
Cent. Nor.	4,696,000,000	4,931,000,000	235,000,000
Southwest	1,154,000,000	1,604,000,000	450,000,000
Northwest	967,000,000	1,248,000,000	281,000,000
Pacific	695,000,000	1,103,000,000	408,000,000
Total	7,512,000,000	8,886,000,000	1,374,000,000

GROSS RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Group of States.	1893.	1901.	Increase.
Cent. Nor.	$367,560,006	$453,121,827	$85,561,821
Southwest	145,405,895	200,120,295	54,714,400
Northwest	105,100,545	152,943,017	47,842,472
Pacific	59,354,309	88,079,743	28,725,434
Total	$677,420,755	$894,264,882	$216,843,027

NET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Group of States.	1893.	1901.	Increase.
Cent. Nor.	$104,627,283	$133,217,475	$28,590,192
Southwest	38,351,586	66,783,062	28,431,476
Northwest	35,755,226	62,778,694	27,023,468
Pacific	20,385,885	30,938,233	10,552,348
Total	$199,119,780	$293,717,464	$94,597,484

DIVIDENDS PAID UPON RAILWAY SHARES.

Group of States.	1893.	1901.	Increase.
Cent. Nor.	$31,382,585	$43,877,661	$12,495,076
Southwest	2,457,134	16,825,388	14,368,254
Northwest	4,519,942	27,752,054	23,232,112
Pacific	3,836,611	666,911	*3,169,700
Total	$42,196,242	$89,121,984	$46,925,742

*Decrease.

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Investigation—personal, careful, and conservative—of these records, and of the conditions that produce them, can render the business world real service; and such investigation I undertake with some enthusiasm.

H. ALLAWAY.

Recent Progress of Missouri Pacific

Prominence of Missouri Pacific in the recent market has, as usual, been connected with a variety of rumors regarding pending developments, which are spoken of as involving the whole Gould system of roads, with more emphasis this last time laid upon the progress of the company's earnings and the prospects for these to receive further stimulus from the known favorable conditions prevalent in the States of the Southwest. Demonstration of the fact is possible that the territory which produces the traffic of the Missouri Pacific lines has shown remarkable growth as to its agricultural and manufacturing output, and that by comparison it takes a favorable position as against any other section of the country or all other sections combined. In many localities, as may be supposed, manufacturing is still conducted on a very limited scale, but even this has shown signs of life and activity suspected by few, even of those who may keep in fairly close touch with average conditions. As to agricultural progress, the value of farm property, of farm products, and the extension of land cultivation the change has been marked, resulting in a largely increased contribution to traffics of Southwestern roads, in which Missouri Pacific very naturally has come in for a share. As the immediate future promises a large tonnage from the hundreds of millions of bushels increase in corn and oats harvested last year, and as a prosperous situation is the average feature over the whole area, it is not to be wondered at that expectations with regard to Missouri Pacific earnings should run high. Somewhat prematurely, it may be, possible increase in the dividend rate has already been discussed, although the net results for the late year are heavily behind those for 1901—nearly a million dollars—it being deemed within reason to expect access of income not only from the company's own profits, but from securities owned, which at present are unproductive.

Be this as it may, there can be no question on the score of the Missouri Pacific lines serving as an area whose ability to furnish volume of traffic has been established, for even in the year just closed gross receipts made a new high record, the crop failure of 1901 having proved no barrier to this rather remarkable development. In the circumstances, no excuse need be offered for inquiry into what has taken place over an extended period, seeing that predictions on the past so largely enter as a factor into expectations for the future. Some time, of course, will elapse before details can be had concerning operations for 1902. They are not altogether essential, although they would be useful in bringing comparison up to a nearer date. For 1901 operations were reported on an average of 5,555 miles of road, the Central Branch and some minor mileage being included, which had not been the case formerly. This combination of results puts out of court a good many comparisons which might be made, but the requisites to an interesting showing may still be gotten at by adopting the figures for the corresponding mileage, as far as this can be done with fairness. To show up Missouri Pacific's recent record against such a record as was made, say, for 1895, or one of those dull years, when business was at a low ebb and earnings were decidedly off, would serve a certain purpose and make for a startling statement. It would hardly indicate with correctness actually changed features on an acceptable level. More enlightenment would certainly be obtained by adopting a previous good year, even though the changes to be brought out should prove anything but sensational.

Such a year was 1892. In fact, 1892 was more favorable for traffic than any previous year, or any year for some time subsequent thereto, although it was the year in which dividends were suspended through the whole period, not to be resumed for nearly a decade. Mileage operated, taking in the Central Branch, averaged 5,388 miles for 1892, and so persistent has been the effort to maintain the system without further expansion that by 1901 the increase shown is no more than 167 miles, equal to only 3.1 per cent. From this preliminary statement it is evident that what comparisons will show as to traffics may be taken as a fair indication of increase in productive power of the community served. These items may be introduced:

	1901.	Increase Over 1892. Amount.	P. C.
Average miles operated	5,555	167	3.1
Ton miles	3,542,315,898	1,421,038,098	67.0
Per mile of road	637,630	243,980	61.9
Passenger miles	270,366,290	51,223,519	23.5
Per mile of road	49,880	9,210	22.4
Ton mile rate	0.826c.	0.724c.	*13.1
Passen. mile rate	2.210c.	0.340c.	13.4

*Decrease.

Reduced to units of service per mile of road the freight business appears with an increase of 243,980 ton miles, or 61.9 per cent., the magnitude of the change standing out with greater clearness when it is remembered that 1892, over which the expansion took place, was a record year. Passenger miles per mile of road indicate less striking progress, but still show an increase in the equivalent of 22.4 per cent. While not excessive compared with the general declines in rates which took place in the ten years, the road suffered losses of more than 13 per cent. in the average remuneration it was able to obtain, both from passenger and freight. On earnings the result was marked, but on profits a more marked effect will be observed as coming from reduction in the high average cost of operation.

	1901.	Increase Over 1892. Amount.	P. C.
Gross earnings	$36,661,094	$8,960,102	31.9
Operating expenses	26,615,515	5,515,276	17.9
Net earnings	10,045,579	3,444,826	71.6
Expenses to earnings	*72.56	*64.4	†8.16
Gross per mile	$6,600	$1,459	28.4
Net per mile	2,348	938	66.5

*Per cent. †Decrease.

Between 1892 and 1901 the gross gain seems to have been $8,960,102, or 31.9 per cent., but the net gain was $3,444,826, or no less than 71.6 per cent., results on a mileage basis being close to these percentages, owing to the small changes in length of road. Prior to 1892 working outlays had heavily fluctuated. The proportion of gross absorbed was 62.24 per cent. for 1887, but as high as 72.56 per cent. for 1892. A long period followed that year in which the ratio ran far in excess of what may be called the necessary figure, at times going as high as 80 per cent., and reducing (as in 1895 and 1896) the company's profit total to a point where it failed to reach the total of obligatory disbursements. Missouri Pacific never defaulted, however—never has defaulted—and the advent of more favorable conditions in recent years not only permitted the contraction of operating outlays, but the resumption of dividends and the reporting of a substantial surplus. Net earnings for 1901, it will be seen, even on a mileage basis, increased $938, or 66.5 per cent., over 1892, and while for the late year this item will show some reduction, expectation that full recovery will be made is what has done much to stir up interest in the stock. End of net decreases came in September last, and for November the best exhibit for many months was put out. Gross earnings, it has already been said, are at new record figures, where they are being maintained by gains which have been reported for the first three weeks of the year just started upon.

OUTLAYS FOR RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Indisputably, it is a fact that the railroads of the country—properly speaking, those of any importance—are contemplating making heavy outlays for construction and improvements. Improvements rather than new track-laying will doubtless absorb most of the money to be expended; but what is somewhat interesting—amusing, too—is to note with what circumstantiality a "prominent director" or an "official high up" somewhere, comes out in an interview with regard to what is on the cards for his particular company. After that, equal interest—and amusement—may be gained from unofficial estimates formed as to sums actually to be spent within an actually given time. As to the time, 1903 is young, so "the present year" goes splendidly. Amounts—well, amounts do vary. For a road of moderate calibre, for instance, anywhere from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 is found to suit the case. It would probably suit the companies whose names are tacked to the amounts, if they could get hold of such a snug little sum for improvement purposes with the ease and facility accredited to them. But when it comes to the heavy weights—say the Pennsylvania—why, then, there is room for expansion. No picayune sum for such a road as that. Thirty millions, fifty millions—according to the temperament of the estimator, prospective outlays have run well up to nine figures, and then, no doubt, the plunger for the highest sum considered the company had been done scant justice.

Facts in each case there certainly are, but they are not posted up on Wall Street nor anywhere else. And when it comes to putting "prospective outlays" for 1903 into so many dollars and cents it may be doubted whether prominent Directors, Presidents, or any of the directorial or managerial outfit could make an approximate figure. Earnings are called upon where possible, the hat goes round for capital, resources are thus made available, and the next thing is the draft upon these as occasion requires. The company with small surplus and little credit must content itself by going slow, must put up with grades which cannot be reduced until cash is a more flush commodity, must likewise submit to operating around curves removable only by the power of money, and rejoice as well as it can over small capacity cars and engines. Other concerns can undertake such improvements, and luckily these are in the majority. By and by, when the tide of prosperity may have turned, they will be all the better able to meet the terms offered by slower business and decreased gross earnings. While they can they will spend liberally, and the more improvement work done the better in the end. But as to whether this company will put out five million dollars or ten million dollars, that company fifty millions or one hundred millions; whether the combined companies are to spend so much, or so much, time will probaly have to speak with the proper authority.

FACTORS IN CAPITALIZATION PER MILE.

Recent compilations of railroad statistics, official and otherwise, have shown that railroad capitalization per mile for the late year ran to the highest average recorded.

It is something of a wonder that the Wall Street mind has been so litle disturbed by this development, prone as it has been lately to catch at all such features to make them appear important (even if they are not so) from the bearish point of view. But Wall Street has had money on the brain, and has had little inclination to investigate in many directions where later on it will be a most diligent searcher for truths—and fiction. As to the feature in question, a little inquiry may be found to serve the useful purpose of allaying any fear that by adding to their capitalization the railroads have therefore been developing any grave condition, incurring risk, or running into danger that should and might have been avoided.

It is possible that averages such as those alluded to are capable of conveying a good deal of misinformation to the superficial observer. They can certainly be entwined with almost any discussion whose object would be to show that there had been for some time past a tendency to stock watering, to overcapitalization, to putting a burden upon the shipping public, and of course to commit all those sins at which railroad officials are popularly believed to be such adepts. On the face of it the railroads of the country, according to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, stood for $61,531 per mile of stock and funded debt for the fiscal year 1901, only $41 per mile more than for 1900, but showing $2,525 increase in ten years, and an unprecedented average figure. A certain value of course is to be attached to a bare exhibit of capital per mile, but the true meaning and importance of any such statement is only to be arrived at by consideration of changes which have been in progress in conjunction with changes having a bearing upon actual value of plant. With traffic per mile the case would be different, while gross earnings, with due allowance made for rate fluctuations, would indicate the course followed by the country's producing, distributing, and consuming energies. These will reflect with comparative accuracy the value or otherwise of additions made to length of road in a given period, and constitute a fairly safe basis for conclusions regarding contraction or expansion in the forces which go to a large extent to make up our National activities.

But when it comes to measuring results to capital by miles on which that capital rests, questions arise which are not to be answered hastily. The factors entering into the problem are numerous, and not all on the surface. Conceivably a railroad of any importance could easily raise and spend $20,000,000, say, and not add a single foot to the length of its first track, upon which there would necessarily be a sharp rise in the average debt liability per mile. The Pennsylvania, for instance, has within the past few days reported that its officials are looking for $50,000,000 for sundry improvements to that system. There is little doubt that new first track is about the smallest consideration in connection with this demand. How large the effect to be produced on the "average capital per mile" is therefore apparent at a glance. A mile or two may be added by this company to its length of line by the construction of the tunnel to connect the system with New York. But, again, at what effect on the average?

Take another instance. The Erie has lately done its share to raise average capital per mile by getting further interest in coal properties. Note, for example, that in this case—which is only typical of many—capital per mile covers a large fleet of tugs, car floats, barges, and other floating equipment, including ferryboats and steamers for lake traffic. Also that it covers extensive and expensive terminals and terminal property, freight yards in New York City, where real estate is not donated to enterprising railroads; warehouses, and the already spoken of coal lands, to say nothing of securities owned of subsidiary companies.

What the railroads are constantly compelled to do to keep up with the growth of business is not so much the extension of branch lines or feeders as it is the adding of a second track in order that train schedules may be increased, and in the laying down of more yard track and sidings every year, that traffic generally may be handled with more facility. Here is a fragment from the 1901 record of the many changes which took place in railroad matters:

	1900. Miles.	1901. Miles.	Increase. Miles.
Single track	192,556.03	195,561.92	3,005.89
Second track	12,151.48	12,845.42	693.94
Third track	1,094.48	1,153.96	59.48
Fourth track	829.29	876.13	46.84
Yard track and sidings	52,153.02	54,914.86	2,761.84
Total	258,784.30	265,352.29	6,567.99

The single-track figures stand for railroad mileage in active operation, and vary somewhat, but to only a trifling extent, from actual length of road in existence. Apparently, too, they vary a little from the exact mileage on which capital is figured out, as this, for example, for 1901 would be indicated by approximately 190,000 miles, according to the volume of total capital recorded, $11,688,147,091, from which the average of $61,531 per mile is drawn. The single track figures, however, may be taken to serve the present purpose, which is more particularly to show tracks additional to first tracks, this being possible only by adopting the official tabulation in which track in active operation is expressed.

Note, then, that while in 1901 a round 3,006 miles were joined to already existing single track in operation, there were 694 miles of second tracks brought into service, 100 miles or more of third and fourth track, and no less than 2,762 miles of yard track and sidings. Track-laying, therefore, broadly speaking, was 3,562 miles as to construction, which comes out of capital, but does not receive recognition in capital calculations, or more than the actual increase in first track. The value of this improvement to property is obvious at sight. It cannot be contested, for the admitted fact is that it is the kind of work which is not undertaken until the need for it has arisen or is demonstrated. New mileage may be built—has been built more than once—for which no legitimate excuse has been forthcoming for a long time subsequent to its being operated; but track additional to that already being overworked is quite another matter, as is also the increase in yard accommodations for cars and engines. So great has been the recent pressure upon railroad plant that the increase in the latter has been much more rapid than formerly, albeit in the past ten years a generous addition has been made to tracks other than what may be called traffic-getting lines. Thus between 1891 and 1901 these increases took place in single tracks, supplementary track, and all tracks.

YEAR.	Single Track. Miles.	Single Track. Increase.	Other Tracks & Sidings. Miles.	Other Tracks & Sidings. Increase.	Total, All Tracks. Miles.	Total, All Tracks. Increase.
1891	161,275.17	....	46,170.49	....	207,445.66	....
1892	162,397.30	1,122.13	48,653.93	2,483.44	211,051.23	3,605.57
1893	169,779.84	7,382.54	52,084.06	3,430.13	221,863.90	10,812.67
1894	175,690.96	5,911.12	54,104.82	2,020.76	229,795.78	7,931.88
1895	177,746.25	2,055.29	55,529.65	1,424.83	233,275.90	3,480.12
1896	181,982.64	4,236.39	57,157.49	1,627.84	239,140.13	5,864.23
1897	183,284.25	1,301.61	58,729.20	1,571.71	242,013.45	2,873.32
1898	184,648.26	1,364.01	60,685.56	1,956.36	245,333.82	3,320.37
1899	187,534.68	2,886.42	62,607.83	1,922.27	250,142.51	4,808.69
1900	192,556.03	5,021.35	66,228.27	3,620.44	258,784.30	8,641.79
1901	195,561.92	3,005.89	69,790.37	3,562.10	265,352.29	6,567.99
Increase 1901 over 1891	....	34,286.75	....	23,619.88	....	57,906.63

The average yearly gain in miscellaneous track would seem to have been about 2,362 miles, or not two-thirds of the gain for the single year 1901. Altogether for the decade it has been about two-fifths of the total, which shows pretty clearly that a vast addition to the value of property has taken place in this one direction and that a valuable offset is presented to the comparatively small increase which is shown in capitalization per mile. As to what developed to call for these second, third, and fourth tracks, these new areas covered by tracks for the better accommodation of traffic and equipment very little search will reveal. We may as well first get a fair impression of the movement of funded indebtedness and share capital, which, by the way, has not predominated in the direction of large fixed debt and small stock liability, but quite the reverse—insignificant increase in the former and nearly all the expansion in the latter.

Per Mile.	1891.	1901.	Inc.
Funded debt	$30,740	$30,963	$223
Capital stock	28,266	30,568	2,302
Total	$59,006	$61,531	$2,525

Taken in combination, funded debt and stock capitalization per mile increased $2,525, or 4.27 per cent., in the ten years. Now let us see what traffic was doing in the same period, adhering to the mileage calculation:

Per Mile.	1891.	1901.	Inc.
Ton miles	502,705	760,414	257,709
Passenger miles	79,642	89,721	10,079
Total	582,347	850,135	267,788

Ton miles per mile of road, indicating traffic density, appear with an increase of 257,709 passenger miles per mile of road with an increase of 10,079—267,788 units of service gained in all, or a growth of actual business on each mile operated represented by 45.99 per cent. In other words, the railroad mileage of the country in 1901 was required to perform an average of nearly one-half as much more work than it was called upon to do in 1891. For these units of service the companies did not get as good pay in the late year. Rates were lower, but gross and net earnings per mile were stimulated in this way.

Per Mile.	1891.	1901.	Inc.
Gross earnings	$6,300	$8,122	$1,822
Operating expenses	4,538	5,269	731
Net earnings	$2,262	$2,854	$592

So gross earnings increased $1,822 per mile, or 30 per cent., and net earnings increased $592 per mile, or 28 per cent. Expenses increased in smaller proportion, but it may be proved that besides the increment to property values that came through the new additional tracks already alluded to, improvement extended to all mileage and to equipment, brought out in these averages showing increased outlays on maintenance. Incidentally, it will be seen how cost of conducting transportation and general expenses were modified by reason of such bettered conditions as resulted from the raising of the standard of physical excellence of property.

Per Mile.	1891.	1901.	Inc.
Maintenance of way	$953	$1,130	$177
Maintenance of equip.	725	973	248
Total maintenance	$1,678	$2,103	$425
Transportation and general expenses	2,860	3,166	306
Total expenses	$4,538	$5,269	$731

With 25 per cent. more for maintenance for 1901 than for 1891 and about 10 per cent. only as the expansion in other outlays, the exhibit is one which may fittingly be joined with that to which attention was first called as indicating how the railroad outfit has been taken up to a level beyond comparison with the raising of the level of capitalization. Comment and criticism might bring in many other features of railroad progress, all having a bearing upon the question under discussion. Argument of the whole matter, however, is touched at its salient points by those features which have been introduced, and it will be admitted by most reasonable minds that convincing proof is furnished that capital has not advanced toward the danger point, as may be claimed from a surface study of averages or the statement of the bald fact that the latter now stand at their higher level. In every other direction expansion has been more rapid; the service of the railroads has been vastly improved, while rates have declined to the benefit of the population at large as well as to the users of the nearly 200,000 miles of transportation routes.

MILTON J. PLATT.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was generally what had been expected and was in the Street considered favorable. Reserves on all deposits increased $1,465,800, reserves on deposits, other than United States deposits, increased $1,460,000; specie increased $5,502,000, legal tenders increased $705,500, loans increased $14,062,600, and deposits increased $18,966,000.

The gain in cash was approximately what the known movements of money had led to expect, while the increase in loans was in no sense surprising, in view of the Pennsylvania transaction. Indeed, the Street was not unprepared for a larger increase.

The addition to the deposit item necessitates additional reserves of over $4,000,000, and hence the increase in the surplus account is especially gratifying.

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The position of the banks this week compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$904,510,700	$889,531,700	$871,308,200
Deposits	931,778,900	975,957,000	969,917,500
Circulation	45,184,900	31,860,300	31,319,100
Specie	182,672,000	192,218,200	192,859,000
Legal tenders	78,153,800	77,807,400	74,458,300
Total res.	$260,825,800	$270,025,600	$267,317,300
Res. required	232,944,725	243,989,250	242,479,375
Surplus	$27,880,775	$26,036,350	$24,838,925

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal; 4 per cent. on call.

Stocks firm.

There was no development yesterday calculated to cause depression and much in the general situation that might naturally inspire confidence, but the stagnation in the stock market continued. The bank statement was favorable, but failed to impart any activity to the closing minutes of the market. It reported a large gain in loans, but not so large as might have been expected in view of the great Pennsylvania loan. The increase in cash was, however, so heavy that it counterbalanced the increase in liabilities, and the net result is another addition to the surplus, which is now larger than in the corresponding periods the past two years.

The effect of the hitch in the Venezuelan negotiations seems to be infinitesimal, and if anything is required to restore confidence in the attitude of Germany toward this country it may be found in the reported utterances of the new German Ambassador, who, in the most unequivocal language, states that the Monroe Doctrine is established beyond dispute.

The only conspicuous feature of the market yesterday was Delaware and Hudson, which enjoyed a notable advance. This was unexplained, except by the expectation of a very favorable December statement of earnings, in keeping with the recent statements of Erie and Reading. No one disputes the fact that the anthracite coal roads have made immense earnings since the strike ended, and there seems a good prospect of a continuance of their prosperity the rest of the year. The disturbance caused Friday by the latest reports of labor trouble on the Union Pacific seemed to have little effect yesterday and there is no expectation of a general strike on the system. The market, though very sluggish, held fairly firm, but gave no sign of leaving its present dead level.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	Man. Beach	1
Am. Woolen pf.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Consol. Gas	3	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	3⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	3	Met. Securities	3
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Rutland pf.	2¼
Am. Steel Fds.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Am. Steel F. pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Un Rys. Invest.	2¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s....1

Bonds Declined.

Erie con. 4s.......1¼ St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s.2
Nat. Starch 6s......1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 31	146,100
To date this year	16,006,304
Corresponding date last year	14,763,391

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 31	$1,059,500
To date this year	$66,624,500
Corresponding date last year	$94,090,500

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $264,706,948; balances, $24,977,949; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $2,664,357.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—10c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Cincinnati—10c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Practically the only feature of the market yesterday was Delaware and Hudson, whose rise of nearly 4 points was on a continuation of the same kind of buying that has been in evidence for some days. There was absolutely no news to explain the advance except the talk that the forthcoming December statement of earnings will be a record breaker. The old story of a probable transfer of control of the system was revived, but found few believers.

In Union Pacific and Southern Pacific there was a cessation of the selling which had set in on the day previous, following the suggestions that as a result of the disagreement at the Omaha Union Pacific conference a strike on all the Harriman properties might ensue. In official quarters here talk of a general strike is ridiculed, it being pointed out that the present strike has been on over six months and that the other employes of the system have lately received increases in wages and are perfectly satisfied. Private advices from Omaha during the day were that the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Engineers will not uphold the strikers in their demand for the abolition of piecework and will refuse to make it a union matter.

Professional pressure was again brought to bear on Pennsylvania and Metropolitan, but no long stock was dislodged.

BIG SALE OF COPPER ABROAD.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that some large sales of copper have in the last week or two been made abroad by some of the United States companies, and at prices somewhat above those ruling here. One estimate put the total thus disposed of at 10,000,000 pounds, the selling agent being the United Metals Company.

At the offices of the company a representative said:

"Such a sale (of 10,000,000 pounds) would not be unusual. While we are not discussing our business it would not be a bad guess to say that the sale was actually made.

"The copper trade situation is steadily improving, with a first-class demand for the metal. The outlook is certainly encouraging."

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

As had been generally expected, the Directors of the Northern Pacific, at their meeting yesterday, declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

This extra dividend will inure to the benefit of the Northern Securities Company, which controls the Northern Pacific.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVERTIBLES.

Announcement was made yesterday that Pennsylvania Directors have adopted a resolution permitting holders of the convertible bonds to convert their bonds into stock at the rate of $70 per share between March 16 and April 4, 1903.

This, it is stated, does not of course impair the right of the convertible bondholders to convert their bonds after May 1, 1904. Those who do not take advantage of the period of conversion this year can do so next year after May 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were on a small scale, but advances in several issues were noted. American Writing Paper preferred, Havana Tobacco common, the International Mercantile Marine stocks, National Enameling common, and New York and Hoboken Ferry 5s were among the issues which showed greater strength, several of them advancing considerably, particularly Havana Tobacco, which gained 1½ points, and the New York and Hoboken bonds, which sold up to 103, a net gain of 1¼ points. The copper group was again the most active and strongest part of the list, Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper being the active stocks. Northern Securities were stronger, selling up to 113, later reacting to 112¾, and closing the day at 112⅞, a gain of a quarter of a point.

* * *

TENNESSEE COPPER still further advanced to 27 on the same buying which caused the 7¼ point gain on Friday. The opening was at 24, a loss of 1 point, and a further loss of a point occurred, after which the stocks rose steadily to 27, but toward the close it reacted half a point, to 26½. The day's advance netted a gain of 1½ points on transactions which amounted to close to 28,000 shares. The total net gain of the week amounted to 9 points in trading in some 85,000 shares, of which nearly 76,000 were traded in on Friday and Saturday. British Columbia Copper was quite actively traded in, and advanced to 8⅝ on transactions of about 7,000 shares. At the close of the market the price receded to 7⅞, a net gain for the day of 1⅜ points.

* * *

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Am. Barrel & Pack.	52⅝	*52½	52⅝
200	Am. De Forest Wire	7	7	7
37	Am. Light & Traction	45½	45	45½
650	Am. Writing P. pf.	24⅞	24	24⅞
450	Bay State Gas	15-16	15-16	15-16
7,100	British Col. Copper	8⅝	7	7⅞
1,500	Greene C. C., ex div.	21⅝	21	21
100	Hackensack Meadows	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	Havana Tobacco	51⅝	51	51⅝
700	Houston Oil	8	7⅞	8
1,250	Int. Mer. Marine	14	13⅞	14
400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	42	40⅞	42
700	Kitchener Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
350	Manhattan Transit	4⅛	4	4
1,000	Marconi Co. of Canada	5⅝	5¼	5¼
900	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2⅝	2	2⅝
700	National Enameling	35	34⅞	35
100	N. Am. Lumber & P.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,100	Northern Securities	113	112⅝	112⅞
50	Otis Elevator	43	43	43
46	Standard Oil	743	741	742½
137	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
27,900	Tennessee Copper	27	22	26½
100	White Knob Copper	11	11	11

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$29,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103	102	103
50,000	S. F. 4s, seller 20 flat	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
20,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

* * *

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,783	Am. Bar. & P.	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
4	American Can	10½	10½	10½	....
850	Am. Can pf.	48½	47½	48½	+ ⅝
95	Am. Chicle	114	111	114	....
2,200	Am. De F. W.	7	5½	7	+ 2⅝
200	Am. Elevated	⅝	⅝	⅝	– ⅛
477	Am. Lt. & Tr.	*45½	43½	44	– ½
25	Am. Shipb. pf.	103	103	103	– 1
605	Am. Writ. Pap.	5⅛	*5	5⅛	– ⅛
1,675	Am. W. Pap. pf.	24⅞	23½	24⅞	+ 1⅞
37,740	Bay State Gas	1	⅞	15-16	....
10	Bor. Con. M. pf.	112	112	112	+ 2
26,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅝	4½	7⅞	+ 3⅝
50	Califor. Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
100	Camden Land	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
200	Casein Co. of A.	15	15	15	....
100	Cas. Co. of A. pf.	50	50	50	....
1,850	Central Fdry.	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
1,250	Cent. Fdry. pf.	*16⅝	*15½	16⅝	+ ⅛
50	Composite Type	8	8	8	....
150	Compressed Air	3	*2½	3	+ ½
1,650	Con. Refrigerat.	6	5⅝	5½	+ ½
100	Con. Tobacco	275	275	275	....
50	Electric Boat	23	23	23	....
500	Elec. Lead Red.	3⅝	3	3⅛	– ⅛
25	El. Ld. Red. pf.	4½	4½	4½	....
860	Elec. Vehicle	*8	7	7	– 1
170	Elec. Veh. pf.	*13⅛	*13	13⅛	– ⅛
25	Empire Steel	12	12	12	....
100	Empire Steel pf.	46	46	46	– 7
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
19,050	Gr'ne Con. Cop.	22⅝	20⅛	21	– 1
100	Gugg'nh'm Exp.	125	125	125	– 15
635	H'kensack Mead.	18⅝	*18	18⅛	....
6,872	Havana Tobacco	53⅝	49⅛	51⅝	+ 8
200	Havana Tob. pf.	64	63	63	– 1
50	Herr'g Hl.Marv.	2	2	2	....
1,504	Houston Oil	8	7	8	+ 1
200	In. R. T. fl. pd.	115	114	114	– 1⅛
3,890	In. Mer. Marine	14⅝	13	14	– ⅛
2,650	In. Mer. Mar. pf	44⅞	40	42	– ⅞
240	Int. Salt	10	*9⅝	10	+ 2
15,700	Kitchener Min'g	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
2,070	Manhattan Tran.	⅝	4	4	– ⅜
300	Markeen Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
3,850	M'coni Co., Can.	5⅝	5	5¼	– ¼
36,400	M. & Bost. Cop.	2⅝	1½	2⅝	– ⅜
1,100	Nat. Enamel'g	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅞
42	Nat. Enam. pf.	92	91	91	+ 1
70	Nat. Sugar pf.	102½	102½	102½	....
....	N. E. Transport.	½	....	½	....
100	N. Y. Transport.	10½	10½	10½	– ⅛
600	N. A. Lum. & P.	9⅛	8⅜	8⅝	– ⅞
36,393	North. Sec.	114⅞	112⅛	112⅞	– 1⅞
155	Otis Elevator	43½	*43	43½	+ ..
260	Otis Elevator pf.	*98	98	98	– 1
100	Peo. Dec. & Ev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
155	Royal Bak.P.pf.	*104	*103	103½	– 1
28	Safety Car Heat	109	108	109	+ 1¼
100	St. L. Transit	27	27	27	....
300	Seab. Air Line	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	– 1
300	Seab. Air L. pf.	42⅝	42	42⅛	– ⅛
297	Standard Oil	749	733	743½	+ 7½
1,137	Storage Power	12-16	⅝	⅝	....
50	Syracuse Light	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ 2⅝
84,500	Tennessee Cop.	27	16⅝	26½	+ 9
10	Trenton Potteries	26	26	26	+ 1
2,000	Union Copper	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
174	Union Ferry	42	42	42	....
152	Un. Typewriter	126	*123⅛	123	+ 1
33	Un. Type. 2d pf.	126	126	126	....
100	U. S. Cot. Duck.	7½	7½	7½	– 1½
300	Va. I., C. & C.	36⅝	35	36⅝	– ⅛
100	Wash. Ry. & El.	13	13	13	– 4
780	White Knob Cop.	11½	*10	11	+ ⅜

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$22,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	100⅛	100	100⅛	....
4,000	†Am. W. P. 5s	77⅛	76	77⅛	+ 1⅛
25,000	†Brook. R. T.n.4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
23,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	83⅛	83	83	– 1
5,000	†Cent. Found. 6s	67	67	67	+ 2
8,000	†Chi. Ind. & Louis. gtd. 4s	92	91½	92	– ½
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	30	30	30	+ 2
8,000	Dist. Sec. 5s	76	74½	74½	– 1½
9,000	†Hack.Mead. 4½s	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅛
24,000	†Int. Salt 5s	47	46	46	– 2
4,000	†Int. Sil. 1st 6s	99	98½	98½	....
5,000	Int. Sil. deb. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	†Iron Steamboat prior lien 5s	102	102	102	....
10,000	N. Am. Gas 5s	100	100	100	....
74,000	†N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	103	101⅝	103	+ 2
13,000	N. O. Ry. 4½s	81½	80⅛	80⅛	– 1⅛
192,000	St. L. Transit 5% notes	96½	96	96	+ 1⅛
330,000	†San F. subs.	49⅝	46⅛	49⅝	– ⅛
515,000	San F. 4s, seller 20 flat	81½	80⅛	80⅛	– ⅛
20,000	†San F. 4s, seller 10 flat	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	....
3,000	United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84½	84½	84½	– ⅛
5,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	96⅝	96½	96½	+ ⅛
63,000	†Va. Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	78	76	78	+ 2
3,000	†Va. & S. 5s	101	101	101	+ 1½
94,000	†Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	80⅛	80	80⅛	....

†Sell flat.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's statement of Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$216,032,578
Gold	97,833,330
Silver	17,498,297
United States notes	6,651,538
Treasury notes of 1890	38,018
National bank notes	21,183,712
Total receipts this day	2,111,330
Total receipts this month	45,986,337
Total receipts this year	334,629,788
Total expenditures this day	1,789,000
Total expenditures this month	42,564,000
Total expenditures this year	306,463,971
Deposits in National banks	150,655,937

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$398,621,069
Silver dollars	465,297,000
Silver dollars of 1890	962,948
Silver bullion of 1890	21,990,052
Total	$886,871,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$398,621,069
Silver certificates outstanding	465,297,900
Treasury notes outstanding	22,953,000
Total	$886,871,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,152,800
Gold certificates	22,651,530
Silver coin and bullion	9,303,335
Silver certificates	8,194,902
United States notes	6,651,638
Other assets	29,886,214
Total in Treasury	$151,840,480
Deposits in National banks	150,655,037
Total	$302,495,518
Current liabilities	86,462,939
Available cash balance	$216,032,578

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,071.27
5 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903.

Alabama Mid 1st	
1,000	112⅝
Am Bicycle 5s	
5,000	35
Am Hide & L 6s	
4,000	96⅞
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	
3,000	102⅛
500	102⅛
3,000	102⅛
Adj 4s, stamped	
3,000	92
3,000	91½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	
1,000	93⅝
Gold 4s	
3,000	101¼
12,000	101⅛
P, L E & W V 4s	
5,000	96¼
S'w'n div 3½s	
5,000	88⅝
27,000	88½
5,000	88⅝
5,000	88½
B'klyn Un El 1st	
3,000	104½
2,000	104⅛
Bur, C R & N 1st	
1,000	103⅝
Canada South 1st	
1,000	104⅛
Cent of Ga con 5s	
4,000	108⅝
5,000	108⅝
2d inc 5s	
5,000	37½
Chi & Alton R R 3s	
9,000	83
Chi & Alton 3½s	
10,000	78
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	
1,000	94
96,000	93⅝
27,000	93⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
1,000	121⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
10,000	87
5,000	86⅝
2,000	86½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
1,000	101
St L div 1st	
2,000	102½
Col F & I gen 5s	
25,000	105
Col F & I conv 5s	
1,000	93⅞
10,000	94
Col Mid 1st 4s	
1,000	79½
Consol Tobacco 4s	
38,000	67½
29,000	67⅛
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	
6,000	98½
Con 4½s	
7,000	103⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
2,000	75
6,000	75½
5,000	75⅝
5,000	76
Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	98
18,000	97½
Erie 1st gen 4s	
2,000	87⅛
6,000	87
Erie, Penn col trust 4s	
2,000	93⅝
Ft W & D C 1st	
5,000	112
8,000	112⅛
1,000	112
4,000	112⅛
9,000	112⅛
Hocking Val 4½s	
1,000	109
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
1,000	103¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s	
1,000	88
Kan City South 3s	
25,000	69⅝
Kings Co El 4s	
1,000	89
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
34,000	101
Met St gen 5s	
2,000	120
Mex Cent 1st inc	
5,000	25⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	99
4,000	98⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
20,000	120⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	107
Nat Starch 6s	
5,000	94
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
10,000	93⅝
M C col 3½s	
8,000	92½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
4,000	97
2,000	96⅝
Nor & W con 4s	
1,000	101⅝
5,000	101⅛
North Pac 4s	
1,000	104⅝
Oregon Sh L 4% & participating	
8,000	97⅝
20,000	97⅛
4,000	97⅝
2,000	97⅛
Penn conv 3½s	
20,000	105⅝
15,000	105⅝
5,000	105½
60,000	105⅝
50,000	105⅛
44,000	105⅝
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
1,000	95⅝
Rio Gr West 1st	
13,000	97½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
1,000	80⅝
St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
1,000	97⅛
San A & A P 4s	
4,000	86
2,000	85⅝
Scioto V & N E 4s	
1,000	101
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
1,000	84⅝
So Car & Ga 1st	
1,000	107
South Pac 4s	
1,000	91⅛
Third Av con 4s	
6,000	98
Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	78⅛
2,000	79
Union Pac 1st 4s	
4,000	103⅛
1,000	103
2,000	103⅛
Union Pac conv 4s	
5,000	105⅛
15,000	105⅝
2,000	105⅝
5,000	105⅝
55,000	105⅝
4,000	105⅛
10,000	105⅝
10,000	105⅝
Wabash deb B	
10,000	77⅛
10,000	77
West Shore 4s, reg	
1,000	109⅝
West Un funding & real est 4½s	
2,000	104
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
6,000	93⅝
Total sales	$1,059,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	110
2s, c., 1930	109	110
3s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107⅞	108⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	110	110⅝
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	136½	138
5s, r., 1904	103	104
5s, c., 1904	104⅛	105
D. C. 3-65s	123⅛	..
Adams Exp.	200	230
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chal.	18⅛	18⅝
Allis-C. pf.	84	86
Am. Ag. Ch.	25⅝	25
A. A. C. pf.	82⅝	85
A. C. & F. pf.	91½	92
Am. Coal	200	225
Am. Cot. Oil	43	43½
A. C. O. pf.	95	96
Am. Exp.	220	230
A. H. & L.	9⅛	9⅞
Am. Lin. Co.	17½	18½
Am. M. Co.	4⅝	..
A. M. Co. pf.	24	24⅞
Am. Snuff	..	127½
Am. Sn. pf.	97⅛	98½
A. T. & C.	86	90
A. T. & T.	163	164
Am. Tob. pf.	143	146
Am. W. Co.	14⅛	14½
Am. Cop. M.	99⅞	100⅝
Ann Arbor	27	29
Ann A. pf.	67	70
A. M. 1st pf.	88⅝	95
B. & O. pf.	95	96
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	220	228
B., R. & P.	126	128½
B., R. & P. pf.	144	148½
Butterick Co.	52½	53
Canada So.	72	74
C. R. R. of N. J.	184	186½
C. & A. pf.	71	72
C. B. & Q.	188	210
C. & E. Ill.	190	210
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	138½
C. G. W. pf. A.	82	85
C. G. W. d.	90⅝	91
C., M. & St. P. pf.	191	193
C. & N. W.	220⅛	223
C., St. P., M. & Om.	155	160
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	192	198
C. T. & T.	18	19
C. U. T. pf.	46	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	96	97⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	119
C., L. & W.	88⅝	95
C., L. & W. pf.	90	93
C. F. & I. pf.	115	125
Col. South.	29½	30
C. S. 1st pf.	70⅛	71½
C. S. 2d pf.	45	45½
Com. Cable	160	170
Con. Coal	83½	100
Con. Tob. pf.	117	118
C. P. Co. pf.	83½	84
D., L. & W.	265	272
D. & R. G.	38	42
D. & R. G. pf.	88	89½
D. M. & Ft. D.	43½	46½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Det. South.	17½	18
Det. So. pf.	34½	35
Det. Un. Ry.	89	89½
Dia. Match	137½	140
D., S. S. & A. pf.	26½	28⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf.	89	92
Ft. W. & D. City	67½	68
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64
Gen. Elect.	194	195
Gt. Nor. pf.	202	207
Hock. Val.	100½	102⅝
Hock. V. pf.	97	98
Homestake	65	72
Ill. C. L. L.	108	..
Int. P. Co.	17½	18⅛
I. P. Co. pf.	72⅝	73½
Int. Silver	10	24
Int. S. P.	45⅛	46
I. S. P. pf.	82	86
Iowa Cent.	43⅝	44½
Iowa C. pf.	78	79
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
Kan. & M.	42	46½
Kan. C. So.	34⅝	34⅞
K. & D. M. pf.	88	93
Lacl. Gas	85	90
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	47	49
L. E. & W. pf.	113	119
Long Island	78	83
Louis. & N.	125⅛	126
Md. C. pf.	100	105
M. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	38
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	86⅛	90
Mich. Cent.	125	150
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
M. & St. L.	107	108½
M. & St. L. pf.	116	121
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	75
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	126
Mo., K. & T. pf.	60	61
N., C. & St. L.	106	108
Nat. Bis. pf.	104½	106
Nat. Lead	27⅝	28
N. R. R. of Mexico	18⅝	18⅝
N. Cent. C.	48	53
N. Y. A. B.	160	175
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	220	222
N. Y., C. & St. L.	41½	42½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	114
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	85
N. Y. D. Co.	19⅝	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	53	55
N. & W. pf.	92½	93½
North. Am.	113	119
North. Cent.	220	..
Ont. Mining	5⅝	6¼
Pac. Coast	68	71
P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
P. C. 2d pf.	73½	77
Pacific Mail	39	40
Peo. & East.	33	38
Pere Marq.	..	81
Pere M. pf.	..	85
P., C., C. & St. L.	87	93
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	114
P., Ft. W. & C.	190	191
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Pullman Co.	232	233⅝
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	7	10
R. R. S., Ill. C. stk ctfs.	91	94
Ry. St. Sp.	31⅛	33⅝
R. S. S. pf.	85	86⅝
Read. 1st pf.	87⅛	87½
Read. 2d pf.	74	74½
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
R., W. & O.	137	..
R. G. M. Co.	24⅝	25½
R. G. M. Co. pf.	77	79⅝
St. J. & G. I.	14	16
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54	57
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	25
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	130	218
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	133
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80	81⅝
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	88	94
So. Ry. pf.	95	95½
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	93	98
S. R. & T.	5¼	5½
Texas Pac.	39⅞	40
T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Third Av.	123	125
T., P. & W.	15	25
Tol. Rys. & Light	..	35½
Tol., St. L. & W.	29	30
T. C. R. T.	120¼	120⅝
T. C. R. T. pf.	155	159
U. B. & P.	14	14⅝
U. B. & P. pf.	78	78½
U. Ry. I. pf.	62	63
U. S. Exp.	136	142
U. S. Ship-building	2	18
U. S. R. pf.	15	50
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	122⅝	130
Wabash pf.	44⅞	45
W.-F. Exp.	230	235
W. U. Tel.	89⅛	89⅝
Westinghouse assenting	215⅛	216½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	225
W. & L. E.	24½	25½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	57
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	35	36
Wis. C. pf.	52	52½

$7,100 for Cotton Exchange Seat.

W. B. Mack of the New York Stock Exchange firm of W. B. Mack & Co. has purchased a seat on the New York Cotton Exchange for $7,100.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK

AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STREETS

CAPITAL 10 MILLION DOLLARS

V. P. SNYDER, President
Richard A. McCurdy, Vice-President
James H. Hyde, Vice-President
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President
Henry A. Smith, Vice-President
Chas. L. Robinson, Cashier
Oliver I. Pilat, Assistant Cashier
Clarence Foote, Assistant Cashier

SURPLUS 2½ MILLION DOLLARS

DIRECTORS

James W. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, C. Ledyard Blair, Chauncey M. Depew, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, George J. Gould, Daniel Guggenheim, Thos. H. Hubbard, Richard A. McCurdy, Brayton Ives, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, David H. Moffat, James H. Parker, V. P. Snyder, A. W. Mellon, James H. Hyde, George W. Young, Wm. H. McIntyre, H. C. Deming, E. J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, G. G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, James N. Jarvie, Walter G. Oakman, Levi P. Morton, Elihu Root, H. H. Vreeland, Adrian Iselin, Jr.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Money in Strong Demand, but Stock Market Dull.

Apathy May Continue Until After Transvaal Loan Issue in March—A Queer Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Money was in demand all this week, and it was increased on Thursday by the conclusion of the Stock Exchange settlement and by the transfer to the Bank of England of the proceeds of the recent installment on the last Japanese loan. Very large amounts were borrowed from the Bank of England and loan rates in the market advanced. The decision of the Bank of England's Directors not to reduce the bank rate was regretted by the market, but its propriety is unquestioned, the revival of the French demand for gold having rendered an early reduction of the rate improbable.

The Bank's return shows that Government securities have declined £2,000,000. Public deposits are £1,888,000 lower, despite the rapid revenue collection. The return indicates that besides £2,500,000 Treasury bills paid on maturity last week the Government has been repaying ways and means and deficiency advances to the Bank. Coin has been returned in large quantities from circulation, so the reserve is higher.

The Bank's power over the market increased on Thursday by the transfer to it of the Japanese loan money. Tenders for £2,000,000 Treasury bills were opened on Monday by the Bank and the whole amount was allotted in six months' bills at an average discount of £3 2s. 5d.

There was little activity in stocks. The settlement engaged considerable attention and prices toward the week end were rather higher. Foreigns were strong, the rise in Spanish, Portuguese, and Turkish securities being the chief feature. Consols fell on Thursday 1-16 per cent., to 93 1-16 per cent. for cash and 93¼ per cent. for the account. They recovered on Friday to 93⅝ per cent. for cash and were quoted at 93 9-16 per cent. for the new account.

Home rails were firm, the Great Central Railway's very satisfactory dividends having hardened the market. Great Northern and Northeastern rails rose on dividend announcements on Friday.

American rails were firm, but business was restricted. Operators were deterred by the absence of news concerning the Venezuelan situation. South Africans were steady and there was brisk speculation in West Africans.

Rio Tinto and coppers were well supported by Paris, owing partly to the improved tone of the Bourse and partly to reports from the United States that the consumption of the metal there was increasing materially. General mines were quiet.

The apathy in most departments is likely to continue till after the issue of the Transvaal loan, which will probably be soon after Mr. Chamberlain's return to London, in the middle of March. Dealings in this loan occurred this week at about seven-eighths of 1 per cent. premium on the issue price, though the latter is unknown. The calculation was that, the loan being large, the price must be fixed at a level admitting of a premium in the market to insure success.

Business was very quiet on Friday.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Money was wanted in the market to-day for month-end requirements and the Consols settlement. Discounts were easy owing to the scarcity of bills and Continental inquiry.

Business on the Stock Exchange was listless, and stocks were inclined to recede owing to lack of support. Consols were easier, and home rails were irregular. Americans opened dull, but had a hardening tendency, owing to hopes of a good bank statement. They closed quiet. Foreigners were firm. Rio Tintos were easier. Silver securities hardened on President Roosevelt's message to Congress recommending that the Executive be given power to lend the support of the United States to the efforts of Mexico and China to adopt measures to maintain a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold-standard countries and the silver-using countries. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; Consols for account, (March,) 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 89¼; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅝; Canadian Pacific, 140¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53½; Chicago Great Western, 28; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181⅝; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 41⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 73; Erie 2d preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 128⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 75⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 78; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 31⅝; Reading 1st preferred, 44½; Reading 2d preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 65⅝; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 38¼; United States Steel prefered 89½; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 45⅝.

Bar silver, 21⅞d per ounce.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.20; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day for the settlement and rates were easy.

Prices on the Bourse opened with a firm tendency. Rentes were heavy, and there were fairly numerous sales of these securities, but they grew firmer later. Foreigners, banks and industrials were in lively request. At the close stocks were strong. Kafirs were better supported, but were not in demand.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 100 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to the ease of money, and home funds were in strong demand. Banks and foundries were well disposed. Canadian Pacific was easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—both Six and Five Per Cents.—have been drawn for the Sinking Fund of 1902, in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1903, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1, 1902, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 51, 140, 651, 685, 2014, 2034, 2208, 2304, 3340, 3813, 3870, 3872, 4075.

6% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 1053, 1203, 1336, 1361, 1368, 1499, 1518, 1697, 1778, 1780, 1791, 1843, 1955.

6% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0080, 0172, 0277.

6% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0412, 0420, 0458, 0478, 0480, 0483, 0534, 0563, 0575, 0764, 0790, 0811, 0811, 0823, 0828, 0931, 0943, 0944, 0997, 01008, 01014, 01019, 01040, 01048, 01049, 01056.

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0207, 0473, 0552, 0577, 0730, 0800, 0833, 0893, 1208, 1508, 1567, 1916, 2468, 3028, 3147, 3357, 3365, 3454, 3708, 3870, 3962, 4004, 4213, 4253, 4939, 5022, 5467, 5469, 5635, 5851, 5916.

5% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0106, 0285, 0390, 0579, 0613, 0688, 1031, 1098, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1167, 1198, 1480, 1482, 1578, 1685, 1690, 1750, 1752, 1822, 1870.

5% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0014, 0032, 0179, 0207, 0330.

5% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0226, 0273, 0285, 0344, 0362, 0428, 0533, 0553, 0756, 0894, 01074, 01084, 01126, 01203, 01211, 01224, 01230, 01242, 01270, 01273, 01275, 01276.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

How the **U. S. Steel** CORPORATION returns compare with the dividends of all the railroads of the United States.
See **The Wall Street Journal** MONDAY MORNING.
Investors read the Wall Street Journal.

FACTS AND THEORIES of STOCK SPECULATION.
AN EPITOME OF EXPERIENCES and OBSERVATIONS IN WALL ST.
Post free, together with chart of ten active stocks, showing fluctuations for past 20 months, 25 cents. A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

WALL STREET DAILY FINANCIAL AND Commercial paper; old established and prosperous. Owner having no time to manage business end, will sell half. UNICORN, Room 716, 44 Broadway.

Dividends.

Allis-Chalmers Company,
New York, Jan. 15, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
45 Cedar St., New York, January 31st, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 55.
A dividend of one-half (½) per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 10th to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 9th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, January 16, 1903.
98th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The German American Bank.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 2d next.
The books will be closed from January 24th to February 2d incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago.)
Coupons due February 1st, 1903, upon the First Mortgage 6% Bonds will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, NEW YORK, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, CHICAGO.
H. C. BANNARD, President.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie.
San Francisco, January 26th, 1903.
Dividend No. 108 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, on February 24th. Books close Feb. 10th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute February 5th, 8 o'clock P. M., at 19 West 44th St. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Copartnership Notices.

30 Broadway, N. Y.
The partnership of Groesbeck & Sterling is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ernest Groesbeck will sign in liquidation.
January 31, 1903.
ERNEST GROESBECK,
DUNCAN STERLING.

30 Broadway, N. Y.
The undersigned have this day entered into partnership as bankers and brokers under the firm name of GROESBECK & CO., succeeding the late firm of Groesbeck & Sterling.
January 31, 1903.
ERNEST GROESBECK,
ALBERT N. HARP,
WALTER P. GARDNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer.

War Department Signal Office,
Washington, October 1st, 1902.

Sir—I have the honor to submit my annual report covering operations of the Signal Corps of the Army on WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In connection with the Army and Navy manoeuvres it was deemed advisable to test all available systems, namely, the DE FOREST, the FESSENDEN and the MARCONI.

The report already made to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army concerning the operation of wireless telegraphy during the September manoeuvres INDICATES QUITE CLEARLY THE ADVANCES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN THIS LINE.

The De Forest System

GAVE VERY GOOD RESULTS, and it is believed that this system, utilising an alternating current, with step-up transformer, in Oil insulation IS THE BEST as well as the one giving the most promising practical results.

A. W. GREELY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer of the Army,
The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

DE FOREST SYSTEM.

The following Government Forts have already been equipped with the DE FOREST SYSTEM:

FORT WADSWORTH, Staten Island; HANCOCK, Sandy Hook MANSFIELD, Conn.; WETHERILL, Rhode Island.

United States Navy Tests and Then Buys System Not Marconi's.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Navy Department has practically accepted the DE FOREST wireless telegraph system, after final tests between the Navy Yard here and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to-day.

The capital stock of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company is $5,000,000.00, consisting of $500,000.00 7 per cent. Preferred, Cumulative and Participating stock, and $4,500,000.00 Common stock, par value of each $10.00 per share.

After the installation of plants in the territory covered by this Company, the estimated earnings will be not less than $5,000,000.00 annually.

The Preferred stock is entitled to 10 per cent. of the distributive earnings of the Company, in addition to the 7 per cent. to which it is entitled as a preferred and cumulative stock.

When the earnings reach the figure named, this Preferred Stock will receive dividends equal to ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. annually.

A limited amount of this Preferred stock is now offered investors at $10.00 per share.

The amount now offered has been underwritten by the Greater New York Security Company, 100 Broadway.

The stock is sure to have a substantial advance shortly, and the amount now offered will undoubtedly be over-subscribed, and unless application is made promptly allotments will be cut down.

The De Forest System is good enough for the United States Government after thorough tests on land and water, and the STOCK SHOULD BE GOOD ENOUGH FOR AMERICAN INVESTORS.

The De Forest system is the invention of one of our brainy young Americans, Dr. Lee De Forest, a graduate of Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School) of the Class of '96, within whose precincts this discovery was conceived, and where the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on Dr. De Forest for scientific researches on this subject.

Dr. De Forest was the first inventor to use the alternating current method in wireless transmission and his wireless receiving, as well as transmitting, instruments are entirely different from the Marconi and other foreign systems.

The De Forest Responder (the receiving device) is unlimited in its speed capacity, works automatically, and is absolutely reliable under all conditions.

The other systems have relied mainly heretofore upon the old Branly coherer tube with tapping or de-coherer device, introduced by Popoff, a Russian. Many claim priority of invention of the coherer type. De Forest stands alone as an originator of an absolutely new and practical system.

FOUR BROAD PATENTS, embracing 140 claims, have been issued to the De Forest System.

To illustrate the originality of Dr. De Forest's great invention, attention is called to the fact that the claims were allowed without a single rejection, and these claims, according to the United States Patent Office, are entirely new and original.

The De Forest System is equally useful on land and water.

There are 1,769 cables in the world, covering a length of 189,000 miles, and over $300,000,000.00 of securities issued against them.

This shows the possibilities and practical application of wireless telegraphy on the water, and it must be remembered that Wireless opens a new field of communication exclusively its own; that is to say, from ship to shore and between ships, and where cables cannot be maintained.

Following Are the Directors of the Company:

Lee De Forest, Ph. D., Yale, Scientific Director.
A. White, President Greater New York Security Company, President.
Francis X. Butler, Treasurer.
M. M. MacRae, of Strawbridge & Clothier, Wholesale Dry Goods, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry Doscher, formerly of Doscher Sugar Refining Co.
C. C. Galbraith, General Manager Armour & Co., New York.
Clarence G. Tompkins, of the Berkshire Electric Co. and formerly of Stanley Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.
Dr. Samuel V. Abel, New York.
W. N. Harte, Manager Bond & Mortgage Dept., Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
S. S. Bogart, ex-Supt. Western Union Telegraph Company.

Make checks to the order of Greater New York Security Co., Dept. E, 100 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
32 Nassau Street, New York.
4 Post Office Square, Boston.
TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT
In Sterling and Francs for use in Europe and the East.
In Dollars for use in this and adjacent countries.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers.
MUNROE & CO.,
7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

SMITH'S FINANCIAL DICTIONARY $7.50
Any bookseller, or Howard Irving Smith, 67 Wall St., New York. Send for descriptive circular.

STOCK IN THE
Majestic Copper Co
OF UTAH
Bought and Sold.
FRANCIS PERIT RAWLE
96 Broadway, New York.
Correspondence on all unlisted stocks solicited.

3 MONTHS FREE.
If you are interested in Mining or other Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, send your name and address and get three months' good reading FREE.
Address
THE MARKET LETTER
NO. 60 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 12	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf. (semi-an.)	3	Feb. 12	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 19	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 19	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton new pf.	1¼	Feb. 9	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 23	Feb. 3
Green Bay & Western	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 24
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 31
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-an.)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 20
Northern Securities	1	Feb. 4	Jan. 27	Feb. 5
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific extra	½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 3
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1½	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Rock Island Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Binghamton (N. Y.) Ry.	2	Mar. 2	Feb. 25	
Boston Elevated R. R.	3	Feb. 16	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
Columbus Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Dartmouth & Westport, New Bedford, Mass. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	....	
Dayton, Springfield & Urb. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	....	
Grand Rapids Ry. (Mich.) pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 2		
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.	$3	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Milwaukee El. Ry. & L't Co. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
United Trac. Co., Albany (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
West Chicago Street (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	....
Wor'ster Ry's Invest. Co. (semi-an.)	$2.25	Feb. 25	Holders of record	Jan. 20
BANK STOCKS.				
Astor National (quarter)	5	Feb. 1	....	
Bank of the Manh'tan Co. (semi-an.)	6	Feb. 10		
German-American	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
Lincoln National	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 31
N. Y. National Exchange (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Seventeenth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 28	Feb. 2
TRUST COMPANIES.				
City	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 8	Feb. 3
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	10	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 28	Feb. 2
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Feb. 2	Feb. 24	Feb. 2
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 28	Feb. 2
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Allis-Chalmers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	½	Feb. 24	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Amer. Car & Foundry (quarter)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Feb. 10	Feb. 4	Feb. 11
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
American Fruit Co. com. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 31	Feb. 2
American Glue Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Jan. 31
American Hatters' & Furriers' Corporation (semi-annual)	3	On application		
Amer. Light & Traction pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Amer. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Butte Elec. & Power Co. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Cambria Steel	75c	Feb. 14	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Casein Co. of America pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 3	Feb. 10
Central Fireworks Co. com.	1	Feb. 10	Feb. 3	
Central Fireworks Co. pf. (semi-an.)	3½	Feb. 10	Feb. 3	....
Central Oil Co.	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Champion Oil Co. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	
Cleve. & San. Brew. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Col. Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg, pf.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consol. Coal Co. of Maryland	$2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines Co. (month)	3c	Feb. 9	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston (quar.)	2½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Estate of Bradish Johnson (quarter)	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
Great Northern Paper Co.	3	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Mar. 3
Greene Consol. Copper	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf. (quar.)	$1	Feb. 2	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hudson River Telephone Co. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Internat. Steam Pump Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Keystone Match Case Co. pf.	2½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Keystone Match Case Co. com.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Massachus'ts Cotton Mills (semi-an.)	2	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 27
Merrimack Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Municipal Gas Co., Albany (quar.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
National Carbon Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 23
New Century Zinc & Lead Co. of Galena, Kan.	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 25
New Central Coal	2	Mar. 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 3
New Engl'd Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 16	Feb. 2	Feb. 16
New York Rubber Co.	8	Feb. 2	....	
New York Rubber Co. (extra)	10	Feb. 2		
Omaha Water Co. 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Omaha Water Co. 2d pf.	1	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 19
Pepperell Mfg. Co. (extra)	20	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 19
Pressed Steel Car Co. com. (quar.)	1	Feb. 24	Feb. 2	Feb. 24
Pressed Steel Car Co. com. (extra)	1	Payable quarterly		
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 24	Feb. 2	Feb. 24
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quar.)	3	Feb. 14	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Pullman Co. (quarter)	$2	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Quincy Mining (semi-annual)	$2.50	Feb. 16	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Elec. pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Syracuse Lighting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Torrington Co., Class A, (semi-ann.)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Trinity County Gold Mining Co.	¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quar.)	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 1
U. S. Steel com. (quarter)	1	Mar. 30	Mar. 16	Apr. 21
U. S. Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 16	Jan. 20	Feb. 17
Warwick Mills	3	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Western Teleph. & Teleg. Co. pf.	$2	Feb. 2	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Westcott Express Co. pf. (annual)	7	....		
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 16	Feb. 2	Feb. 17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65½	65¾	8,960	*Amal. Copper Co.	65	66¼	65¼	65¾	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Amer. Bicycle Co.	½	½	½	½	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Amer. Bicycle Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
40½	40¾	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	40⅜	40¾	40⅜	40¾	+¼
26¾	27	200	*Amer. Grass Twine	27	27	26¾	26¾	−¼
36	38	100	Am. District Telegraph	37	37	37	37	−3
34¼	35	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	+¼
11¼	11½	100	*Amer. Ice Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+¼
40	40¼	400	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	41	41	40½	40½	....
45	46½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	−¾
29	29½	400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	29	29	29	29	....
93	93½	100	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−¼
46½	46¾	900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	46½	46½	46	46	−½
95¾	96	326	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	....
16½	18	100	Am. Steel Foundries	17½	17½	17½	17½	−1¼
65	67	170	Am. Steel Found. pf.	65	65	65	65	−1½
129¼	129½	600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	+¼
120¼	121	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	+¼
79	81	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+3
86¾	87	6,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87¼	87¼	86¾	87	−⅛
99¾	99⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	....
100¼	100⅝	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	−⅜
67⅝	67¾	530	Brook. Rapid Transit	67⅝	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	−⅛
14	14½	200	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	....
136	136¼	1,900	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	136	136	−⅜
51¼	51½	1,810	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51½	−⅛
35¼	36	300	Chicago & Alton	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	−¼
27⅝	27¾	200	Chicago Gt. Western	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
43¾	44¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	44¼	44¼	44	44	+¼
176¾	177	5,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177⅛	177⅜	176⅝	177	−¼
33¼	34	100	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	−¼
11	11½	1,600	Chi. Union Traction	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	−¾
74	74½	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+½
19	19½	600	Col. & H. V. Coal & I.	19½	19½	19	19	−½
216¾	217¼	200	Consolidated Gas	217¼	217¼	217¼	217¼	+¼
32½	33	100	Corn Products	32½	32½	32½	32½	+½
180¼	180½	8,300	Delaware & Hudson	176½	180¼	176½	180¼	+3½
31	31½	150	*Distillers' Securities	31½	31½	31½	31½	+¼
17¼	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	17½	17½	17½	17½	+¼
40⅜	40½	10,800	Erie	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+⅛
71½	71⅝	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+⅛
58½	59	1,800	Erie 2d pf.	59	59	58½	59	+⅛
70	70½	1,200	Evansville & Terre H.	70	70	70	70	+½
100	101	100	General Chemical pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
148½	148¾	1,000	Illinois Central	148½	148½	148	148½	....
79½	80	300	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	79½	80	79½	80	+½
59¾	59⅞	400	Kansas City South. pf.	59	59¾	59	59¾	+¾
35¼	36	160	Keokuk & Des Moines	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¼
11	12	300	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	+1
144¼	144⅜	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	144½	145	144¼	144½	....
....	....	2,400	Manhattan rights	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	....
119	120	2,100	*Met. Securities	121¼	121¼	119	119	−3
136¼	136⅜	5,400	*Met. Street Railway	136⅝	137	136¼	136¼	−¼
25	25⅛	200	Mexican Central	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	....
27¼	27⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	....
111¼	111⅜	8,100	Missouri Pacific	111⅜	111⅝	111	111¼	−¼
46½	46⅝	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+⅛
91	92	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1
37	37½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	37	37	37	37	....
150⅜	150½	1,100	New York Central	150⅝	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜	−¼
33¼	33⅜	2,700	N. Y., Ontario & West	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	....
74	74½	840	Norfolk & Western	74½	74½	74	74½	....
151⅝	151¾	16,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	151⅝	152	151⅝	151¾	....
106½	107	300	People's Gas, Chicago	106⅜	106⅞	106½	106½	+¾
64¼	64½	200	Pressed Steel Car	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
94½	94¾	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	....
61¼	61⅜	2,000	Reading	61⅜	61½	61¼	61⅜	+¼
21	21½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21	21	21	21	....
78¼	78½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	....
47½	47⅝	6,500	Rock Island	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	−¼
80½	80¾	900	Rock Island pf.	80⅝	80⅞	80½	80½	−¼
66	67½	900	Rutland pf.	67½	67½	66½	66½	−2½
81¾	82	8,100	St. Louis & San Fran.	81½	82½	81⅝	81¾	+¼
73	73¼	900	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	73⅛	73⅛	73	73	−¼
26¾	27	700	St. Louis Southwest.	27	27	26¾	26¾	−⅛
59	60¼	300	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	60	60	60	60	−¼
67	67½	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−½
63⅝	63¾	10,200	Southern Pacific	64	64⅛	63⅝	63¾	−¼
35⅛	35¼	900	Southern Railway	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	+⅛
62½	63	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62¾	62¾	62½	62¾	....
43½	44	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	44	44	44	44	+¼
100¼	101	5,000	Union Pacific	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	100¾	+¼
92½	93	4,000	Union Pacific pf.	92⅞	93	92½	92⅝	+⅛
18	21	100	United Railways Invest.	19	19	19	19	−2½
12¼	12⅞	350	*U. S. Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
89¾	89⅞	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+¼
17	17½	400	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	....
52¼	53	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+½
37	37⅛	2,750	U. S. Steel	37¼	37½	37	37⅛	....
87	87¼	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	....
23	24	120	U. S. Realty & Con.	23½	23½	23½	23½	−¾
80	80½	800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	80	80½	80	80½	−¾
62	63	200	Va.-Carolina Chemical	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	....
36	37	400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	36½	36½	36½	36½	....
29¾	30	300	Wabash	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+½
26	27	200	Wisconsin Central	26½	26½	26¼	26½	+¼
	Sales	146,300						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,539,000	$2,498,000	$1,569,000	$18,089,000	$1,182,000
2,050,000	2,510,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,490,000	3,790,000	1,898,000	22,790,000	......
2,000,000	1,289,300	Merchants' National	12,518,000	2,550,100	1,195,800	13,265,900	......
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National	13,657,000	1,402,500	2,019,000	12,863,000	......
1,500,000	3,447,300	Bank of America	20,351,800	3,488,800	2,554,300	22,884,000	......
1,000,000	317,800	Phenix National	4,058,000	588,000	346,000	4,003,000	48,900
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City	124,348,400	32,184,000	7,052,000	117,409,100	5,480,300
300,000	7,382,200	Chemical National	23,690,800	4,572,700	2,491,200	28,851,100	......
600,000	208,900	Merch. Exch. National	5,391,400	926,400	572,900	6,811,100	255,700
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National	7,895,100	761,300	680,400	5,497,000	977,300
300,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,867,300	557,600	50,900	2,587,800	45,950
700,000	387,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,834,000	478,000	374,000	4,034,000	......
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,655,100	145,100	157,100	1,228,800	......
600,000	561,300	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,690,300	1,165,800	252,100	5,324,800	476,100
2,479,200	168,500	Seventh National	6,433,500	1,281,500	347,000	6,053,000	534,300
5,000,000	3,546,900	Am. Exchange National	28,040,000	3,509,000	2,176,000	21,180,000	4,948,000
10,000,000	7,950,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	74,068,500	10,856,200	6,285,600	64,377,700	5,872,300
1,000,000	1,683,600	National Broadway	5,701,600	1,154,600	170,900	5,662,200	497,100
1,000,000	1,317,700	Mercantile National	15,676,700	2,268,700	1,332,200	14,300,300	962,000
422,700	554,800	Pacific	3,202,400	338,100	416,700	3,820,000	......
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National	5,983,300	840,500	900,600	5,931,400	49,300
200,000	373,300	People's	2,162,200	198,700	519,800	2,675,200	......
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A.	16,487,500	1,522,500	1,580,500	15,248,100	1,541,600
3,000,000	6,061,700	Hanover National	46,239,600	7,589,000	6,508,900	52,506,000	2,551,600
1,000,000	1,083,500	Irving National	5,823,000	691,000	496,600	4,903,000	242,400
1,550,000	832,800	National Citizens'	6,946,800	1,114,100	536,200	6,648,800	521,300
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,715,900	362,600	324,000	3,145,900	......
900,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National	6,462,700	1,023,100	721,100	6,780,700	50,000
1,000,000	307,400	National Shoe & Leather	5,175,100	1,352,400	221,400	6,168,300	49,300
2,000,000	3,225,500	Corn Exchange	[illegible]	4,625,000	3,884,000	30,494,000	......
300,000	419,200	Oriental	2,082,800	225,000	239,200	1,933,600	......
1,500,000	6,432,200	Imp. & Traders' National	[illegible]	3,720,000	1,325,000	20,631,000	45,600
2,000,000	4,624,800	National Park	[illegible]	11,890,000	3,645,000	62,685,000	1,806,500
250,000	140,000	East River National	1,293,100	267,500	191,200	1,524,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,786,800	Fourth National	19,118,700	4,733,300	2,629,100	22,644,300	50,000
1,000,000	622,900	Central National	8,767,000	1,857,000	916,000	10,861,000	985,000
300,000	1,222,300	Second National	9,458,000	1,518,000	1,531,000	10,459,000	290,000
10,000,000	13,851,700	First National	79,067,000	22,181,200	2,328,300	78,686,500	7,589,500
300,000	357,500	N. Y. National Exchange	5,595,400	1,109,800	483,300	5,253,400	488,300
250,000	774,300	Bowery	2,629,000	340,000	284,000	3,008,000	......
200,000	611,200	New York Co. National	4,015,000	883,400	331,700	4,743,800	50,000
750,000	480,100	German-American	3,641,000	568,900	235,300	3,518,700	......
1,000,000	3,333,300	Chase National	40,173,100	10,322,800	1,934,500	47,158,800	833,300
100,000	1,591,300	Fifth Avenue	9,304,400	2,280,400	239,600	10,053,800	......
200,000	634,700	German Exchange	2,406,400	179,000	998,000	3,432,800	......
200,000	837,800	Germania	3,194,700	417,100	488,200	4,803,400	......
300,000	1,218,300	Lincoln National	10,982,700	819,100	2,297,700	12,581,100	244,400
1,000,000	1,309,300	Garfield National	7,032,600	1,794,800	330,400	7,352,000	49,300
300,000	411,300	Fifth National	2,578,300	490,400	141,800	2,612,000	164,300
1,000,000	1,286,900	Bank of the Metropolis	7,884,400	1,547,100	965,400	9,091,300	......
300,000	380,500	West Side	3,095,000	500,000	340,000	3,815,000	......
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National	12,348,000	2,217,000	1,704,000	14,833,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,330,000	Western National	41,905,400	12,506,400	2,870,900	51,404,800	580,000
300,000	530,600	First National, Brooklyn	4,279,000	503,000	567,000	4,336,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National	9,030,300	1,734,100	325,000	7,754,300	497,400
1,000,000	468,300	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,126,100	662,000	376,000	3,922,600	......
500,000	577,600	New Amsterdam National	6,817,400	1,012,400	778,400	7,470,000	100,000
350,000	485,900	Astor National	4,663,000	824,000	278,000	4,662,000	350,000
600,000	488,300	National Bank of U. S.	3,417,900	1,212,000	61,700	4,030,000	400,000
90,679,200	104,221,100	Total, National banks					
11,572,700	17,743,700	Total, State banks					
102,251,900	[illegible]	Totals	904,510,700	182,673,000	78,153,500	†931,778,900	45,184,900

Res. on total deposits, increase $1,465,800. Res. on deposits other than U. S., increase $1,464,925.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Dec. 4, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,169,600.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 31, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$320,300.00	$3,500.00	$15,000	$34,000.00	......	$228,500.00
Colonial	100,000	2,096,800.00	63,900.00	195,700	169,300.00	$150,000.00	2,380,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,852,000.00	143,000.00	108,000	232,000.00	3,000.00	2,896,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	625,482.00	14,047.00	37,978	46,086.00	......	592,520.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,371,600.00	97,500.00	86,300	264,300.00	......	1,381,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,775,495.28	43,711.00	32,472	173,889.19	36,666.00	1,671,642.93
Hamilton	200,000	1,929,600.00	110,800.00	33,700	143,800.00	5,000.00	2,042,200.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,416,400.00	14,700.00	63,800	180,808.00	300.00	1,434,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,400,948.00	149,948.00	74,358	240,764.00	53,611.00	2,073,564.00
Mutual	200,000	2,214,102.00	26,687.00	135,846	162,742.00	......	2,341,237.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,515,616.00	34,490.00	131,191	373,110.00	432.00	1,850,156.00
Plaza	100,000	3,195,000.00	188,000.00	197,000	89,800.00	......	3,230,000.00
Riverside	100,000						
States	100,000	5,707,000.00	394,000.00	197,000	192,000.00	392,000.00	6,616,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,522,000.00	38,000.00	149,000	96,000.00	......	1,738,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,156,700.00	48,800.00	113,400	105,300.00	32,600.00	1,353,600.00
United National	1,000,000	2,262,700.00	248,500.00	45,300	60,600.00	......	1,358,000.00
Varick	100,000	745,000.00	4,000.00	68,800	86,000.00	4,000.00	756,000.00
Washington	100,000	513,714.00	12,354.00	38,003	53,029.00	23,144.00	796,408.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	532,718.00	6,857.00	15,681	21,378.00	......	376,122.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,604,700.00	42,800.00	136,000	150,300.00	1,800.00	1,696,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,395,967.00	18,675.00	101,429	141,583.00	121,799.00	1,550,857.00
Broadway	100,000	1,632,400.00	20,181.00	122,926	180,100.00	......	1,762,600.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,391,300.00	96,900.00	56,100	123,100.00	74,300.00	1,448,500.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	307,100.00	5,100.00	25,000	46,800.00	37,100.00	281,800.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,990,700.00	332,300.00	94,600	455,400.00	......	3,481,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,809,000.00	194,400.00	312,000	307,000.00	26,100.00	5,196,300.00
Merchants'	100,000	722,975.00	14,830.00	52,293	119,549.00	7,748.00	831,806.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,888,000.00	183,000.00	276,000	582,000.00	18,000.00	4,300,000.00
National City	300,000	2,883,000.00	161,000.00	312,000	395,000.00	55,000.00	3,195,000.00
North Side	100,000	977,586.00	12,865.49	57,348	47,754.04	48,722.35	910,201.19
People's	100,000	1,220,400.00	47,000.00	66,200	81,300.00	40,400.00	1,304,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	574,545.00	9,116.00	46,604	75,549.00	26,277.00	586,961.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,104,500.00	94,800.00	16,500	175,700.00	41,000.00	1,069,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	628,879.00	15,696.00	27,171	98,962.00	3,280.00	671,249.00
Union	200,000	1,140,900.00	35,500.00	71,100	85,100.00	137,500.00	1,169,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	772,700.00	34,300.00	25,300	44,500.00	42,800.00	748,100.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	549,000.00	19,600.00	15,000	73,008.00	11,800.00	598,250.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	764,200.00	40,200.00	10,000	123,200.00	......	891,600.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,804,300.00	252,100.00	245,100	1,291,800.00	774,300.00	6,686,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,288,698.00	93,160.00	71,780	95,115.00	90,628.00	1,920,105.00
Second National	250,000	1,153,300.00	70,400.00	19,850	355,509.00	10,200.00	1,189,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,158,371.75	34,702.32	61,447	230,752.69	22,380.61	1,231,680.53
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,288,900.00	120,100.00	21,800	172,400.00	18,500.00	2,196,600.00
Second National	125,000	1,011,970.00	37,197.00	42,966	67,100.00	22,000.00	1,101,564.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	50,000	1,644,093.00	8,327.00	37,109	58,256.00	5,057.00	1,641,654.00

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,580	Amalg. Copper	66¼	66½	65¾	66
10	Am. Car & Fdy.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	43½	43½	43½
10	American Ice	11½	11½	11½	11½
20	Am. Locomotive	29	29	29	29
570	Am. Sugar	129	129½	129	129½
2,500	At., T. & S. F.	87¼	87¼	87	87¼
10	A. T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
210	Balt. & Ohio	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
420	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
20	Can. Pacific	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	51½	51½	51½	51½
90	Chi. Gt. West.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
4,450	C., M. & St. P.	177¼	177¼	176⅝	177¼
20	Chi. Union Trac.	12	12	12	12
10	Colorado Fuel	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
20	Del. & Hudson	176	176	176	176
4,000	Erie	40½	40⅝	40½	40½
10	Erie 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
10	Illinois Central	148½	148½	148½	148½
180	Louis. & Nash.	125½	125½	125½	125½
140	Manhattan	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝
20	Manhat. rights	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
280	Metro. Street	136¾	137	136¼	136¼
10	Mexican Cent.	25	25	25	25
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	27½	27½	27½	27½
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
1,880	Missouri Pacific	111½	111½	111	111¼
30	Mexican Nat.	18½	18½	18½	18½
40	N. Y. Central	150⅝	151	150⅝	151
110	N. Y., O. & W.	33½	33⅝	33½	33½
620	Pennsylvania	151⅝	152	151⅝	151¾
180	People's Gas	106½	106½	106½	106½
10	Pressed St. Car	64½	64½	64½	64½
880	Reading	61⅜	61½	61⅜	61½
710	Rock Island	47½	48	47⅝	47⅝
30	St. L. S. W.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
3,260	South. Pacific	63⅝	64	63⅝	63¾
140	Southern Ry.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
210	Tenn. Coal & I.	62¾	62¾	62½	62½
40	Texas Pacific	39¾	40	39¾	40
4,150	Union Pacific	100¾	101	100⅝	101
2,010	U. S. Steel	37¼	37¼	37	37¼
180	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼
50	Wabash	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	Wabash pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
21,860					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
4,000	Third Av. 4s	96	96	96	96
$10,000					

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 31, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,367,108,801	$1,145,165,727	+ 9.4
Boston	98,290,318	112,764,947	−12.9
Philadelphia	90,382,507	77,491,148	+16.6
Baltimore	17,264,677	15,874,927	+ 8.8
Chicago	132,845,477	124,422,608	+ 6.8
St. Louis	38,122,733	41,204,182	− 7.6
New Orleans	11,300,000	8,947,000	+26.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,455,254,706	$1,525,930,623	− 6.6
Other cities, 5 days	257,419,845	240,948,638	+10.3
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,712,674,551	$1,766,879,261	− 3.1
All cities, 1 day	341,294,811	363,325,556	− 6.1
Total all cities for week	$2,053,969,362	$2,130,204,817	− 3.6

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Jan. 24 to 30.

GOLD BULLION—		
Valencia	Greytown	$1,250
Valencia	Cartagena	1,200
Valencia	Puerto Colombia	1,175
Valencia	Savanilla	1,201
Finance	Colon	3,827
Finance	Panama	4,538
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	638
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,244
		$15,035

Exports, New York, Jan. 26 to 31.

Jan.			
26..Talisman	Demerara	S. C. (Mexican)	$600
28..Talisman	Demerara	S. B.	1,000
28..Celtic	London	S. B.	374,960
29..Grisaldo	Guantanamo	S. C. (United States)	5,000
29..La Champagne	Havre	S. B.	15,410
29..Etruria	London	S. B.	62,300
			$460,260

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

23..Grenada	Trinidad	S. C. (Mexican)	$1,575
23..Lucania	London	S. B.	266,015
			$747,850

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$13,185,474
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	11,269,789
From Jan. 1, 1903	55,842,409
From Jan. 1, 1902	54,271,862
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Jan. 27, 1903	$9,719,484
Week ended Jan. 28, 1902	9,383,395
From Jan. 1, 1903	42,619,146
From Jan. 1, 1902	38,050,323
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$19,791
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	21,076
From Jan. 1, 1903	334,025
From Jan. 1, 1902	61,456
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	......
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	$36,632
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,994
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,950,086
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$19,791
From Jan. 1, 1903	301,991
Net Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	$15,556
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,884,589
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$1,244
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	14,635
From Jan. 1, 1903	84,810
From Jan. 1, 1902	96,783
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$722,850
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	1,025,415
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,020,325
From Jan. 1, 1902	4,000,675
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$722,156
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	1,010,780
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,936,015
From Jan. 1, 1902	3,912,856
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$15,035
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	35,711
From Jan. 1, 1903	419,235
From Jan. 1, 1902	158,239
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$722,850
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	1,062,047
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,052,830
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,965,713
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Jan. 30, 1903	$706,345
Week ended Jan. 31, 1902	1,016,336
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,633,094
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,807,473

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Nearly one-half of to-day's local transactions were in United Gas, which was strong and active on the announcement that a stock allotment of 30 per cent. has been recommended to the shareholders at par, $50 per share. This will increase the capital from $28,250,000 to $36,725,000. At the present price of the stock allotments are worth $15. Further good buying was apparent in Lehigh Valley. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred was a point lower. The Pennsylvania Railroad Directors to-day decided that $50,000,000 convertible 3½ per cent. bonds be converted into stock after next April. To-day's sales were 17,514 shares of stock and $57,800 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amer. Cement	8½	8½	8½
50	American Railways	51¼	51¼	51¼
249	American Steel	25	24½	25
345	Con. Lake Sup.	8¾	8 1-16	8½
203	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	35½	35½	35½
101	Elec. Co. of Amer.	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
300	Erie	40½	40½	40½
10	Inter. Powder	10½	10½	10½
3,825	Lehigh Valley	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
50	Marsden	8½	8½	8½
115	New Jersey Traction	65	65	65
315	Penn. Railroad	75 15-16	75¾	75 15-16
5	Phila. Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Penn. Steel	50	50	50
703	Phila. Electric	8 1-16	7 15-16	8
203	Philadelphia Co	45½	45½	45½
1,425	Reading	30 13-16	30¾	30¾
50	Reading 1st pf.	43 9-16	43 9-16	43 9-16
2,225	Union Traction	46½	46	46¼
5	Union Co. N. J.	280	280	280
7,125	United Gas Imp.	116¼	115½	115⅞
25	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87	87
100	Wabash	29¾	29¾	29¾

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	General Electric	3½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3½	Louisville & Nashv.	2¼
Am. Woolen	1	Manhattan Beach	1
Am. Woolen pf.	3	Maryland Coal pf.	3½
Anaconda Copper	4	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Brunswick City	1¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	3	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1¼
Can. Pacific	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & Alton	1	National Lead	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3½	National Lead pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	North American	2
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Consolidated Gas	1¼	Pullman Co.	2
Delaware & Hudson	7¾	St. L. & San Fran.	6¾
Erie	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	3	Tol. Rys. & Light	1
Evans. & T. H.	3	U. Rys. Invest. pf.	1
Ft. W. & Den. City	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	2
Am. Express	2½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Steel Found.	3	Pennsylvania	1½
Am. Steel F. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Rutland pf.	4
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	1	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	3	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Great Northern pf.	3	U. Rys. Invest.	2
Int. Paper pf.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2	U. S. Realty & Const.	1¾
Kan. & Mich.	2		
Met. Securities	3½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	1	Erie gen. 4s	1¼
Am. H. & L. 6s	1¼	Kan. & M. 4s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Met. W. S. El. Chi. 4s	1¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	1¼	Mo. P. Cent. Br. 4s	1
B. R. & P. gen. 5s	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	8¾
C. M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
C., St. L. & N. O., Mob. Div. 4s	1½	North. Ohio 5s	3
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st	½	St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1½	So. Ry., M. & O. Div. 4s	1¼
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	2	Ter. R. R. Ass. St. L. 4½s	1
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1¼	Wabash deb. B	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2½	L. & N., L., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1½	Nat. Starch 6s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s, sm.	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1¼	Norf. & So. 5s	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Penn. 4½s, reg.	1½
Col. South. 4s	1¼	Penn. conv. 3½s	1
East. Tenn. reor. l'n	1	Roch. & P. 1st 6s	2
Erie con. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	2
Ill. Cent. 4s 1952	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 6s, 1910	1¼
Int. & G. N. 2d	1		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 31	$1,301,817,730	$78,825,680
Jan. 24	1,376,582,206	68,091,947
Jan. 17	1,380,121,344	79,445,419
Jan. 10	1,520,127,971	83,718,548
*Jan. 3	1,465,809,205	74,439,008
*Dec. 27	1,164,949,967	58,059,405
Dec. 20	1,296,813,286	63,927,932
Dec. 13	1,371,092,229	68,571,351
Dec. 6	1,471,616,451	68,422,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,680,005	63,585,567
Nov. 22	1,745,637,967	63,968,379
Nov. 15	1,747,727,557	60,277,321
*Nov. 8	1,397,837,479	61,112,451
Nov. 1	1,423,062,479	59,100,301
Oct. 25	1,607,349,424	62,213,395
Oct. 18	1,721,164,706	62,809,106
Oct. 11	1,702,293,575	72,548,212
Oct. 4	1,779,804,377	64,510,484
Sept. 27	1,745,290,620	53,040,013
Sept. 20	1,548,004,667	50,061,124
Sept. 13	1,662,063,185	61,218,761
*Sept. 6	1,289,558,904	57,417,180
Aug. 30	1,370,378,098	45,550,840
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	49,987,937
Aug. 16	1,353,552,606	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	62,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,129	49,802,542
July 26	1,519,566,801	57,839,531
July 19	1,517,679,426	59,102,419
July 12	1,268,053,408	59,789,663
*July 5	1,373,962,378	56,461,512
June 28	1,223,634,396	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,606,007	59,323,150
June 14	1,085,286,366	65,331,147
June 7	1,241,207,233	57,289,826
May 31	1,015,073,606	53,276,336
May 24	1,356,065,804	67,334,670
May 17	1,498,192,679	61,916,697
May 10	1,510,067,538	77,325,041
May 3	1,526,350,246	73,827,333
April 26	1,604,300,011	66,819,008
April 19	1,780,115,750	68,287,860
April 12	1,538,159,041	58,038,540
April 5	1,472,601,648	63,112,149
March 29	1,132,963,961	61,477,882
March 22	1,288,677,307	58,928,906
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,699,857
March 8	1,313,238,967	67,340,183
March 1	1,480,914,608	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,119,858,572	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,125,161	59,711,584
Feb. 8	1,454,044,012	53,648,334
Feb. 1	1,375,680,019	60,961,825

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$10,193,850	$7,518,675	$14,150,075
Jan. 10	14,810,300	12,968,450	22,396,000
Jan. 17	26,217,125	19,081,450	27,258,000
Jan. 24	26,414,975	26,332,400	30,730,450
Jan. 31	27,880,775	25,639,350	34,668,325

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Feb. 1	$26,623,350	$24,838,525	$30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,396,225	20,362,325	27,870,575
Feb. 15	12,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 23	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	12,681,550
March 8	9,968,825	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	8,112,900	10,002,900	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,200	6,880,156
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,328,800	10,960,271
April 19	6,575,650	14,922,100	14,884,550
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,960,100	15,975,475
May 10	3,451,000	8,127,175	10,332,725
May 17	8,644,525	13,299,825	16,865,225
May 24	14,501,450	21,288,975	18,812,825
May 31	11,929,000	21,231,050	20,129,275
June 7	11,265,575	13,341,600	18,574,350
June 14	12,802,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,168,250	6,611,550	15,638,850
June 28	12,978,850	8,464,200	16,859,275
July 5	10,084,725	3,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	18,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	28,123,575	27,595,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,145,850	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,081,250	20,952,950	28,129,900
Aug. 16	7,126,650	18,421,000	30,557,050
Aug. 23	9,748,350	18,148,100	28,888,927
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,625	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,607,050	6,918,875	26,663,254
Sept. 13	712,075	7,119,550	20,636,175
Sept. 20	*1,042,850	13,634,225	18,552,825
Sept. 27	3,299,625	16,293,025	12,842,800
Oct. 4	1,819,300	15,560,025	6,341,900
Oct. 11	1,237,350	17,483,175	4,463,825
Oct. 18	6,608,350	15,466,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,731,475	14,716,175	6,031,625
Nov. 1	21,299,700	10,462,800	5,950,400
Nov. 8	17,292,250	8,698,975	4,808,050
Nov. 15	18,326,350	10,108,825	7,808,775
Nov. 22	15,529,975	14,486,025	12,275,275
Nov. 29	13,756,300	13,414,575	10,866,075
Dec. 6	8,273,750	6,607,675	8,701,125
Dec. 13	8,385,800	5,455,025	5,335,275
Dec. 20	8,093,600	5,785,825	9,487,000
Dec. 27	6,549,300	7,881,250	11,885,900

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$27,880,775	1897	$60,146,250
1902	26,823,350	1896	39,628,400
1901	24,838,525	1895	36,751,800
1900	30,871,275	1894	111,623,000
1899	39,232,025	1893	25,143,300
1898	25,809,450	1892	36,030,300

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The local market held steady, with no special interest in anything except Maryland Telephone 5s. They are attracting attention by reason of a plan hatching out to issue a new mortgage for a larger amount and retire the old ones. An advance has followed, due to expectations of good prices for the old bonds under the plan to retire them. The general market was about steady, with no feature worthy of particular notice. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day amounting to 389 shares of stock and $70,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bal. com.	26¾	26⅛	26½
150	Bal. K.	42¾	42¼	42¾
50	Atlantic C. Line com.	135	135	135
100	Consolidated Gas	70¾	70½	70½
20	G. B. S. Brew. com.	14¼	14¼	14¼
22	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	147	147	147
50	American	90	90	90
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Bal. 10 years	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68½	68½	68½
10,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Anac. & Potom. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103½
5,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	86½	86¼	86½
17,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	52	51⅞	51⅞
12,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	33	33	33
5,000	Char. & Rap. 5s	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Maryland Tel. 5s	99	99	99

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

At no time during the week had the stock market any character to it. Trading was listless, and it can hardly be said that prices had any definite trend. For a dull market, nevertheless, it was the opinion that quotations had held well, especially in view of the known facts that the larger interests were doing nothing and that the professional element was opposed to the market and attacking it at every opportunity in the hope or expectation of uncovering some weak spot. Of those issues that received any attention worthy the name the most conspicuous were Pennsylvania, Erie, St. Louis and San Francisco, St. Paul, Copper, General Electric, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

It is an undeniable fact, in respect to Pennsylvania, that the request of the company for authorization largely to increase its stock and bonded indebtedness has not met with the favor of many of the stockholders. Were the purposes of the new issue fully known this antagonism might perhaps disappear, but under the present circumstances some shareholders are inclined to question the wisdom of the proposition. Not unnaturally the professionals have taken advantage of this situation and have helped depress the issue whensoever any sign of liquidation appeared.

Concerning Erie, it can only be said that the "mystery" surrounding it continues. That is to say, beyond the fact that the earnings of the system are steadily increasing nothing is known or offered to explain the buying. Perhaps it is the earnings and the earnings only that have led to the purchases, but it will be hard to convince the Street of this. There the opinion is strong that some important financial or other developments affecting the property are at hand.

The sensational feature of the week has been St. Louis and San Francisco, which has risen sharply on buying by Western and local houses, unattended by any news or other developments. Perhaps the most rational explanation for the rise is that inasmuch as something like 12 per cent. is being earned on the common stock it is only reasonable to expect that a dividend will shortly be declared on it.

St. Paul has moved within a narrow range, but seems to receive fair support on every drive against it—such, for instance, as that which appeared in the early part of the week. The question of probable "rights" on the issue continues to agitate the Street, and remains as much a matter of uncertainty as ever. There is good authority for the statement that new stock with rights will be issued and, per contra, there is good authority that there will be no such issue. It is a genuine case of paying one's money and taking one's choice.

In Copper the buying has been pronounced to be of a substantial nature, with the one fact very clear that if insiders are not encouraging the movement (and it is not certain that they are not) they certainly are not opposing it. The improving trade position and the advancing metal prices are the bull arguments.

General Electric has been absorbed by inside and banking interests because of its excellent earnings.

The declines in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific of course are to be explained as solely due to the unfavorable labor developments on the Union Pacific system.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The end of the week finds the money market quiet and fairly easy. The banks are well supplied with funds, and the absence of any speculative borrowing leaves large sums of money idle. If these conditions continue, lower rates may be expected. Call loans, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, 5c. premium. Clearings, $22,898,281; balances, $2,046,046. For the week: Clearings, $121,125,534; balances, $8,258,780. The foreign exchange market is quite firm.

The stock market was extremely dull but fairly firm except for Tennessee Copper. Complete transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
200	Atchison	87½	87⅛	87⅛
[illegible]	*Atchison pf.	100½	99⅞	99⅞
60	*Boston Elevated	150½	150	150½
23	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
102	Boston & Maine	190	189½	190
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155¼	155¼	155¼
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	124	124	124
5	Concord & Montreal	196	196	196
4	Fitchburg pf.	140½	140½	140½
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	231	231	231
1	Old Colony	209	209	209
4	Pere Marquette pf.	82	82	82
	TELEPHONES.			
30	American	163¼	162½	163
31	*Western pf	96	96	96
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
4	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	83½	83½	83½
16	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	33	33	33
255	Am. Sugar	129¾	129¼	129¾
5	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
4	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
31	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	83½	83½	83½
13	General Electric	197	195	196
113	Mass. Gas	41	40½	41
300	Mass. Gas pf.	84⅝	84¼	84⅝
112	*Pullman	232	232	232
34	Seattle Electric pf.	101½	101½	101½
25	United Fruit	110½	110½	110½
23	United Shoe Machine	52	51	52
23	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
50	U. S. Steel	37¼	37	37¼
1,301	*U. S. Steel pf.	87½	86⅞	87
18	Western pf	108	108	108
	MINING.			
30	Adventure	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,894	*Amalgamated	66½	65¾	65¾
230	Atlantic	9½	9	9
485	Bingham	33¾	33¼	33⅜
1	Cal. & Hecla	518	518	518
230	Centennial	25½	25	25
100	*Central Oil	6½	6¼	6¼
800	*Con. Mercur	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
260	Copper Range	64½	64¼	64½
5	Daly-West	40	40	40
50	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
200	Guanajuato	2⅜	2½	2½
100	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
200	Mohawk	51½	51	51
300	Montana Coal & Coke	6½	6¼	6¼
295	Old Dominion	19½	19	19¼
[illegible]	Osceola	62	60½	61
50	Parrot	27½	27½	27½
10	Quincy	108	108	108
100	Rhode Island	3	3	3
125	Santa Fé	2⅝	2½	2½
3	Tamarack	150	150	150
2,440	Tennessee	27½	24	27¼
50	Trinity	11	10⅞	10⅞
182	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13½	14
680	United States	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
1,035	Utah	30	29¾	29¾
50	Victoria	6¾	6½	6½
810	Winona	8½	8	8
20	Wolverine	67½	67	67
350	Wyandotte	1½	1¼	1½

British Columbia, 8½ bid.
*Ex dividend.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
UNION PACIFIC PROPERTIES—			
3d week Jan.	$601,851	$664,261	......
From July 1	16,987,408	16,511,966	......
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,761,942	1,614,244	1,694,058
Op. expenses	1,268,063	1,181,993	1,122,490
Net earnings	493,880	432,251	531,568
Charges	248,076	242,598	251,394
Surplus	184,812	190,659	280,195
Gross, 6 months	10,288,108	10,006,605	9,372,550
Op. expenses	7,738,560	7,150,792	6,448,455
Net earnings	2,524,559	2,863,813	2,924,095
Charges	1,427,975	1,406,119	1,468,478
Surplus, 6 months	1,096,584	1,457,694	1,455,617
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	458,121	499,405	635,053
Op. expenses	256,022	294,776	273,461
Net earnings	202,099	204,629	361,592
Gross, 6 months	2,416,518	2,426,772	2,520,289
Op. expenses	1,465,589	1,431,005	1,269,725
Net, 6 months	950,929	995,767	1,250,564
PEORIA & EASTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	263,257	228,258	230,022
Op. expenses	195,511	140,432	131,123
Net earnings	67,746	87,826	98,899
Charges	33,689	33,689	33,750
Surplus	34,057	54,137	65,149
Gross, 6 months	1,419,379	1,323,427	1,205,306
Op. expenses	1,069,636	967,451	811,809
Net earnings	349,743	355,976	394,537
Charges	202,130	202,130	62,750
Surplus, 6 months	147,633	153,846	191,597
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	669,182	655,007	707,707
Op. expenses	509,048	433,858	388,793
Net earnings	160,144	224,149	358,914
Gross, 6 months	3,663,486	3,845,651	3,869,832
Op. expenses	2,459,105	2,698,190	2,163,629
Net, 6 months	1,204,375	1,156,661	1,706,597

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—There was little doing in the local stock market to-day. The Lake Street Elevator shares held steady at the previous day's quotations. City Railway was in fair demand at 235. The Chicago shares showed firmness until near the close of the session, when they sold off with the New York market. West Chicago was inclined to be weak, selling at 88. Lake Street bonds were steady. Time and call loans, 5½ per cent. New York exchange not quoted.

Sales on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American pf.	45½	45⅜	45½
100	American Radiator	52	51½	51½
115	Chicago City Ry.	235	235	235
25	Chi. Title & Trust	107	107	107
250	Chi. Union Traction	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	Lake Street Elevated	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
687	National Biscuit	46⅝	46½	46½
75	National Biscuit pf.	105¾	105	105¾
10	National Carbon	26	26	26
10	National Carbon pf.	100	99⅞	100
65	South Side Elevated	108¾	108½	108½
100	United Box Board	7½	7½	7½
100	United Box Board pf.	47½	47½	47½
30	West Chicago	88½	88	88
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Chicago Gas 5s	..	..	105¾
2,000	Lake 1st mortgage 5s	..	..	105½
5,000	Lake deb. 1st mtg. 5s	..	..	100
3,000	Lake income 5s	..	..	38
5,000	Met. Elev. ext. 4s	..	..	94
1,000	Loop 5s	..	..	111½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Brewing	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
25	Brewing pf.	47½	47⅛	47½
800	Crucible Steel	31	30¾	30⅞
140	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84¼	84½
10	Fireproofing	25⅝	25½	25½
10	Fireproofing pf.	29⅝	29½	29½
305	Manufacturers' L. & H.	99	98½	98½
275	Philadelphia Co. com.	45	45	45
221	Pittsburg Coal	25½	25⅛	25¼
35	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
75	River Coal pf.	40	39¾	40
103	United States Steel pf.	87¼	87	87
30	West. Air Brake	174½	174½	174½
18	West. Elec. 1st	108½	108½	108½
155	West. Elec. 2d	108	107½	108
225	Window Glass	56¼	55⅞	55¾
100	Window Glass pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
155	American Trust	200	199½	200
55	Commonwealth Trust	240	240	240
10	Federal Nat. Bank	148	148	148
25	Iron City Trust	140¼	139½	140¼
50	*Merch. & M. T.	84	84	84
10	North Am. Savings	120½	120¼	[illegible]
20	Real Estate Trust	250	250	250
15	Third National Bank	158	158	158
10	W. S. & D.	117	117	117
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112

*New high mark.

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We still have a few copies left which we will send free to persons interested in market investments.
This Week's letter contains a careful study of the COMPARATIVE PROMISE OF LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM-PRICED STOCKS AS AGAINST THOSE SELLING ABOVE PAR.

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Letters to The Editor of The Times

BAD MANNERS OF SAVINGS BANK CLERKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a man of sense or sensibility has been trying to get a little money out of one of our savings banks he is apt to ask himself the question whether it would not be worth while to forfeit his whole account.

It is really fearsome, this ordeal which the depositor has to pass through. Unless he is familiar to the gentleman behind the counter he is treated as a suspect from the start, and the way questions are fired at him is enough to make his blood freeze or boil according to his temperament.

Where do you live? What do you do? When were you born? Who was your father? Who was your mother? How many brothers have you? How many sisters? Any aunts or uncles? Are you married or single? &c.,

These are a sample of the interesting questions that are propounded, not quietly and politely, but in loud, hectoring tones, as if one were being cross-examined on a criminal charge. And if the unfortunate victim should try to keep the sacred facts of his life from becoming public property he is told to "Speak louder!" or "Speak up!"

Now I do not say that all savings banks are alike, but I have had experience of three of them, and two were exactly alike and such as I have described. It is very likely that the clerks in those institutions have fallen into their shocking habit of callousness and rudeness from coming in contact with so many ignorant foreigners, but they surely ought to learn to discriminate, or their superiors ought to teach them.

And why should it be necessary to rehearse one's family history within the hearing of every one—with vulgar, curious ears for the most part? Why not have a little booth (opening at both ends) in line before the teller's box where one can make his confession, so to speak, and pass on? Oh, how much better they manage these things in France! But we are learning—learning that it is not necessary to be rude in order to be strong.

STRINA.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you intimate in your editorial in to-day's paper, it is quite just that a stranger here who cavils at everything he sees and runs down the institutions of the country generally should be paid back in his own coin, and be invited to go home as soon as possible, but that does not justify those who make it unpleasant for every Briton—just because he is a Briton, regardless of his individual behavior. My experience of my fellow-countrymen here is that they are usually careful not to offend American susceptibilities, nor to fail in giving praise to anything that strikes them as praiseworthy, and I am glad to say that there is a great deal in this country which one can honestly admire. If Britishers acted otherwise they would scarcely be tolerated in business, and most of them succeed pretty well in business in the United States. It would be hard if, from the moment when he walks down the gangplank, the British, or any other immigrant, were obliged to praise everything he saw, and to express disapproval of nothing. No Englishman does it in his own country, or in any other country, as far as I am aware, and immigrants of other nationalities, and even native-born Americans do not do it here.

Leaving all this aside, you give no reason why your newspapers are so consistently anti-British. You cannot say that the British papers are anti-American, and that it is a case of tit-for-tat, as you say in the other connection, for the English press is full of friendship for the United States, with one or two exceptions.

But you are right—we have no redress, and must get along and endure it as best we can, now that we are settled here. However, our epistolary efforts will not be altogether in vain if perchance they meet the eyes of some intending emigrants from Great Britain, and cause them to stop and consider whether it would not be better to make their new homes in some part of their own empire, rather than in these United States, where the public school history books appear to have been prepared with so much care.

I might regret not having done so myself were it not that I have found here something which even the most hypercritical of Britons can appreciate—a good American wife.

KINARLA.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1903.

ENGLISHMEN AT HOME HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "An Old Londoner" read "with interest" certain letters to which he refers, I have read with indignation the one from him.

I have resided in the United States twenty-seven years, half the time in the South and half in the North. During the whole period I have been engaged in the active pursuit of my profession, which has brought me into contact with thousands of the people, of all ranks and descriptions, and I have yet to hear, from the mouth of any native-born American, the first reference to anything British in terms of "disapproval or contempt."

Furthermore, there are no people on earth who more eagerly desire to "make Englishmen feel at home" among them, and certainly none who so thoroughly succeed. We are treated, as a rule, infinitely better than we deserve; for we are largely supercilious and upsetting in our speech and ways, and frequently offend those to whom we came for our own pleasure or profit.

I am English to the core, and love England as warmly as ever; but my affection for the American people forms a strong and ardent love, which is, after all, but an inadequate return for the affectionate greeting extended to me and mine from the beginning, and continued unceasingly and more and more warmly ever since.

G. W. DUMBELL.

Goshen, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1903.

TACT IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Tact is the great need of the race." Mr. Bates has, in your issue of to-day, put his finger upon one of the main causes of the absence of a thorough understanding between Englishmen and Americans. Of the two, Englishmen (unless they live in official or diplomatic circles) are more deficient than Americans in this admirable quality. The Englishman who goes to the opera in a tweed suit and knickerbockers may exist more in the imagination of a Parisian caricaturist than in reality. But Albion's sons, when they experience discourtesy in a foreign country, are in nineteen cases out of twenty but receiving what is due to their own folly. They will not take the trouble to ascertain the altered point of view from which their hosts look at the world.

"Je vous demande pardon, Monsieur," said a Frenchman, with a charming smile, in my hearing yesterday, when a gentleman arrived an hour late at a business appointment made by himself. It is this delicacy of thought and behavior which places the Frenchman at an advantage in most of the superficial relations of life.

Two factors which disturb many English visitors or residents in the States are cooking and the service. I speak not of first-class restaurants, nor of private dwelling houses, but of otherwise good apartment houses. There every dish seems to have been cooked in the same vessel. At breakfast the eggs are never really "new laid," the fish is not carefully prepared, the toast is tough and indigestible.

Luncheon and dinner at an apartment house become almost impossible meals to an Englishman, who has been accustomed to good though not necessarily expensive cooking. There must be something wrong here. Is it that the typical American is indifferent to the legitimate delights of the palate and the easy action of digestion which accompanies the eating of food properly cooked? I do not believe it. The food products here, with the exception perhaps of the mutton, (and that only in point of view of flavor,) are as good as any in the Old World. The fault lies in the kitchen. This is why the restaurants at a certain part of Fifth Avenue are full to overflowing every night.

The service at an apartment house is no better than the cuisine. A meal is ordered and one has to wait an inordinate time. In Paris delicious hors d'œuvres are at once placed before the hungry customer, whether he has ordered them or not; with these, and he will, be trifles until his soup or fish appears. Here one waits, hungry and perhaps impatient. When the waiter, who is often an Irishman, approaches, it is generally in sadness and silence. His spirit is evidently heavy-laden, although his wages are threefold what they would be at a hotel in Dublin or Belfast. A handsome tip is handed him; he takes it, often without a word of thanks. It is his due.

But those of us who have been born and bred within the laws of courtesy miss sorely the delightful "Merci, Monsieur" of the French waiter, or the respectful acknowledgment of a good English servant.

On the other hand, a foreigner cannot but be agreeably impressed by the unfailing good temper with which passengers allow themselves to be pushed about by each other in crowded cars. The push given is seldom violent, and every one seems agreed to act in accordance with the general interest. Even the conductor, when he wishes to pass a standing passenger, is not rough, but gently sidles himself to his destination in the car.

Personally, I prefer not to be pushed at all, as I have not contracted the habit of pushing people in public streets or vehicles. But here it is unavoidable, and not only does it arouse no resentment on the part of a sensible visitor, but he sees that it is done in the interests of every one in the car.

C. D.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

QUICKER STOPS ON ELEVATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said about different ways for improving the service of the elevated roads. Some of the suggestions have been good, and I think the one for a loop at South Ferry excellent. Please permit me to make one.

At present the station platforms are just a few feet (some five or ten) longer than is absolutely necessary for the six-car trains. Since they are practically no longer than is absolutely needed, much time is wasted by the motormen in bringing the trains to a stop at the proper place. Now, if the platforms were from 50 to 100 feet longer, it would be much easier to run the trains up at a greater speed and stop them with a constantly decreasing acceleration, thus avoiding the jerky motion so common now. For, since the platform is longer, the motorman will not be so limited in stopping at just such a spot.

There is another advantage—that is the saving of time, for, if there is no time lost in bringing the train to a stop, as at present, there must be a gain. Suppose there is a gain of four seconds at each station. On the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue roads there are about twenty-five, forty, thirty, and thirty stations respectively. This means a gain of about two minutes on the Second, Sixth, and Ninth and three minutes on the Third Avenue line. This gain for each trip is made not by increasing the speed, but by lessening the time required to stop. If there were more than four seconds saved at each station the gain would be in proportion.

The cost of this would be comparatively small and the advantage would be well worth the extra cost.

GEORGE H. HOOPER, Jr.

New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have before me a copy of Bill No. 128, introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 20 by Mr. Miller of the Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn; read once, and referred to the Committee on Affairs of Cities.

The bill provides that at the next election, in November, two specific questions shall be submitted to the voters of New York City:

"Do you favor a policy of public ownership of municipal transportation lines?"

"Do you favor a policy of public ownership of municipal gas and electric lighting plants?"

It also provides that, in case one or both of these questions should be answered by a majority of the voters in the affirmative, the Mayor shall within a month of the canvass of the vote appoint a non-partisan Committee of Investigation of Ways and Means to carry this principle into operation, the committee to consist of five citizens, who shall signify to the Mayor that they are not hostile to the principle of public ownership. This committee in the course of its investigation shall hold at least two public hearings on either or each of the questions involved, and shall make their report, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable, to the Mayor and the public within five months of their appointment.

It will be observed that the demands of this bill are very mild indeed, but it seems to me that a bill of such startling and far-reaching possibilities should receive more attention at the hands of the press than it has received. It is not well that it should be quietly strangled in committee, as it assuredly will be if the powerful interests involved have anything to say about it.

On the contrary, it is well that the sentiment of the people on such a momentous question should be very carefully canvassed and ascertained. A great deal of loose talk has for a long time been current upon this very subject, and no one knows how large a portion of our people desire public ownership of public utilities.

One of the good results to be looked for from the agitation of this question would be the immediate improvement of our municipal transportation. These companies have been given valuable privileges that they might give the public the service it desires. They have been busy of late inventing excuses to show why they are unable to give adequate service. It will be no more than natural if, seeing the public seriously contemplating taking this service into its own hands, these companies suddenly become imbued with an intense desire to show cause why they should be allowed to retain their privileges.

At any rate, let no moves be made in the dark in this matter. Let the light of publicity beat upon this question of public ownership, and mistakes will be less likely to be made.

PHIL OSOPHY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1903.

EX-SENATOR FORD ON HIS BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment of this morning on a supposed bill drafted by me and affecting the Rapid Transit Commission is evidently based on erroneous information. You speak of it as proposing to add six members to the commission. No such suggestion has ever been made by me, although a report to that effect appeared the other morning in one of the newspapers. On the contrary, I deem it of the highest importance that the continuity of the commission and its work be not interfered with, and particularly that no change be made that would complicate in any way the execution of existing construction or operating contracts.

Ever since the awarding of the McDonald contract, which divested the city of control of its fifty-million-dollar railroad for seventy-five years, I have been strongly of the opinion that the Rapid Transit act, which compels such exclusion of local authority, should be amended so as to preserve to the city a reasonable measure of control over operation and character of service. The bill which I have drafted accomplishes this without in any way disarranging or complicating the relationship of the commission to existing contracts. The measure provides:

1. That the commission shall not be obliged to let a long-term contract for operation at the same time and with the same person who takes the construction contract, but that the contract for construction alone be let in the first instance.

2. That the city have power to contract for the operation of the roads when built, or to operate them itself, as shall seem most practical and advantageous at the time.

The city is about to expend vast sums in constructing a subway system, and it would seem to be wise foresight to provide that the city should be put in a position to dictate the manner in which the system is to be managed and operated.

The policy of seventy-five-year contracts for operation will place the new roads as far beyond the power of the local authorities to enforce proper service from them as the elevated and Metropolitan are. That will mean strap riding for ourselves, our children, and our children's children.

Incidentally, I might add that I cannot look at the Rapid Transit act without a feeling that it is a disgrace to our citizenship that such an anomalous body should exist in a self-governing community. The original Commissioners were named in the act creating the board, and they were authorized to name their successors. They are responsible to no local authority and possess compulsory power over the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller in respect of the authorization and issue of bonds. I am strongly in favor of subjecting the commission to some degree of accountability to the people whose money they expend. This ought to be done, but in such a way as not to embarrass the work in progress. But whether it is done or not, every interest of the city demands the other changes in the Rapid Transit act which I have suggested.

JOHN FORD.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

THE CHURCH AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A perusal of your editorial article yesterday containing the views of Bishop Burgess on the change of name of the Protestant Episcopal Church leads one to wish that Bishops would confine themselves in giving opinions about questions of theology, and would leave questions of law to the lawyers. One of his chief objections to the change of name was that property and bequests might be lost which were intended to be left to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but which would be diverted to some other Church, or be lost altogether by reason of the change of name. The following opinion on this subject by John H. Stiness, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, seems to settle this question. It was written for The Living Church, and appeared in its issue of Aug. 30, 1901:

A reply to your inquiry whether the Church might suffer loss of property, in case of a change in its name, is somewhat embarrassing, because the answer is so obvious.

A change of name could not affect its property rights. A person, man or woman, does not forfeit property, nor lose bequests, by such a change. It often happens that a person does not choose to retain his legal name. Even Presidents of the United States and others who have been in high office in the Nation, have made changes in their names, of their own accord, but no one thought of its affecting any of their personal or property interests. Civil and charitable corporations, religious bodies, and parishes, are constantly doing the same thing without loss.

A corporation is a person, created by law, with the same general privileges as an individual. Property is given to a person, not to a name. The office of the name is simply to identify the person. When the person is known, rights follow, whether there be a change of name, a mistake of name, or no name at all.

While the law is clear with regard to the change of name of a corporation, it is to be noted that neither the General Convention, nor the body known as the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a corporation. It is a voluntary association, sometimes classed as a quasi corporation. It holds no property in its own name. Gifts to it are made to "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society," "The General Theological Seminary," "The American Church Building Fund Commission," and other Boards of Trustees, which are incorporated. Hence any change by the General Convention could not affect these several corporations or any property held by or coming to them. In case of a change of the title of the Church, naturally a corresponding change would be asked for by the related corporations, which would be granted on the asking by the Legislatures that gave the charters. But with or without such action there would be no peril of loss, as appears from the following citations: Perry on Trusts, 5th Ed., §730; Story's Eq. Juris., §1,169.

I therefore leave it for others to show how there can be a possibility of loss. I can see no such possibility.

Against this legal opinion with authorities people ought not to listen to the ipse dixit of even a Bishop!

LAWYER.

New York, Jan. 26, 1903.

COMPENSATION FOR JURY DUTY.

I have read with much interest the letters of some of your correspondents on the present jury system which prevails in New York, and the need of a speedy reform. Having just finished a term of penance as a juror in one of our Supreme Courts, and having received the magnificent sum of $4 for my services, I can fully agree with the opinions expresed by your former correspondents.

Why there should be so much difference in the remuneration of jurors in the different courts I cannot understand. It makes no difference to the juror as far as his time is concerned, yet in some courts he is only paid $1 for each case he is impaneled on, while in other courts he is paid $2 a day, whether he is impaneled or not.

Certainly it is a patriotic duty, and there are many pleasant and interesting incidents attached to it, as well as some that are the reverse of pleasant or agreeable, yet if the juror is so important a factor in the administration of justice, and if he has to give up his business for a month or two weeks, and be under considerable extra expence to perform this patriotic duty, he ought to receive a fair and reasonable compensation, especially when so much is allowed for the salaries of Judges and the fees of lawyers.

To form a Jury Reform League, as your correspondent suggests, would, I fear, be of little use; but if every man who is called to serve on the jury would call the attention of the Assemblyman and State Senator of his district to the matter, and if THE NEW YORK TIMES and other leading newspapers would strongly urge a reform in the present law, then we might look forward with hope for a better and more satisfactory system in the near future. Some great philosopher has said: "Let justice be done if the heavens should fall," but, in the name of justice we say, do not put all the expence of meting out justice on the patriotic citizen who is willing to serve his country as a juror whenever he is called upon to do so.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Jan. 31, 1903.

THE PREFERRED JUROR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In two letters to THE TIMES of last week the writers complain of the non-enforcement of the new law which requires the Commissioner of Jurors to put those who did not register in the last election on the preferred jury list. They claim to have done their duty in voting at the last election and do not deserve the punishment of serving on the jury while the non-voters are scot free of jury duty.

This conception of the jury as an onerous and odious duty to be shifted on the less worthy members of the community seems to be in harmony with the spirit and purpose of this new law. It suggests to us therefore to inquire into the moral status and wisdom of this law.

Our English ancestors, the first nation in Europe to introduce trial by jury, gloried in it, as in one of the great achievements of the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon race. They considered it not merely as right and duty, but as the highest privilege of the English freeholder. How they must now turn in their graves and wonder at the wisdom of the legislator of the twentieth century, turning the most precious and proudest Anglo-Saxon inheritance into a punitive instrument for civic evildoers.

This law is also a perversion of justice and of the basic principle underlying the jury system, in that it makes those who neglect their civic duties the preferred persons to sit in judgment of the life and property of the people. The people have the right to ask to be judged by the highest type, intellectually and morally, of citizenship in the community.

E. LANDAN.

New York, Jan. 27, 1903.

RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disfranchisement of the negro in several of the Southern States, the Lily White movement, and the advancement of the colored race, in some individual cases, to political position have unfortunately aroused the old spirit of sectionalism which the Spanish-American war had done so much to allay. It is the old, old story of political supremacy. The education of the public conscience is, to my mind, the only solution of many of the anachronisms and anomalies of our much-vaunted civilization. The negro is a potent factor in the agricultural and industrial development of the Southland. Why, then, should he not be given every opportunity for increased efficiency in the discharge of duty? Booker T. Washington is immortalizing himself by his efforts to emancipate his race from intellectual bondage.

I am heartily in sympathy with the attitude assumed by President Roosevelt in appointing the colored man to political office. Such a movement may militate against Southern aristocratic pride, yet in this land of liberty it is the logic of the law of human progress. If the negro is morally and intellectually qualified for political honor, why should his color debar him from the exercise of such duties? The Anglo-Saxon race will dominate. It carries the burden of responsibility in protecting and encouraging the inferior race. Human society has always been, from "time immemorial," differentiated into classes, and always will be. The political and social equality of the white and black races at the South are false alarms. "In this land of the free and home of the brave" let every man have a living chance commensurate with his moral and intellectual capacity.

This I apprehend is the keynote of our President's Southern policy; and it is in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions.

A TIMES READER.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to explain some matters about the South as to which you have confessed editorially that they are beyond your comprehension.

You state in an editorial that you cannot understand why citizens of Texas invite Booker T. Washington to deliver an address before them while citizens of Indianola, Miss., object to their mail being handled by a colored woman. An all-sufficient explanation is that Prof. Washington is recognized in the South as an intellectual man, a student, and one whose opinions are valued and respected. He was in a similar way chosen to deliver an address on the opening of the Atlanta Exposition. But this is not all. His lecture or address lasts but an hour or two. They do not listen to him every day for several years. They would draw the color line even at Prof. Washington if this were likely to happen. The colored Postmistress on the other hand was a fixture, to be encountered daily, year after year. The citizens in peaceful mass meeting requested her to resign, and she complied. No unlawful acts have been shown to have occurred or have been threatened.

There is an unwritten law between the Anglo-Saxon and the negro races—stronger in its effect in the South because instances necessarily arise there with greater frequency. President Roosevelt is trying to ignore it as did President McKinley when he ordered that a colored paymaster should be sent to pay off the Texas volunteers for the war with Spain. And yet they both knew that there are other unwritten laws which they dare not ignore, such as the law against a third Presidential term, that forbidding either a Roman Catholic or a Hebrew from being nominated for the Presidency, and others which need not be cited. They simply showed extraordinary lack of tact and common sense in that they insisted on the extreme enforcement of the law, which Mayor Low says is the extreme of injustice. The written law says the President may ignore the prejudices of a community, but it is not always wise nor even just to do so.

As to the recent lynching in Louisiana, it is to be explained by the fact that it occurred in a sparsely settled, uneducated neighborhood and the victim had killed an officer in the act of performing his duty of arresting him. In South Carolina the murder of Gonzales occurred in the heart of a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, the site of the State University, and of many other institutions of learning. The murderer was protected by numberless safeguards due to modern civilization, that of public sentiment being most important.

It is a fact practically never mentioned in Northern newspapers that lynching in the South never occurs in cities or towns having even a moderate police force and that degree of education and civilization which is the universal rule at the North. Education is the lyncher's deadly foe in the South as elsewhere. And, besides, in Tillman's case it was felt that Gonzales's editorial exposure of his real character were an explanation of his brutal act, though without justification, since they had ceased when Tillman's defeat was assured in the September primaries. That Tillman's escape from punishment is anticipated proves nothing except that murderers go unwhipped of justice in the South as well as in the North, as witness the Fisk-Stokes affair.

D. H. H.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RACE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry not to see more general protest in the North against the Southern policy of the Administration. It is distinctly a policy of reaction—a retrograde movement—and must undo much of the good accomplished by the wiser and more practical methods of other Presidents.

That President Roosevelt's motive is the creditable one of doing justice to a class of American citizens who have been greatly wronged there can be no doubt, but motives alone count for very little unless they are accompanied by sound judgment, adaptation of means to ends, and intelligent study of the results of previous efforts to accomplish the same purpose. This practical judgment we certainly have a right to expect from the President and his advisers. They may do incalculable harm by the best motives—and sometimes a blunder is equivalent to a crime.

There is less excuse in this case than there would be if the course pursued was an untried one. It has been tested before, with only lamentable failure as the result. Is the President not capable of learning from the experience of the past? There is no doubt as to the fact that the negroes are unfairly treated. The problem is: How can this condition be remedied? Certainly not by renewing an experiment which has been thoroughly tried, and which resulted only in failure.

It seems an amazing thing that the President, an intelligent, practical man, as we have considered him, should be so blind to the lessons of our recent history as to think for a moment that the policy of arbitrary, outside interference, which was tried and abandoned by some of his predecessors, could possibly have any result but incalculable harm, even to the negroes themselves, not to speak of the interests of the country generally, which certainly are entitled to some degree of consideration.

It ought to be a definitely settled thing that the race problem cannot be solved from the White House. The more "strenuous" the effort to do it the more disastrous will be the failure.

President Roosevelt would do well to study the methods of that, we may almost say, inspired prophet of the negro race—Booker Washington—who, with wisdom beyond that of any white man, saw that nothing but failure could result from any course that would keep alive or increase the prejudices and animosities of the whites among whom the negroes must live; that social and political privileges must be kept in the background, for a time, and all efforts directed toward general development, industrial efficiency, and importance—a general uplifting, the result of which would inevitably be better relations with the superior race, as the superiority diminishes with the improvement in the negro character. Booker Washington's method is the only one that has the least possible chance of success.

The race problem must be solved where it exists—in the South—and there only, by gradual development, and the resulting changes in the relation of the two races. As the negroes grow more intelligent, more capable, more nearly on a plane of genuine equality with the whites—as that change progresses, it will be accompanied by corresponding changes in the attitude of the whites toward the negroes. In a generation or two the wide gulf will be bridged over, and finally the negroes will stand shoulder to shoulder with their white compatriots in all the essentials of citizenship.

But arbitrary interference of any kind will only set back the clock, reverse the wheels of progress, and protract for a long period the disabilities from which the negroes suffer. The course of the President, if it is continued, will rekindle the fires of hatred, which have seemed entirely extinguished, and revive all the bitter animosities which more than anything else stand in the way of better conditions for the colored race.

The experience of the Indianola Postmistress illustrates this. She was not molested, and she apparently gave satisfaction to the community, until President Roosevelt's course in other matters roused the slumbering animosity, which, under the wiser régime of President McKinley, had been entirely quiescent.

As to the appointment of negroes to important offices, they certainly should not be made contrary to the wishes of the community interested, and the reason given, that the negroes should be "recognized," is simply the old, sordid, narrow conception of our civil service, that an office is merely a reward for services rendered, or a bid for services desired—the wretched old spoils system, from which we hoped that President Roosevelt had risen to higher ground. That phase of the question has been quite fully treated editorially in THE TIMES, but the whole matter should be discussed "without fear or favor" through the North generally, as it is far more important than it seems to be considered.

J. R. GRIFFING.

New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

SALOONS AND CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The patrons of saloons generally patronize those places for the want of more congenial surroundings. In some instances it may also be attributed to a discontent arising from a deranged nervous system, a disease, which corporations are daily inflicting upon thousands of clerks by compelling them to work with the methodical regularity of a flywheel. Not that they are unscrupulous about their employes' health, but that they have so systematized the manipulation of their clerical machinery that each is expected to accomplish so much with every tick of the clock.

This inevitably results in straining the nervous system to the breaking point, and incapacitates the victim from any desire to pursue intellectual pleasures; but instead, prepares him for that sensation of relief (injurious though it may be) which he finds in visiting saloons and partaking of the social glass.

Consider an individual poring for eight consecutive hours over a lot of dry and monotonous figures or names and you soon will come to the conclusion that he must have some variegated pastime to annihilate his moments of leisure. Saloons, cankerous and degrading as they are to the habitual frequenter of them, are resorts where overworked men congregate to enjoy an imaginary and ephemeral pleasure to act as a relief to the tremendous pressure their nervous systems are inhumanly called upon to withstand.

Take any corporation employing hundreds of men, and nine out of every ten addicted to the use of intoxicants will inform you that their desire for the beverage began shortly after they entered the employment of such concerns. The writer has seen inebriety spread with astonishing rapidity among a force of men employed by corporations who previous to the time of entering such employment had no desire for liquor. Drinking to excess is beastly, but the overworking of men in any branch of industry is the curse of the twentieth century demanding instant correction.

CLERK.

Jersey City, Jan. 28, 1903.

THE CASE OF COL. LYNCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me, if you please, put in a word of protest as strenuous as it may be the custom of THE TIMES to permit, against the unfair, not to say unmerciful, summary of a notable case in the editorial in to-day's paper entitled "Col. Lynch's Treason." If what there appears were to be interpreted as the abiding attitude of THE TIMES on all grave questions of political concern, both at home and abroad, there would come, I fear, a serious shock to a large circle of readers who might learn thereafter to believe that the paper is "an organ" rather than the mouthpiece of an honest public sentiment. Look where one may the newspapers, with some decent exceptions, are guided or controlled by passion or partiality. THE TIMES has been generally believed to be one of the exceptions, but a few more editorials such as this one on Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P., would undermine its claim to this distinction with startling suddenness. The most rabid Tory paper in Great Britain could not comment with more unfeeling severity on the character and acts of this brave Irishman than what THE TIMES has seen fit to do. I question, indeed, whether what any one of them says will be found to be as severe or utterly wanting in chivalry, to say the least. The editorial declares that

The defendant owes the result entirely to himself, and mainly, if not altogether, to his stupefying impudence. * * * He is probably not the only Irishman, by several hundreds, now in the United Kingdom who has borne arms for the Boers, but he is the only one who has had the face to ask for the votes of British subjects on that account. For him to come back red-handed from the war in South Africa and run for Parliament on his war record with the intention of taking an oath of allegiance if he won, was a paralyzing piece of presumption.

All that is lacking in this criticism is that it takes no account at all of the cause, of the idea, of which Col. Lynch is the embodiment. When this is considered, then all that Col. Lynch has done harmonizes entirely with that spirit of patriotic sacrifice in the early days of our own history which makes America in our time the happy abode of 80,000,000 freemen. What you call his "stupefying impudence" becomes in that case indomitable pluck, and his "paralyzing presumption" courage and resolution of the highest type. Col. Lynch didn't "ask for the votes of British subjects." They came to him, without his seeking, as it was quite natural they should, just as twenty-eight years ago the votes of another Irish constituency came to John Mitchel, also convicted of treason. Any one of 85 of the 103 Parliamentary constituencies in Ireland would have done the same for Col. Lynch as the Borough of Galway did. If they didn't, I should feel ashamed of them. If, therefore, Col. Lynch be guilty of "stupefying impudence" and "paralyzing presumption," there are in Ireland at this moment, and outside of Ireland as well, vast armies of men, whose blood is akin to his, ready to make manifestation of the same pernicious activity which threatens to bring this brave soldier and true patriot to such a glorious and enviable doom.

With a brusqueness scarcely to be expected, you say, "Served him right!" Further, Col. Lynch is described as "slight stuff," and a man "not worth making a martyr of." And yet, with a sentence of death hanging over him, and the sneers of an English Judge about "toying with treason," which, unhappily, THE TIMES repeats, ringing in his ears, he stands, does this man, as an exponent of Ireland's protest against her greedy and inveterate despoiler. And, though he may not, in the opinion of some, be "worth making a martyr of," it is as certain as anything can be—if Col. Lynch is put to death—that the trouble in store for England will far outweigh any apparent present advantage accruing from so dastardly an act, for it will stir to the depths as has no other deed of England in Ireland in a hundred years every son of the Gael from end to end of the world, insuring for generations to come that "posthumous political mischief" which has been a spur everywhere to every great effort for political liberty in a thousand years, but which, curiously enough, the article in question so greatly deplores.

Ireland's account with England dates back considerably. It did not begin yesterday; the interest continues piling up even to-day, and there is no present visible likelihood that it will be closed to-morrow. There has been much fighting and some progress made in the interim, but there remain many weighty blows to be dealt yet before all is serene, and dealt they will be, it may be surely asserted, whenever and wherever sympathizers with Ireland get a chance. The weapons which a race fighting for its liberty may favor at different stages of the campaign are many and varied. For the present, Col. Lynch and those of his countrymen who fought with him represent Ireland's protest against England. Outsiders may fail to see this, but Ireland's own sons see it, and that is sufficient.

It is the purest nonsense to talk about an Irishman committing treason against England. A man can commit treason only against his own country. For the great bulk of Irishmen, England is not alone a foreign country, but the most obnoxious of all foreign countries. There are persons known as Orangemen and other political hybrids to whom this would not apply, but they have no right to the name of Irishmen, though they make strenuous and amusing efforts to be classed as such. Ireland never has accepted the right of England to rule her, and as long as a remnant of the race survives, it is wholly unlikely that she ever will. Ireland's submission is a matter of expediency, not of loyalty, as the whole world knows long ago. Her sons give loud exclamations of joy where they may, and suppressed ones where they must, when discomfiture and disaster overtake England at home or abroad. Again and again the Irish members of the House of Commons cheered on the announcement of Boer victories. This was proper and patriotic, and they would be traitors to Ireland if they felt otherwise.

In fighting for these same Boers Col. Lynch represented a phase of that discontent, that undying hatred which finds ample justification in the history of the two countries. Never throughout all the age-long struggle has there been an individual incident more stirring or more suggestive than this. The sentence of death for high treason in England's capital, with not a friendly face to greet him in that crowded court, is, in the case of Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P., the apotheosis of a life of patriotic adventure as impressive in its way as the trial of Robert Emmet or the execution of Nathan Hale.

Hale was a traitor, and so, too, was Emmet a traitor. Those who signed the Declaration of Independence were rebels and traitors all—according to the nice definition of courtiers and Kings. A shaft piercing heavenward is raised to the arch-traitor of them all in the capital of our common country. It is honorable, not infamous, this term traitor in the case of the men whose courage and endurance brought forth this Republic. Why not in the case of Col. Arthur Lynch? For the reason simply that the cause for which he fought directly and the cause which, indirectly, he personified have both failed of success. When the freedom of Ireland is achieved men like Lynch will be acclaimed, even by the English, as heroes. If Washington had failed, he, too, would have been hanged and his memory by them consigned to infamy.

Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason?
Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason.

J. M. WALL.

New York, Jan. 24, 1903.

CANAL AND MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The purchase of the canal is in a fair way to be put through. We have tempted the Colombians, and—under the subterfuge of a one-sided lease—they are going to renounce their sovereignty over part of their dominion. Have we weighed the portents of this! Ever since President Monroe told the world that on this continent territory and nations can no more be appropriated, the world has stood in awe and obeyed. This doctrine rested on the natural law of self-defense, keeping the powers away from this continent, and on Jefferson's declaration that it is unjust to govern without the consent of the governed.

Already have we ourselves violated that doctrine by taking and ruling the Philippines. Already have we thus lowered our standard before the world, and, sadder still, have lowered our self-esteem. For it is no use trying to find excuses. There is no such thing as "destiny" or "mission," but what is of our own making. And if we listen to our conscience we shall hear that it was done for the sake of glory—the power of the demon—and for the sake of profit—holy trade.

Shall we now do it all over again in Colombia? However slow the gods grind, they grind sure, and any infringement of natural laws is followed by punishment. Instance the negro. We have imported him, and he will be a thorn in our flesh to the end of time. So will be the Filipinos. So would be the Latins, if, like the latter, incorporated into our body politic in numbers. "But where are the numbers?" Why, they are all around us, "before our door." All we need is a steady development of our imperialism, and a new century will find all North and Central America under one rule.

But suppose these Latins wish to join us with their "consent"? Even then we should decline, because, if we can absorb immigrants or a few creoles, we never can absorb countries and millions of people. By attempting such mixture we would thoroughly and in every way degenerate. By a similar process the great Romans once declined, decayed, and—disappeared.

After all, why not honestly leave the Colombians their sovereignty? A way might be found, guarantees could be given, and the canal would still be built. We are, besides, strong enough to enforce guarantees should they be broken. As honesty is the best policy in life, so is unselfishness the better diplomacy. Let us do as we would like to be done by were we in their place, and the nations will not only respect us all the more, but they will also fear us, and—like us for it. And that American who demands a visible return for unselfish action will find it in our greater National strength and our true National glory.

S. M.

New York, Jan. 25, 1903.

TENEMENT DINNERS AND DRINK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange that in a city like New York, where the drinking question is of such vital importance, steps taken to abate the evil do not meet with more encouragement. The laboring man goes to his work these cold mornings in many cases with only a cup of weak and pale tea and a piece of stale bread for his breakfast. An hour or so later he seeks the saloon for the beer his poor stomach craves. I notice he generally has beer for his luncheon to eke it out, and perhaps he stops at the saloon on his way home, not having much there that is pleasant to anticipate.

A badly served, tasteless dinner drives him out in the evening to the saloon again. Can any one wonder at this? Can any one blame a man for this?

The habit is formed not always from the love of drink, but because of a badly nourished stomach. A remedy has been and is being tried by a body of women in this city, who send trained teachers into the tenements to give lessons to the women not only in cooking simple, nourishing food for their families, but economy in buying the food, using the fuel, in ventilating and keeping the rooms clean, and in the beauty of clean dress, clean face, and tidy hair. It is a homely work, but it seems the very best way to substitute good for evil. No talking or temperance pledging can do what good, wholesome food will do.

Many appeals have been sent out for contributions, however small, to carry on this helpful work among our poor, but they meet with little response. The results obtained have been so wonderfully good, and the women are so eager to learn in their own little homes, which they cannot always leave to go to the settlements, that it seems a pity more cannot be done for them for lack of money.

Men who formerly spent their money in the saloons give it now to their wives, who have learned to buy better things for less money and cook a tasty meal.

Girls and boys growing up in well-ordered homes make better citizens, and corruption would die out from lack of badly nourished, badly brought-up men and women.

J. S. HAGEMANN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1903.

UNION AND NON-UNION MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the witnesses who appeared before the Coal Strike Commission during the week in behalf of the G. B. Markle Company was Gertrude Martin, a trained nurse, who testified that Mrs. John Markle employed three nurses to look after the sick among the coal miners. This witness was produced to show that the Markle people were not wholly indifferent to suffering among the miners and their families. She was brought forward to show how good and charitable they were. She was to prove that if the Markles did withhold wages earned, at least a pittance was given back as charity, for which the miners did not seem properly grateful.

But is not this testimony a sad reflection on the Markles? Does it not emphasize the poverty-stricken condition of their employes? It brings to light the fact that the miners were so poorly paid for their labor that when they became sick they at once became objects of charity. Is this a commendable state of affairs, and does it redound to the credit of American citizenship? Is John Markle, according to the testimony of this witness and the uncontradicted testimony of the miners, a good American citizen? And can the miners, living under such conditions, become and remain good citizens?

Should not the American public sanction the efforts of the miners to improve American citizenship and not withhold their aid because a few happen to give way to brute passion and commit acts of violence? Then there are tears shed by certain people because non-union men were reviled, and sometimes received worse treatment, at the hands of a few union men of brutal instincts. Yet these non-union men by their acts seek to perpetuate this state of affairs, wherein men and their families in case of sickness must immediately become dependent on the bounty of their employer's wife.

These tearful people seem to think the non-union men are contending for idealistic principles, when in fact by their every act they tend to perpetuate human misery and degradation; they retard civilization by keeping down the wages of the workingman and making it harder to educate himself and his family. If civilization and education and all the luxuries of life are only for a select few and the rest of humanity are to exist only by sufferance of and as servants of that select few, then the non-union man is indeed a being of great value in our body politic. Otherwise he is a person to be taught his duty to his fellow-man and to his country.

One of the lines of testimony emphasized by the coal operators before the commission is that with the advent of the union the miners became more unruly and unmanageable. This is to be expected. The miners had been browbeaten and treated as having no voice in the regulation of their own affairs so long that when they did begin to realize their power and aspire to develop a better citizenship they overstepped the bounds of propriety and justness. But that will change with a better education in unionism and altruism.

Mitchell is receiving a large share of criticism because he did not keep the men better in hand. Yet these critics were doing everything in their power to fight this man and destroy the Miners' Union. They (the critics) were throwing their influence on the side of mob violence and ultimate serfdom while claiming to be on the side of law and order.

ED A. JANEWAY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WRECK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Southern Pacific Wreck," in which you seem to think there is no satisfactory remedy. I had occasion to travel last year over the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, thence to New Orleans, and was very near several wrecks, especially the one when the engineer forgot his order, which caused the deaths of many passengers, (between San Francisco and Los Angeles.)

Now, it seems to me the Southern Pacific is to blame for its system or lack of the best system of crossing trains. I think you will find that on many, if not all, Eastern railroads they have a system something like this:

When to cross two trains running in opposite directions on same track, the dispatcher first orders operator to flag trains having right of way for orders, then gives orders to conductor and engineer of said train when to cross, who, after reading and both signing the order have it repeated back to the dispatcher, who, if all right, O. K.'s it; then the dispatcher gives the order to the other train, proceeding in the same way, and also to the operator at the station where the trains are to cross, the information, and no train is allowed to move on an order before receiving the O. K. Under this system, if operator failed to stop train having right of way each would simply run on its right of road or according to its timebook, and would cause only a loss of time instead of life.

The Southern Pacific system last year appeared to be simply to send the order to operators to give to the conductor of each train, whose duty was to read it to the engineer and then proceed. If their orders did not agree or if the engineer's memory was at fault, or if only one train got the order there was bound to be trouble, as there was frequently.

A FORMER RAILROAD MAN.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

CONDITIONS AT RIDGEWOOD TERMINAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From Richmond Hill to the Brooklyn Bridge via Myrtle Avenue trolley or elevated railroad it is practically a straight line. By improving the service the time would be about twenty minutes quicker than by any other route, and would relieve the congestion on Jamaica Avenue and East New York loop.

For some reason the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company tries to kill this route by abominable service. Last Winter one evening during rush hours sleet froze to the wires and a crowded car was several hours getting from Ridgewood. Men and women were compelled to stand the entire distance, shivering. Owing to stringent rules the conductor did not dare to turn the electric heat on for fear of dismissal. On Jan. 12, during evening rush hours, the power gave out, (as it had previously,) and thousands were compelled to walk home without their fares being returned. After a long, long wait at Ridgewood, Car No. 1,758 (I think it was) started out and eighty-four fares were registered. Available cars were at hand, but no effort was made to relieve the crowding of the car.

At Richmond Hill passengers wait in the street in the cold from six to fifteen minutes for a car to arrive. After leaving Richmond Hill for Ridgewood it is almost all open country and few passengers are taken on. The cars could safely run at express speed and the so-called schedule almost cut in half. However, if they have good luck, after running leisurely for a long time, the monotony is broken by approaching the Long Island Railroad crossing.

About one block from it the conductor gets off and walks or trots to the crossing. Heated cars are almost unknown on this route, and, while waiting, the passengers sit and shiver and wish for "the good old Summer time." Finally a signal is given and the car proceeds. Several other stops are made while the motorman turns switches. Two corners are rounded and one unnecessary block is traveled, and the car arrives at the end of a long shed. Here another stop is made, and usually many passengers jump off and sprint to the other end for a transfer to the elevated.

The Ridgewood terminal is a curiosity. The architect who planned it has, no doubt, been dead a long time, but the freak terminal still remains. About one block has to be traveled here in transferring. We retravel a portion of the way, climb two flights of stairs, turn a corner, and rush through a long, crooked ascending passageway. Here the end of a long dark so-called waiting room is entered and a turnstyle registers the transfers. In this end of the room is a stove, principally for the comfort of a deserving combined ticket agent and transfer man for the four trolley lines.

Passengers may thaw out there if they have time to while away, but owing to this room being one flight lower than the elevated platform, and not within sight or hearing of the trains that leave at long intervals, they hurry on. After ascending the stairs at the end of this tunnel waiting room there is another passageway with turns and angles that leads to the bleak train platform several hundred feet from the waiting room stove. Bridge and ferry trains leave about every ten minutes if they have good luck, no attention being paid by either line to direct connections. Formerly an announcer called the trains, but that was expensive, and discontinued.

When a train arrives a trainman runs to the dispatcher at the far end of the long platform, returns and advises whether bridge or ferry train, and it is passed along from car to car while the passengers wait and shiver. The cars are cold storage and the filthiest of the cars of the company. Apologies for lights are also used. After passing a few stations all seats are filled. Overcrowding, delays at stations, and the above conditions make these lines intolerable.

To give immediate relief, the company should put more cars on and run through to Jamaica, provide decent lights, heat all cars, (temporarily with oil stoves if necessary,) remove freight and express cars, reduce running time, provide flagman at Long Island Railroad crossing, also switchmen; build an incline at Ridgewood to unload level with elevated platform, provide suitable waiting room and train announcer, and direct connections at this terminal; also clean, heat, and light the present elevated cars, procure idle Long Island Railroad cars and run a few more trains, temporarily lengthen the important station platforms, especially at the Brooklyn Bridge, provide men for front and rear car platforms and men to open side car doors at all stations.

Most of these things could be accomplished in about twenty-four hours by live management, except the incline at Ridgewood, and this also could be provided temporarily in about ten days or two weeks. Are we to be jollied along from month to month by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company? They can do many things everywhere along their lines to give immediate relief. It takes the company about as long to build a power house as it did Chicago to build the World's Fair.

The new power house will not relieve the Ridgewood terminal; nothing is being done to improve it. These conditions have existed for years, and the company will do nothing until compelled to by legislation. I wish to solicit the help of our daily papers and request them to kindly furnish their readers with petition coupons to sign, cut out, and send to the editors to be forwarded to Albany to secure legislation for adequate service at all times.

If our newspapers will only do this about every property owner in Greater New York and all who use street cars will do their part with pleasure.

A. C. L.

Richmond Hill, Jan. 28, 1903.

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WRECKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sooner the public and press cease calling such wrecks as that on the New Jersey Central "accidents" the sooner will they be of less frequency. Any man who is in the habit of traveling on steam roads must be aware that he has often escaped a similar catastrophe. In the case of the tunnel wreck on the New York Central and this last on the New Jersey Central the engineer is blamed, but is not the responsibility higher up? The employes speak about rules regarding signals, &c., but do not say what the orders are relating thereto. This running past signals is not as uncommon as is generally supposed. There is a rule that when a train stops within a block that a flag shall be sent out. I am informed that the rule says 200 yards from the rear car.

Is not twenty-five to fifty feet nearer the usual distance? To make time seems to be the first consideration. Let an engineer run behind a few trips, especially on "fast trains," and see the result. He is probably "promoted" to a freight, with corresponding pay. When the authorities are investigating these wrecks why don't they probe as to what the orders are relating to the rules? Let the press push this subject as Mr. Jerome is pushing the lawbreakers, and perhaps we shall know more on the subject than we do now.

A COMMUTER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

DANGER WHISTLES FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering the disaster that occurred at Graceland on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, we are all impressed with the fact that no matter what safeguards were in use by the railroad, they did not prevent the accident. One would naturally suppose that the instinct of self-preservation would have compelled Engineer Davis to not only try to save his own life, but also the lives of the passengers on the train ahead.

At certain times on all railroads there is a congestion of traffic at a certain point. This brings in an element of extra danger which is recognized by all railroad men. The engineer of the Easton accommodation knew that his train was in a position of danger from the fact that it was standing on the track used by the Philadelphia "flier." He knew that the "flier" was due on that track at that point at that moment.

Could not the following additional safeguard be used at very little trouble or expense?

All the engines could be equipped with an additional whistle, which we will call the "danger whistle," and which would be used under circumstances of danger only. This whistle of course would have to be so regulated that the sound would be recognized by all trainmen as a notice of danger.

If the engine of the Easton accommodation had been thus equipped, the engineer would of course have sounded the "danger whistle," thus notifying trains approaching in both directions that a certain train was in a position of danger at that particular point. The engineers of all trains approaching would be expected to respond by bringing their trains under control, so that they could be stopped quickly.

Not only the engineers, but the firemen and the conductors of trains approaching would hear the signal danger.

When the conductor of any train heard this danger whistle, his first impulse would be to notice whether the engineer had responded to this signal by bringing the train under control by applying the air brakes. If the engineer for any reason should fail to respond to the signal danger, the conductor himself would immediately bring the train under control by applying the air brakes from the car in which he happened to be at the time. Every car in the train is equipped so that the conductor may stop the train in this way.

JAMES W. MANSON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1903.

WEAKLY BUILT RAILWAY CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the recent Westfield disaster too much attention is given to the causes or blame for the collision itself, and not enough to the negligence of the railroads in not providing safeguards to the traveling public in event of such collisions. The deaths and mutilations are due, not to the collision, but to the frail cars and improper methods of heating. These the management have in their power to correct and do not, but turn the blame upon the man at the throttle.

If an owner of a rotten vessel sent her to sea carrying passengers, but with no life-saving appliances (boats, rafts, &c.) and through the negligence of the Captain the vessel were wrecked, if those passengers could have been saved had the owner of the vessel supplied it with life-saving appliances, would it be wise or just to place the loss of those lives upon the Captain?

The Park Avenue and Westfield disasters are similar in that in both cases they were old, flimsy cars, with none of the modern strengthening devices. In addition the Westfield cars, or some of them, were heated with the old-fashioned coal stove, (with all respect to the Vice President, who states, "All cars have Baker heaters, with steam pipes," &c.) These toy cars, with a possible horrible death by fire apparatus in each, are used, we must believe, with the full knowledge of the management, for if they are not aware of it, they are certainly unfit as managers.

Had the New York Central used strongly built cars, there would still have been the collision, but not so many gaps in family circles. Had the Central Railroad of New Jersey used strongly built cars and proper heating equipment, the little town of Plainfield would not to-day be mourning its dead. Yet there would still have been the collision—and an engineer to be proved guilty or not guilty.

I desire to quote a bit of the evidence given before the Coroner's jury, Jan. 20, 1903, in the Park Avenue disaster. The witness was Spencer T. Case, master car builder of the New York Central:

Q.—If the rear New Haven car had been a Pullman car, do you think the same damage and loss of life would have resulted? A.—I don't think it would.

Q.—Do you think a collision with a train made up of cars like the private cars of the New York Central would have resulted similarly? A.—I don't think it would.

Q.—Why? A.—The method of construction.

Q.—Is the use of construction about 10 per cent? A.—About that.

Q.—Longitudinal strengthening with steel frames has been used for the past ten years in private cars of railroad Presidents and Directors? A.—For about that.

There is no desire to insinuate that the old wooden death traps are used by any first-class road, to the exclusion of newer and stronger cars, but they still do use some of them on most of their local trains. It is an exception upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey that the smoker of afternoon locals is not of this kind, with its inflammable stove, and this is usually the last car. This is done with the knowledge that every car builder, every master mechanic, and every Superintendent knows that they are in event of a slight accident death traps.

Mr. Spencer T. Case above quoted is correct. It is all done for a saving of 10 per cent. in construction—not a high value to place upon human life.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM THAT BLOCKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your editorial of the 20th instant relative to "Block Signals, and Do They Block?" I beg to advise you that there is a block signal system that automatically blocks, and such a system is in operation on the Boston Elevated Railroad, and the same system is applicable to steam railroads.

In addition to throwing a red light against an approaching train there is a lever thrown up a few inches away from the rail which drops down again when the rail which drops down again when the car has passed. There is also extending down near the rail with a valve in it which has a lever that comes in contact with the lever that is operated by the signal whenever said lever is up, and misses it when down. If the two levers strike the valve is opened, and that puts on the air brakes, and it is beyond the power of anybody to release the brakes until the train comes to a standstill and then only by getting off the train and closing the valve. With this system it is impossible to pass a signal even though the engineer should deliberately try to do so.

I hope this system will be brought to the attention of those who make laws for the safety of the people.

MARK DEAN.

New York, Jan. 30, 1903.

RIGHT TO KILL A SUFFERING HUM AN BEING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disastrous wreck on the Jersey Central, in which the terrible loss of life ensued, ushers the question to the front. Whether it is humanitarian to sanction an impaled victim to be slowly roasted to death when it is a physical impossibility to rescue him?

If a race horse should fall and break his leg while galloping around the track, swift as the wings of meditation his misery would be ended by putting a bullet in his brain. Why should not the same expediency be resorted to in the case of a human being pinned to the ground by tons of debris and encircled by a sheet of flame, which closes in upon him and terminate his existence with excruciating torture?

The spectators of a catastrophe of this nature are powerless to render any assistance to the doomed victim, while the victim himself, seeing that death is rushing upon him with tremendous speed, brandishing over his head the most horrible of all deaths, incineration, begs piteously for them to do that against which it is said the Creator has set His canon.

The civil and religious laws of the world will not permit a person to end the misery of another, even when the groans and pleadings of the tortured one are intensified by the heartless flames, which incinerate him a few minutes afterward.

F. J. KENNY.

Jersey City, Jan. 29, 1903.

TAMMANY AND THE ELECTION PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who are saying that Tammany will have an easy task in carrying the elections this Fall are either ignorant or thoughtless. While there are doubtless many stupid persons who would vote against the reform ticket merely because a certain street was not kept clean or had not been repaved, or because a few gambling dens are still open, or because one or more out of a thousand reform officials have made a mess of it, nevertheless, the majority are either thinking people or they take their cues from those who are. While I have nothing very good to say of Mayor Low, except his honesty and good intentions, I have nothing very bad to say, and that is saying a great deal. Those who expected him to build Rome in a night out of the wretched confusion that Tammany left behind are simple; those who thought he was an Augustus, who boasted that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble, or an Alfred the Great, the most perfect monarch in history, or a Peter the Great as a civilizer, were slightly in error. He is not a great man, a highly intellectual man, nor even a smart or brilliant man. He assumed a mighty responsibility, and he has hardly measured up to the standard expected and required. There are few in our city who could.

Possibly Justice William J. Gaynor would have come the nearest, although there is other good timber in sight, as yet unmeasured, which might prove to meet the requirements—such as Swanstrom, Grout, Gen. Greene, Woodbury, and Redfield. Only close students of affairs are able to judge fairly of the colossal work required by the administration of a city like ours, and only these can recognize the really marvelous work which has been done by Mayor Low's staff. While Mr. Low is doubtless entitled to some of the credit for what his official cabinet has done, yet most of this great work merits only individual praise, and most observers can see where the work would have been doubled in usefulness were he the strong, wise, energetic executive that the administration requires.

As we used to say at college, the administration lacks "team work," and this always comes primarily from good captaincy. The Mayor is not a good captain. He would make a good merchant, a good college President, a good Ambassador, a very good arbitrator, but he will never make a great Mayor. He lacks the strong, aggressive, personal force, and, to be very frank, he lacks the intellect. Nevertheless, his administration will live in history. He has done more for our city than two Strongs and two hundred Van Wycks. If he should be opposed by such a man as a Van Wyck, he could probably defeat him. But he probably will not be nominated again, and Tammany will not necessarily win next Fall. Tammany is really in a minority in the City of New York. The people do not want any more Crokers or Deverys. While there is now more of a semblance of decency in Tammany Hall, the people do not trust it. A strong ticket next Fall, with a united opposition and a really strong name at the head of the ballot, and Tammany will again go down in defeat.

The election of last Fall in the city can hardly be considered in figuring the strength of Tammany. Many external causes account for the 190,000 Democratic majority. Mr. Coler was not considered a Tammany candidate, in the first place—rather the contrary, if anything. His personal popularity here on account of his recent public records in part for his great majority, and adding to this the unpopularity of Mr. Odell in the cities, and the public discontent over the coal situation, coupled with the attractive attitude of the Democratic Party thereto, it is clear that it was not Tammany, but a dozen different influences, that so carried the city by storm. When the voters become thoroughly conversant with the commendable work of the Low administration, and they will before next November, there will be an irresistible civic pride created which will require a greater man than even Edward M. Shepard to overcome.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1903.

ZIONISM AND ITS ENEMIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my view in connection with the present strife between the promoters of Zionism and their antagonists.

History shows us indisputably the ample opportunities for the Jews to demonstrate their inability in self-government, and in tracing the cause we find in that direction conditions have not changed.

We also learn from history that there is nothing more dangerous to Judaism than the segregation and congestion of the Jewish race.

In the population of the entire known world we find four-fifths of 1 per cent. are Jews, and if they were distributed all over in that proportion they would undeniably be welcomed and respected, if for nothing else, for their innate aptitude in developing economic, commercial, and financial affairs.

Anti-Semitism prevails precisely in proportion with the excess of the Jewish population above their natural percentage. But, after all, there is to my mind nothing more conducive to the unity, integrity, and fraternity of the Jews, uniting more stimulating the strength of their creed and religion than the existence of anti-Semitism.

Judaism would, for a long time past, have been fast asleep were it not from time to time awakened by its boisterous enemies. The hostile spirit from without makes the Jews cling to each other, rely upon each other, and establishes mutual confidence among themselves. Let us, therefore, be contented with the present condition. Nature will take care of the congested parts of the Jews. They will ultimately flee from their oppressors and find a shelter and protection. Let us be consoled with the existence of this glorious country of ours, where all its citizens, irrespective of creed, race, or color, enjoy all the privileges, rights, and protection of a lax and Constitution framed by the most humane and liberal-spirited men the world ever produced.

New York, Jan. 28, 1903. EMMONS.

TOPICS of The DRAMA

The Performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" by Mrs. Mary Shaw—Shakespeare as He Should Not Be Archaeologized—Scenery and Dramatic Imagination—How to Suppress the Faddists.

By an immemorial custom, the wisdom of which has never been disputed, one day in the year is consecrated to fools and folly. Last week, as it happened, was given over in the theatrical world to fads and faddists. On Monday we had a revival of Ibsen's grewsome tragedy of "Ghosts," and on Tuesday an attempt to revive archæologically an Elizabethan production of "Romeo and Juliet." Would it be well to make this week of fads an annual fixture? The welkin still rings with the voices of disgust and despair, yet we humbly submit that it would—not that we hate faddists less, but that we love fads more. Wasn't it one of the characters of Molière, who, while posing as a patron of the arts, refused to be a patron of the artists? For centuries the world has repeated the saying with derision, unaware of its subtle wisdom, even as the incomparable M. Jourdain spoke prose for forty years without being aware of it. Let us deprecate those ardent persons who decry Shakespeare in order to laud Ibsen, and deplore the people who give us Shakespeare in Noah's archaeology; but let us not cease to welcome the discussion of all unaccustomed phases of art.

Miss Mary Shaw and the "Ghosts" of Ibsen.

Assuredly it is a great pleasure to have seen Miss Mary Shaw again in Ibsen's "Ghosts," and especially as the company she has brought with her from Baltimore is of great strength and has played long enough together to give a strong performance in the ensemble. We say "to have seen" quite advisedly, for though under Miss Shaw's management the horror of the ending is reduced to a minimum and Ibsen's humor is thrown out in full relief, the only real pleasure to be derived from any performance of the play is the pleasure of ruminating upon the spiritual pabulum it affords. What most impresses one in the theatre is the secret sewer of old Alving's vices and the lothsome brood of disease, moral, and physical, which they engendered—the paresis that is wiping out the genius of the young artist, the cherry-colored velvet of his softening brain, and the babbling of his idiocy at the final curtain, as he asks his mother to give him the sun for a plaything. These things are the obvious content of the drama. But they are not the matters of chief import.

It is said that Ibsen was astonished at the outcry of rage which greeted the first performance. To this day even those who champion the play seldom talk with comprehension of its inner motive. Even Miss Shaw, in an interview published in THE TIMES speaks of it as a plea for divorce. It is infinitely more than this. Its catchword is "the joy of life," and in Ibsen the catchwords are as important as the themes in Wagner.

More than any other modern playwright, Ibsen stands for the right of the individual to rejoice to the full in the exercise of all normal human faculties. When he paints our modern society in terrible colors and with sickening detail it is because our modern society cramps the soul in its highest activities. "Ah, the joy of life!" cries the stricken Oswald. "That's a thing you don't know much about in these parts. I've never felt it here. * * * and then, too, the joy of work! At bottom it's the same thing. But that, too, you know nothing about."

Because it was the joy of life that brought old Alving to disease and death it has been assumed that Ibsen is an ogre of grim pessimism and is painting life as merely sordid and pestilent. The truth is quite the reverse. Ibsen is the prophet of sane liberty and wholesome gladness. From what Alving's wife says of him to Oswald it is clear that Alving was more sinned against than sinning. "You ought to have known your father when he was a young Lieutenant. He was brimming over with the joy of life. It was like a breezy day only to look at him. * * * Well, child of joy that he was—for he was a child at that time—he had to live here at home in a half-grown town, which had no joys to offer him—only dissipations. He had no object in life—only an official position. He had no work in which he could throw himself, heart and soul; he had only business. He had not a single comrade who knew what the joy of life meant—only loungers and boon companions."

In a large, free society, such a nature would have found full exercise in normal pleasures and in normal work. But in an atmosphere of dull, puritanical conventionality the joy of living festered. If Ibsen paints old Alving's nature in black colors it is because he is a moralist as stern as Dante, or as Shakespeare in his tragedies. What he is really girding at is the rottenness of a society in which there is no place for the joy of life—conventional proprieties that breed moral corruption in highly vitalized natures, and then empty the drains of filth into the life of wives and sons. No doubt he would approve of divorce in such a case as Mrs. Alving's, but that is only lopping off the branches. "Ghosts" strikes at the very root of the social evil—at our puritanical way of suppressing all that is exuberant and joyous.

A narrowly Puritanical society—a society to which life is a vale of tears and duties are all mortifying to the flesh—is in the nature of things hypocritical. It can only exist by denying the fundamental impulses of human nature toward freedom and joy. And when the result of such denial is mercilessly exposed, the creature of dead convention falls into a fit of horrors at the hideousness of his own image and cries out that the whole world has been represented as diseased. So the truth teller is branded as an enemy of the people, and those who easily condone the shallow fripperies, the pink sentiments, the inane buffoonries, and the mawkish emotions of the conventional stage cannot find words vile enough to pour upon those who say simple truth in decent language. Ibsen never preaches, and there is nothing in his plays that can be construed into an advocacy of free love. He has represented family affection and loyalty with a truth and warmth of appreciation that has never been surpassed. When, as in "Ghosts," he crushes us with horror, it is in order to show the dread penalties that come upon us all because we deny our spirits the liberty to expand naturally in the joy of life.

Shakespeare as He Should Not Be Archaeologized.

If Mr. Short had set out to commit all possible blunders in his experiment in Elizabethan archaeology he could scarcely have exceeded his actual performance. To make a public which is accustomed to richly artistic scenery and beautiful lighting accept the bare stage of our fathers is at the best an arduous undertaking, but he quadrupled the difficulty by choosing a play that has been familiar from childhood in the most elaborate productions. If his first piece had been novel to the audience it might have excited curiosity and stimulated the imagination to the Elizabethan point of framing its own visual images, but the piece was "Romeo and Juliet," our visual images of which have long been filled by conventional modern scenery. Instead of transporting us in imagination to the actual Verona, it recalled the all too familiar stage garden and calcium moon, emphasizing thereby the bareness of the stage. He had still, however, two trumps remaining. In the absence of stage scenery he had time and to spare to give all of the "two hours' traffic on the stage" promised by the prologue—to reproduce Shakespeare's splendid dramatic narrative entire, making it flow along without hitch and at the speed best calculated to stimulate and sustain the interest. In point of fact he hewed and hacked at the text, transposed entire scenes, and in a word wrought a havoc in this literary masterpiece which would not have been justified by the most elaborate stage setting. Being saved the expense, furthermore, of what we call a production he might have afforded a company which was strong not only in the leading parts but in the ensemble. With one exception his actors had not progressed beyond the stage of being conscious of their costumes; and even the Juliet of Fernanda Eliseu was remarkable only for undeveloped temperament. The single fresh touch of the evening was given by the trained Elizabethan audience which cut capers, joked and guyed the actors in the way described in all histories of the drama. For once in a blue moon it is not amiss to show what the inside of an old theatre looked like, and how an old audience behaved; but since Mr. Franklin Sargeant did this in February, 1896, in this very playhouse and in March, 1896, in Sanders's Theatre, Cambridge, (tactfully using Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" as the vehicle,) the moon has not been observed to change its silver hue. Most of our information as to the mistbehavior of our forefathers in the theatre is derived from passages in which old dramatists protested against it for the reason that it destroyed the effect of the play. If the best plays and the best actors in a time when all stages were bare were impaired in their effects by such uproar, how did Mr. Short expect to come out of the ordeal?

Scenery and the Dramatic Imagination.

Mr. Short's Swan Theatre was a goose, lad; but if we ever have another January fad week there is hope of better things. Mr. Sargeant has been planning a series of Elizabethan revivals in the Empire Theatre. On the dismal evening of "Romeo and Juliet" his spirits were drooping and he threatened to countermand the order for his stage settings. But it is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail. Granted a sufficiently large stage and an intelligent management with a single eye to the artistic effect of the drama, the results should be as valuable as those of the present experiment were disappointing. For a man of the modern world to imagine by himself the surroundings in which the action passes, as one must when the stage is bare, is perhaps difficult; but the difficulty has been vastly exaggerated. When we read a play in a book our imaginations body forth not only the scenes, but the action; yet the ability to read good plays with pleasure is easily acquired, and when the imagination has learned to frame its own images the most splendid creations of the scene painter and the carpenter are as often a hindrance to appreciation as an aid. "I went once," said Emerson, "to see the Hamlet of a famed performer, the pride of the English stage, and all I then heard and all I now remember of the tragedian was that in which the tragedian had no part; simply Hamlet's question to the Ghost:

> 'What may this mean,
> That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel,
> Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?'

"The imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimensions crowds it with agents in rank and order, as quickly reduces the big reality to the glimpses of the moon. These tricks of his magic spoil for us the illusion of the green room." This is an extreme view of the case, and pushed to its conclusion it would do away with acting as well as with scenery—a palpable absurdity in view of the fact that Shakespeare's one and apparently his only purpose in writing the plays was to have them acted. Yet it admirably suggests the danger of encumbering a production of Shakespeare with irrelevant details. No doubt if Shakespeare were now alive and writing he would be glad to avail himself of all modern appliances, and no doubt themost popular, and most satisfactory revivals of his plays will always be those with scenery. But it is equally certain that our modern methods do serious damage in certain respects to the poetic effect.

Emerson's imagination seems to have been outraged by the glimpses of the calcium moon, and indeed the most beautiful scenic effects fall far short of the images which the poet suggests to any active mind. It would of course be useless to urge any modern ghost to dispense with the calcium; but there are certain respects in which those who stage Shakespeare offend constantly and quite needlessly. After the ghost has disappeared at the end of the first scene Horatio breaks out into a lyric strain, the dramatic effect of which has been universally admired, and the poetic value of which is so great that Milton transferred the lines almost verbatim to "Paradise Lost."

But look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.

Some managers have accompanied the lines with an increase of light on the backdrop. Mr. Sothern throws the rays of a calcium upon the stage through a gate in the scenery. In either case the effect is to substitute in the mind of the hearer a crude theatric effect for one of the most beautifully suggestive images in the language.

Instances could be multiplied. In "Macbeth," when Duncan and Banquo come to the castle, they describe it thus:

> This castle hath a pleasant seat.
> The air nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses. This guest of Summer,
> The temple-haunting Martlet, does approve,
> By his loved mansionry, that the Heaven's breath
> Smells wooingly here; no jutty, frieze,
> Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird
> Hath made his pendant bed.

As Irving staged the scene the castle was shown, a thing of painted canvas absurdly out of proportion, and had been in the eyes of the audience since the rise of the curtain, with suggestions of birds' nests in the machicolations. If the stage had been bare, or even if the mumpsy castle had been omitted, the mind would have framed for itself Shakespeare's vision of a feudal highland castle in a Summer sunset. As the scene was staged the lines had no more effect than an inventory, which one mechanically tallied with the work of the scene painter.

The Value of Sceneless Productions.

The value of a complete representation of the text has never been sufficiently emphasized. Educationally, and from the point of view of scholarship, it is highly important, and, what is of vastly greater moment, it enhances the interest of the play as a dramatic entertainment. Mr. Sothern's production of Hamlet is unusually full, beginning before eight, and lasting until almost midnight; yet there are gaps in it that would admit the proverbial team of horses. Many missed Polonius's often-quoted advice to Laertes; many Hamlet's most vigorous denunciation of his mother's sins; no one not familiar with the play quite knew who Fortinbras was when he appeared at the end to claim Hamlet's crown; every one must have felt that the omission of the scene in which Hamlet surprises the King at prayers not only weakens the story, but sacrifices one of the salient traits in Hamlet's character—and these are only a few of the most important omissions. On a bare stage, moreover, scene follows scene and act follows act in rapid succession, whereas in a scenic production there are frequent pauses, in which the interest is likely to fade as it does between the installments of a novel in a magazine. It were madness of course to argue that Shakespeare should be played only on a bare stage, but when our actors, managers, and critical public once learn the value of a complete representation of the text, as they will when they become familiar with bare-stage productions, they will become less and less tolerant of excrescences in the production, such as have lately been all too frequent.

How to Suppress the Faddist.

In countries where the drama is properly organized, fads prosper and the faddists are at rest. In New York we have "Ghosts" and "The Doll's House"—"The Doll's House" and "Ghosts." In the repertory theatres of Germany there are occasional performances of "Rosmersholm," "An Enemy of the People," "Hedda Gabler," and all the rest, even including that impossible stage production, "Peer Gynt." The plays are by no means popular even on the Continent, but those who want them and are ready to pay for them get them. Similarly, experiments have been made, and notably in Munich, in reproducing the Elizabethan theatre, with results that have been of great interest, and of value in increasing the general intelligence with regard to the practical aesthetics of Shakespearean productions. For the cultivation of fads and the suppression of faddists give us a repertory theatre! JOHN CORBIN.

THE PANDARISM OF THE INTELLECTUAL DRAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a story like Tolstoi's "Resurrection" is to be put on the stage it is perhaps inevitable in an Anglo-Saxon country that it should be attacked on the ground that such dramatic representations are indecent and that those who promote them are pandering to vicious popular tastes; but it is seldom that the illogic and the essential falsehood of such attacks is as they are evident in the following paragraph:

Something has evidently happened in regard to the production of "Resurrection," founded upon Tolstoi's "Resurrection," in her Majesty's Theatre, London. A little while ago a London theatrical writer said Mr. Tree intended to announce that the production was intended for adults only, but now the story: that Mr. Tree, as regards Tolstoi's novel, it may be hinted here that, although the story in book form contains certain scenes almost brutal in their primitive force, it will be Mr. Tree's aim to soften the asperity of these as far as possible to preserve the beauty and the cleanliness of the tales." An intimation of some sort has been received probably from the examiner of plays that he would not allow coarse or brutal exhibition under the cover of a great and good man's name, it is quite possible, of course, for a novelist to use gross illustrations with high moral purpose, but there is never any moral purpose in the reproduction of shocking or indecent things on the stage. Coarse or lustful exhibitions before the footlights are with the manager, other objects primarily, than money making. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are too rare to be taken into account.

It will thus be seen that if you and I are raised by "Resurrection" the book to the mount of spiritual transfiguration, we are receiving proper inspiration from "a great and good man," but if in the theatre, aided by actors of genius like Signora Duse and M. Dumeny, we receive the same sensations from the same people in the same situations, we are swayed by "malignant and base motives," and the dramatist and the actors to whom we owe these sensations are our pandars. I cannot cry with Mrs. Alving, "I see the connection." But then logic has never been a trait of moralist criticism in New York—who can ever forget that singularly coherent criticism of "The Joy of Living" (Es Lebe das Leben) in which one was told in the first paragraph that Herr Sudermann had written a tract against free love, and was informed in a second paragraph that he had written one for it?

One incidental argument in the paragraph quoted seems particularly naive. The moralist becomes almost tearful over those who cloak "a coarse or brutal exhibition in a theatre under the cover of a great and good man's name." I rather doubt if Count Tolstoi will think favorably of Mr. Tree's emasculation of him, but I am certain that M. Bataille's play in its original state will give him positive pleasure. What makes me certain is his tragedy, "The Power of Darkness." This, be it noted, is no dramatization of a novel by another hand; it is a play by Count Tolstoi himself. If, in Tolstoi's eyes, "shocking or indecent things" are never allowable on the stage, what shall one say of a drama which has in the first act two adulteries and the repulse of an innocent girl by the man who seduced her; in the second act robbery and murder; in the third act drunkenness and what one may call incest manqué; in the fourth act the smothering of a babe under boards by its own father, and in the fifth an attempted suicide, a full confession of the crimes, and an Arrest by the police? These proceedings, at any rate, so shock the moralist's friend, the English Reader of Plays, that he has never allowed the drama to be performed in England. To a mind less moral than the one which licensed "The Conquerors and rejected "Oedipus the King" all these situations, of course, are merely the externals. The play gives us a descent into hell and an ascension to paradise. At the end one cries with the old Akim: "God is here!" With terror and inspiration we watch the birth throes of a soul. But the case is precisely similar to M. Bataille's "Resurrection." There, too, we have the descent into hell and the resurrection of souls. "Yes, yes, thou art right, let us part upon this peak of illumination. * * * The pangs of this separation are the birth throes of a new life. * * * Yes, sing with all these people. * * * All these poor people who pour out their souls. * * * Courage. * * * Blend thy voice with these thousands of voices, and, while I go away, do not turn thy head to see me depart. * * * Farewell, my little, little Katucha, be happy." This is the ending of the scene of parting on Easter in the Siberian snows, in which M. Bataille has concentrated in a vivid scene the thought of the last part of the novel, and I cannot conceive anything more in the spirit of Count Tolstoi. The moralist should make, surely, a detailed statement of the differences in substance and in spirit between the "Power of Darkness" and M. Bataille's "Resurrection," which make the first the work of a "great and good man" and the second the work of a pander. JAMES PLATT WHITE.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.

OF THINGS THEATRICAL

The Strenuous Life as Experienced by Actors on the Road.

An Ingenious Game of Poker—Book and Play Profits Compared—A Post Office Comic Opera.

When Virginia Harned returns to New York in a few weeks to invite opinion again as to the merits and demerits of the unhappy lady Iris, heroine extraordinary of a modern London flat, she will probably feel like a battle-scarred veteran returning from long stages and battling in hostile foreign camps. For the fair Virginia has had anything but a patch of roses since she departed. The controversial discussion, incidental to the projecting of Mr. Pinero's latest study, is in a measure a departure from similar discussion heretofore. The subject matter of plays that usually evoke condemnation from those who object to the theatre as a medium for the study of human weakness has usually been based on the fact that the heroines of the dramas thus censured have been "women with pasts."

But the problem in "Iris" is based rather more on the fact that she is a "woman with a future," and the suggestion of just what sort of a future here is to be, when the last curtain falls on the play, is one that does not open up a pleasant vista to the imagination. Miss Harned, therefore, since she left this city has been subjected to a deal of varying criticism. Not only has her play been abused, but comment of a general nature has been indulged in tending to reflect on all actresses who essay such rôles as have their foundations in the quagmires of human emotion. E. H. Sothern, on one occasion had to come forward in Miss Harned's defense, and in an open letter took issue with those who criticised his wife.

In Detroit Miss Harned had a fall which incapacitated her from playing for a night or two; in Providence there were several chapters added to the list of misfortunes which have pursued her and her company. A pet dog tried to destroy the beauty of Miss Harned's leading man, William Courtenay, and he now carries several stitches in his lip, attesting his crustfulness in a canine friend, whose affection was of too clinging a nature to be entirely pleasing. Before the company reached Springfield a minister denounced "Iris" and to his denunciation added a practical effort to prevent the production of the play in that city. Aldermanic wisdom being called on to decide whether the play should be permitted within the precincts of that New England town.

The climax, however, was reached in an episode in Waterbury, which the local critics set down as being one of the most disgraceful that ever marred the history of the playhouse there. So riotous was the disturbance that the lines of the actors on the stage were indistinguishable, and the third act was ruined utterly. The act was shortened and the curtain rung down as quickly as possible. An eye witness thus describes what happened:

"Thanks to warnings as to the wickedness of 'Iris' distributed by well-meaning people, the habitués of the gallery, anticipating a most delicious evening with a sort of a combination 'Sapho' and 'Duncan Clark's Female Minstrels,' had packed their favorite abiding place a thousand strong. They made more or less racket during the first two acts, but they were easily drowned out by the body of the house, which coughed as enthusiastically and as persistently as a high-pressure boiler on a Mississippi River steamboat. The rise of the curtain on the second episode of the third act, however, showing the apartments of Iris in the Italian villa at dawn, was the signal for the gallery to break loose. Houses and stage were dark; therefore the bosoms of the Hooligans were filled with bravery. Catcalls, whistles, resounding smacks, cuckoos, and groans came in a chorus from above. The patrons of the drama in the upper circles, having invested 25 cents each to see something 'sporty,' were voicing their disappointment and trying to push matters along.

"Scarcely had the curtain fallen when to the centre of the stage, white-faced and shaking with anger, came Albert Leverings, Mr. Frohman's road manager:

"'I want to tell you up there,' he cried, pointing to the gallery, 'that if you wish to witness the balance of this performance you must keep still. If we have any more of this disturbance we'll ring the curtain down. Understand me. At the very next noise we quit.'

"The gallery relapsed into silence, while the pit applauded. For the remainder of the evening there was little disturbance.

"'Don't a charming lot of theatregoers you have here in Waterbury,' said Miss Harned after the performance. 'It has been such a pleasure to meet them. Never in all my service on the stage have I passed through an experience such as that of this evening. Your city certainly is most brilliantly original!'"

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Somewhat in line with Miss Harned's experiences were those of an opera troupe which endeavored recently to purvey the beauties of "The Bohemian Girl" to an audience composed largely of college students in Ithaca. Will A. Page of Henry Miller's staff tells the story:

"Just a few days before I visited Ithaca an opera company tried to give a week of classic repertoire to university people there," he said. "I didn't see the performance, but a sympathetic stage hand thus described what happened:

"'The company's been scoming here off'n on for years, and the boys, they know what's going to happen. Monday night the boys kept quiet, though the performance was punky. They went around then and bought up all the seats for the rest of the week, so's to keep ladies and respectable people out'n the house. Tuesday night they commenced throwin' turnips and beets, and just when Dee'ts Foot or whatever his name is in 'The Bohemian Girl' tries to sing a big cabbage strikes him. He ducks behind the scenes and the manager goes out and threatens to stop the performance unless the boys behave. They're pretty quiet to-day, though the girls gets so many presents we stage hands all had free vegetables for a week.

"'Next night a bum egg starts the ball rolling, and the manager tells us to drop the net. You see, the company always carries a big tennis net with them, rigged up like a curtain, in case of trouble. Down came the net, coarse as a tennis net, and the students roared. There was a' open space at the top, just a few feet below the arch, and all the vegetables in the house was sent up to the top gallery. The boys up there tried to play tennis over the net, using the cabbages as balls.

"'The singers tried to go on with the opera, for the manager was satisfied so long as the boys paid. Every once in a while a cabbage or a turnip would go over the net and squash down on the stage. The actors played up stage, out of reach, but they had to duck often. The worst came when they put on the living pictures between the acts. Seein' that the set was there to catch vegetables the girls wasn't afraid to pose in "Beautiful Spring" and such like things. So when the lights was turned up there was six or seven of the girls up stage, all posing. The students gave a yell and tried to hit the girls with turnips, but the net stopped everything and the vegetables fell down by the footlights. The girls giggled, but they laughed too soon.

"'Some of the boys had been shooters, and they shot right through the holes in the net. Then we had to ring down the curtain. The company left town next day.'"

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Mr. Page is also responsible for this description of life in the "tank towns":

Up in the morning at half-past four.
The way train is late an hour or more.
Change cars at Penn Yan to a cattle train,
Then at Painted Post you shift again.
Stay at hotels where the food is bad;
Cheese with your soup, ice cream with stewed.
More rough riding, at last you land
At the hamlet called "a one-night stand."

"Ever since I told that story about the ingenuity of woman," said Louis Mann, who is appearing in his new comedy, "The Consul," "my man friends think I am unfair to the sex, and have bothered me so much that I have been watching with the alertness of a Sherlock Holmes to find an unusual incident in favor of man's sagacity. I found it recently near Atlantic City. While out strolling on the railroad tracks I saw two tramps enjoying the delights of a gypsy couch. As the trains went by I could hear them call out the numbers on the cars. One would say, '1-2-3-4-5-6-7.' Then the other would call, '8-9-4-5-6-8, you lose.' They did this every time a train passed. At last my curiosity prompted me to ask what they were playing.

"'Poker.'

"'Without cards?' I inquired. 'Impossible.'

"'Straight enough,' said one, 'if you understand it. You see, we have to have some recreation and as we are "de jungle buckers" we have a hankering about us for dice. It is too much trouble to carry and deal pack so we (Chorus—we?) invented a game of our own. It go—'

"'So what?' said I, making myself popular as the President by closing a few shekels to the inventor of the game.

"'It's like this: While we are waiting for a train to come along the decide who have the first car for his hand. When the next train comes we reverse the order of the choice. There are no kings, no queens, no knaves in the pack—except ourselves, no suits, except the ones we have on, and no "ions" except the ones you find on us. Only numbers count, and you must use your head to form them into pairs, two of a kind, four of a kind, any old kind of a kind. Take for instance the hand on which I just won. The number of the first freight car was 222, and it was on Track Twice. That made four "twos" and two "threes." That's a pretty good hand, but the last car was the best, for it was 444, and that was on twice, so you get a full six "sixes," and won in a walk. That beats card poker playing, don' you think?'"

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Discussing the question of who is the better paid, the man who writes for the reading public or the one who writes for the theatre, William H. Crane finds a verdict for the playwright by a large majority. Incidentally, he quotes some figures with reference to successful plays which may be interesting. According to Mr. Crane, "Henry Howard was paid $2,500 down for 'The Henrietta,' before that play was placed even in rehearsal, and his contract called for the payment of a fixed sum every time the comedy was performed. A book that will last ten years and continue throughout that time to enjoy large sales would be considered a marvelous work. 'The Henrietta' is over thirteen years old, and as it is still being played Mr. Howard continues to find it a means of keeping the wolf very far from his door-step.

"The amounts paid authors in royalties differ, of course, very much. The young man who is unknown and in whose work a manager feels that he is taking some risk cannot expect to demand or receive the royalties that does the tried and successful writer who has proved that he has the technique of the stage down to his finger tips. I was informed that Hall Caine received from the performances of 'The Christian' on an average of $1,000 a week throughout the first season his play was before the public.

"As the play is now going the rounds of the stock companies it is adding to Mr. Caine's worldly wealth.

"There was a period in New York two seasons ago when five of Clyde Fitch's plays were asking attention at the same time. All were successes, and it was figured that Mr. Fitch's earnings for the year would amount to fully $200,000. Mr. Fitch, by the way, is probably the best paid of all our native dram

SOME OFFERINGS THIS WEEK AT NEW YORK PLAY HOUSES

Augustus Thomas Departs From the "Geographical Drama" and Furnishes a Comedy With Local Color—Miss Tyree's Rise From Bessie to Elizabeth—Bonn's Appearance as "Mephisto."

WEEK'S CALENDARS.

MONDAY.—Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, "Much Ado About Nothing." Irving Place, Bonn in "Faust."

THURSDAY.—Madison Square, Elizabeth Tyree in an Augustus Thomas comedy.

FRIDAY.—Empire Theatre, special students' matinée of several one-act plays.

Augustus Thomas has departed temporarily from the "geographical drama" with which he so long has been identified, and his latest creation, "The Earl of Pawtucket," which will be seen at the Madison Square Theatre on Thursday evening, will be an up to date and metropolitan affair. So far to the other extreme has the playwright gone, that every scene of the new comedy is laid in the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning in the palm room at the breakfast hour, following with a luncheon in suite 864 and ending in the Turkish room in mid-afternoon.

The comedy will have to do with the efforts of an Englishman of noble birth and highly accentuated mannerisms to pass himself off on a supposedly unsuspecting public as a native of Pawtucket. The playwright drew his chief character from his impressions of Lawrance D'Orsay, the English actor now under contract with Charles Frohman, and loaned by Mr. Frohman to create this rôle.

The story tells of a Lord Cardington, come to New York on a two-fold errand. First, there is to be a trial in the House of Lords of one of its members and Lord Cardington, to avoid sitting in judgment on one of his peers, determines to quietly disappear until the affair is over. He is led to cross the Atlantic by the knowledge that a beautiful American girl, whom he has seen several times in London and on the Continent, is about to sail for New York, but wishing to be unknown for the sake of an effective disappearance, he determines to take another name. An American whom he has met at the London clubs, Montgomery Putnam, suggests that the Earl use his name, as he has not been in America for some time and does not intend to return. The Earl accepts the name and comes to New York, stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, where also the American girl and her father are domiciled. It develops that the American girl had been the wife for a brief three months of this Montgomery Putnam, but is now divorced, and when presently the Earl is introduced to her under the name of her former husband, some amusing complications develop. The Earl's efforts to pass for an American, in spite of his pronounced English accent and mannerisms, his attempts to convince people of his intimate knowledge of Pawtucket, where he is supposed to have been born; his predicament when vengeful lawyers confront him with a demand for alimony in arrears, of which he knows absolutely nothing; his final unmasking as an impostor and his arrest for having made away both with Montgomery Putnam and Lord Cardington, (articles belonging to both gentlemen having been found among his effects,) and the ultimate unraveling of the tangled skein, are said to be treated in Mr. Thomas's happiest manner.

Elizabeth Tyree has been engaged by special arrangement with Henry B. Harris to appear as the American girl, in quest of whom the noble Britisher comes to this country. The juvenile love affair of the comedy will be between John W. Dean and June Van Buskirk. Charles B. Poor will play the rôle of Fordyce pere, Ernest Elton that of Wilkins, valet to the Earl, while Robert McWade will be seen as Senator Barker, a character supposed to represent a well-known Western Senator with millions at his disposal, who is desirous of breaking into New York society. Louise Sydmuth will be seen in the rôle of "Aunt" Jane Putnam, while others in the cast will be Claude Cooper, John W. Paul, James Ottley, Wilbur Collier Hudson, Frederick Hawthorne, John F. De Gez, Alfred Mayo, H. H. Sleight, and James Gardner.

THE GIRL FROM VIRGINIA.

Elizabeth Tyree is a Virginia girl of a good family that lost its possessions in the civil war. In October, 1890, she journeyed to New York and became a student in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Three weeks later Mrs. Kendal visited the school and "discovered" her. November of that year saw Bessie Tyree—she had not yet reached the dignity of Elizabeth—enrolled in the Lyceum Theatre company, understudying Grace Henderson and Effie Shannon. She was to stay there ten years.

Miss Tyree's first notable hit was scored through her amusing assumption of the mannish characteristics of Lady Thomas in Beltubet in Pinero's comedy "The Amazons." Then came "The Case of Rebellious Susan," by Henry Arthur Jones, in which the actress made a distinct advance in public approval. A succession of indifferent parts was followed by a capital rôle in Pinero's "The Benefit of the Doubt." When his fantastic play, "The Princess and the Butterfly," was produced, Miss Tyree was recalled from a road tour in "The Late Mr. Costello" to play one of the important assignments in the cast. Just previous to its first hearing in New York, to her infinite discouragement she fell ill.

Henry Arthur Jones gallantly came to her rescue, for in his play of "The Liars," produced by John Drew, the rôle of Dolly Coke was found to be especially suited to Miss Tyree, and she was "loaned" for the production. The end of that season saw the artistic status of the actress firmly established, for after the New York run of "The Liars" she returned to the Lyceum to create the rôle of Avonia Bunn in Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells." Miss Tyree made so captivating a figure of the sentimental member of the old Saddler Wells Company that, as in the author's earlier play of "The Amazons," she was considered to have won the honors of the comedy.

Again with Henry Arthur Jones's assistance, she made a substantial success in that author's comedy "The Manoeuvres of Jane," with which she created the rôle of Constantia Gage. The following season she had the part of Jane. Notwithstanding that the rôles were directly opposite in their characteristics, Jane being open and impulsive, while Constantia was sly and calculating, Miss Tyree gave convincing portrayals of both. This was practically her last appearance with the Lyceum Theatre company.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" AT MRS. OSBORN'S.

The bill for this week at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse will be "Much Ado About Nothing," with Thomas Haywood's comedy, "A Woman Killed by Kindness," in preparation for the week following. The cast of "Much Ado About Nothing" is:

Benedick	Harry Leighton
Dogberry	Robert C. Turner
Verges	F. M. McKendrick
Leonato	George Turner
Don Pedro	Wright Kramer
Count Claudio	Bertram Yost
Don John	Stanley Jessup
Antonio	George Harcourt
Borachio	W. J. Romain
Conrade	Franklin Gill
Friar Francis	J. Hurley
Balthazar	Willard MacKegney
The Sexton	Robert Chandler
Seacole	Charles Chapman
Oatcake	William Crossman
Beatrice	Miss Nora Dunblane
Hero	Miss Fernanda Eliscu
Margaret	Miss Reinhardt
Ursula	Mrs. Emma Brennan Ince

"FAUST" AT THE IRVING PLACE.

Ferdinand Bonn, the German actor, whose engagement at the Irving Place Theatre is nearing its end, will appear during this week as "Mephisto" in Goethe's "Faust," and as "Petruchio" in Shakespeare's comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," which will be preceded by the one-act play "Farewell from the Regiment." Monday evening "Faust" will be given and Friday "Gretchen." Bonn's appearance in the part of "Mephisto" is anticipated with interest. In leading rôles of "Faust" will be seen Messrs. Rottman as Faust, John Feistel as Valentin, Otto Reimann, Otto Meyer, Matthias Claudius, Willy Frey, Richard Schlaghamer, Max Haenseler, Jacques Horwitz, Eugen Hohenwart, Adam Hofmann, the Misses Bertha Rocco as Marguerite, Georgine Neuendorff as Martha, Grete Kupfer as Lieschen, Marie Kierschner as Spirit, Marie Reichardt, and Frida Brandt.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, as also in Saturday's matinée, Bonn will be seen in "Taming of the Shrew," supported by Camilla Dalberg, Grete Kupfer, Marie Reichardt, Otto Reimann, John Feistel, Matthias Claudius, Vladimir Schamberg, Otto Meyer, Max Haenseler, and Julius Ascher.

ONE-ACT PLAYS BY THE EMPIRE SCHOOL.

Five one-act plays will be presented by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, including "On Guard," "The Electric Spark," from the French of Edward Pailleron; "Crossed Swords," "The Day the Duke Forgot," and "The Drop of Water," a play in the repertoire of Sarah Bernhardt, by Jacques Normand. The plays are said to be new to American boards.

PLAYS TO SUIT ALL TASTE.

Extraordinary Variety in the Offerings This Week for Metropolitan Theatregoers.

He would indeed be hard to please to whom something in the long list of current attractions made no appeal, for it has been many a long day since so diversified an array of entertainments has invited the attention of metropolitan playgoers. If there is a preponderance of any particular kind of attraction it is in those which music forms a part. Some persons may not care for such entertainments. Attendance, fortunately, is not compulsory, and they will be able to find offerings of other sorts that will make appeal to their individual tastes. That the great mass of people, however, do like the musical compounds is in evidence almost nightly at theatres where seats are at a premium for this class of entertainment.

PLAYS WITH MUSICAL FEATURES.

New songs add to the attractiveness of "The Silver Slipper," which is in its fifteenth week at the Broadway.

"Mr. Blue Beard" is a brilliant spectacle at the Knickerbocker.

Jerome Sykes, after two months, still holds his own in "The Billionaire" at Daly's.

"Florodora," like the brook, runs on forever. It ripples nowadays at the Academy.

"The Wizard of Oz," at the New Majestic, seems in for a long run.

The "cocktail and the Constitution follow the flag" in "The Sultan of Sulu," and crowds follow crowds at Wallack's, where it is being played.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is a more permanent affair than American honeymoons. It has continued now for 300 performances at the Casino.

"Twirly Whirly" and "The Stickiness of Gelatine" promise to run out the season at Weber & Fields's.

"When John Comes Marching Home" will only remain at the New York for two more weeks.

De Wolf Hopper in a musical melange based on the Pickwick Papers holds forth at the Herald Square.

FARCE, COMEDY, AND DRAMA.

Annie Russell is pleasing old admirers and wining new ones in "Mice and Men" at the Garrick.

Robert Marshall's play, "The Unforeseen," provides a vehicle in which the stock company has now been playing for four weeks at the Empire.

Souvenirs will mark the fiftieth performance of "The Girl with the Green Eyes," at the Savoy, on Tuesday evening.

"The Bird in the Cage" at the Bijou provides opportunity to see Edward Harrigan in a rôle that recalls his triumphs of earlier days.

"Jim Bludso," with the burning of the "Prairie Belle," has "plenty of go" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

A special matinée of "Mary of Magdala" is announced for Wednesday at the Manhattan.

Louis Mann presents one of his German impersonations in "The Consul," at the Princess.

Three months of prosperity is the record of "The Darling of the Gods" at the Belasco Theatre.

E. H. Sothern will give a special matinée of "Hamlet" at the Garden on Tuesday. At other performances during the week he is appearing in his last season's success, "If I Were King."

Julia Marlowe enters upon her last fortnight with "The Cavalier" at the Criterion to-morrow night, on which occasion "Georgia Night" will be celebrated.

"The Little Princess" is a pronounced success at the Criterion, where it is played every afternoon, except Saturdays. To-morrow afternoon many children of the stage will attend the matinée.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

The attraction at the Harlem Opera House for this week will be Mary Mannering in her Clyde Fitch play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," in which she made a success at the Garrick Theatre recently. Miss Mannering's rôle is that of a typical American girl, whose "stubbornness" consists solely in fidelity to the misunderstood man that she loves. The production at the Harlem Opera House will be identical with that given at the Garrick Theatre.

Charles Frohman will present William H. Crane at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night in the dramatization of Westcott's "David Harum." The play had its original run of nearly four months in this city at the Garrick Theatre, and opened its present tour at the Criterion Theatre. The production to be made at the Grand Opera House will not differ from the one previously seen on Broadway. Mr. Crane has just completed a tour of the South in this play.

"The Volunteer Organist" is the play billed for the West End Theatre for this week. It is described as a pastoral play treating of life in rural Vermont.

"Moths," a dramatization of Ouida's novel of the same name, will be the week's revival of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

"Nevada," or Devil's Mine, a companion piece to "M'Liss," is the attraction for the week at the American Theatre.

"Hearts Adrift," a melodrama dealing with thieves and other things, is booked as the attraction for the New Star.

"The James Boys in Missouri" will play at the Third Avenue this week.

Joe Welch, as "The Peddler," will be the week's attraction at the Metropolis.

"Up New York State" will be seen this week at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Proctor's Theatres—"Hearts Are Trumps," by Cecil Raleigh and Arthur Collins, will be seen at the Fifth Avenue, with a cast of fifty persons and elaborate scenery. Augustus Pitou's Irish comedy, "Garret O'Magh," is revived at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, with Edna A. Crawford and Ned H. Fowler in the leading rôles. The vaudeville bill at Proctor's will be made attractive by an all-star bill. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street "The Bells of Haslemere" is revived.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Keith's patrons next week will see Charlie Grapewin in what probably will be his last vaudeville appearance, as he is to be starred in farce comedy next season. Papinta is held over for another week. Stephen Grattan and Maud White present their sketch, "Locked Out at 3 A. M." Tom Lewis and Sam Ryan are back in the varieties again after a long absence, offering their skit, "The Two Actors."

Bob Manchester's "Crackerjacks Burlesquers" are coming for a week's stay at the Dewey, commencing Monday matinée. Twenty-two women are in the cast to help entertain. The show opens with a first part entitled "Dr. Munyon Outdone." The variety element introduces Kelly and Adams, the Mayo sisters, Collins and North, and the Glockers, baton experts. As a special feature, the management has engaged Harvey Parker, the "little demon" wrestler, who will meet all comers at each performance, offering $25 to any man he fails to throw in fifteen minutes.

At Huber's Museum Signor Dekenzo, a lion tamer, will give an exhibition with three lions, entitled "The Lion Hunt." Ella Morris, ventriloquist; Prof. Stanley's troupe of performing goats, Huber, the armless painter, the midget policeman, and the Chinese dwarf are in the curio hall. In the theatre the Huber stock company, headed by John B. Burke, will present "Kathleen Mavourneen." The vaudeville company includes Fannie Forum, Needham and Wood, Peters and Walters, Jerome Way, and new pictures by the Edison projectoscope.

The management of the Eden Musée is preparing to put on the cinematograph the pictures of the Durbar at Delhi. The new group, "The Birth of the American Flag," placed in the entrance hall, has met with much favor. Betsy Ross and George Washington are the principal figures in the group. De Kolta, the wizard, presented new illusions last night.

At Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall during the coming week will be seen Ellis Proctor Otis, in her dramatic offering; Merville, Booth, and Elmer in "The Two Juliets"; Genero and Bailey in "The Victim of Circumstances"; Hal Stephens in his portrayal of stage celebrities, including Joe Jefferson, Weber and Fields, and a number of others will be on the programme.

POLYTECHNIC AMATEURS TO PLAY

The Polytechnic Dramatic Association will give its annual performance at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday. This year it will consist of the production of the Augustin Daly comedy, "7-20-8." The players have been trained by William Phelps Macfarlane. The cast is as follows:

Courtney Corliss	Frederick H. Lane, '04
Mr. Launcelot Bargiss	Gordon L. Pirie, '03
Paul Hollyhock	Otto W. Sartorius, '05
Signor Palmiro Tamborini	Henry P. Journeay, '03
A Postman	Herbert T. McTighe, '04
Professor Gasleigh	Robert Burns, '06
Jobbins	Walter L. Tamlyn, '05
Mrs. Hypatia Bargiss	James F. Bendernagel, Jr., '06
Dora Hollyhock	Everett W. Boughton, '03
Flos	H. Ginnel Leberthon, Special
Jessie	Otto W. Weidmann, '05

Mrs. John Stromberg's Benefit.

At the benefit to be given to-night for Mrs. John Stromberg, widow of the composer, Weber and Fields will repeat at their music hall the original song and dance with which they began their theatrical career, twenty-five years ago. They have had costumes made, duplicates of the originals, consisting of short trousers, loose coats, and the typical "song and dance" shirts and clog shoes. Their act at that time was known as "The Neat Song and Dance." The list of volunteers was further swelled yesterday by Digby Bell, Joe Welch, and Julius Witmark.

SUNDAY NIGHT BILLS.

The following theatres give concerts and vaudeville entertainments to-night:

American,	Metropolis,
Dewey,	New York,
Grand Opera House,	Proctor's,
Huber's Museum,	Star,
Harlem Opera House,	Third Avenue,
Irving Place.	West End.

DAMROSCH LECTURE RECITALS.

The series of lecture recitals on the Wagner music dramas which Mr. Walter Damrosch has been giving through January at Daly's Theatre were more largely attended than those of previous seasons. Two extra recitals are to be given this week on "Die Meistersinger," the first on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Act I. will be the subject, and Thursday afternoon, Feb. 5, he will talk on Acts II. and III. Mr. Ellison Van Hoose will sing the "Prize Song" at one recital, and the soloist for the other will be announced later.

THE PUBLIC AND BAD PLAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been induced by numerous highly colored and favorable reports of several respectable newspapers, your own among them, to witness one of the popular plays now having a protracted run in this city, I venture to ask why it is that respectable authors and managers continue to inject into their otherwise attractive performances matter which appeals only to the basest passions, and to present it with such open vulgarity and even indecency, such as would scarcely be tolerated in a barroom. And why is it that even our leading papers handle them so softly, making so prominent the really attractive and innocent features, but so softly veiling those portions which are nothing if not degrading and utterly demoralizing?

Is it because the people of this city and vicinity really delight in such foul representations as are found in these so-called "popular" plays now running, and that authors and managers are merely catering to the popular taste? If so, Heaven save us; and is it not time that representative papers, leaders of public opinion, who stand for decency, undertook with determination and persistence to stay the tide and call to their aid all people who also stand for decency and morality, even in public performances, by urging them to frown upon such exhibitions in every possible way, and especially by withholding their patronage?

Do editors realize their responsibility in this matter? I must say that, while I am no prude, I felt ashamed to be caught in such a situation with my wife, and had we been at all aware of the flagrant violations of common decency we certainly should not have sanctioned them by our presence. If the respectable papers would in proper terms, not necessarily sensational, but with such plain criticism as they well know how to use, give their readers an adequate idea of what they might expect in specific cases, they would no doubt invoke the thanks of thousands like myself who have been attracted by more than favorable notices of these plays.

Possibly it might cut off some of the box receipts of these managers and caterers to indecency, and who no doubt are large advertisers. But, on the other hand, might it not help to teach them that success, after all, is not synonymous with vile acting and talking, and that their really wonderful stage settings and unobjectionable novelties are alone sufficient to draw the crowds, and they might well afford to omit the parts that savor of open and flagrant vice, and also avoid their own questionable reputation of pandering to the same. And might they not find that even their receipts would prove as large and their patrons would not be obliged to go away with a bad taste in the mouth? If the masses of our people really like it, I suppose they will have it. But do they?

INQUIRER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

MR. GRAU'S WORK AT THE OPERA.

A Manager Who Has Studied Conditions and Has Theories—An Instructive Incident.

The retirement of Mr. Maurice Grau from the management of the opera now seems to be a certainty. Whether it be for a longer or a shorter time, it can hardly fail to be to the loss of opera lovers in New York. Mr. Grau has been almost a unique member of his profession in that he has made operatic management, since he has had the control, a profitable business. The saying that Italian opera spelled ruin was an old one when he took the reins of management at the Metropolitan Opera House and proved that it was not necessarily so. Mr. Grau's management for the last eleven years has been a success not only from a business point of view, but in many ways it has resulted in artistic success such as will mark his musical consulship as a memorable one. He began his work at a time when the owners of the Opera House had wearied of the German opera that had made so deep an impression and wrought so profoundly upon the taste and ideals of the New York public. There was a change in the spirit that ruled at the big temple of music, and the more commercial ideas that were imported into the management, it was thought, would necessarily see the wreck of the artistic fabric that had been built up there. The methods were indeed changed, and in many respects for the worse; but the achievements of his eleven years of work have been noteworthy. They have been in some ways a necessary complement of the German seasons that preceded them.

Mr. Grau began deliberately with the intention of compelling public support by the attractiveness of his artists' names. He started out to secure the most famous that could be induced to come to this country for money, and he went to the furthest extreme, probably, in providing "galaxies" of great names to illuminate his prospectuses and house bills. He gauged accurately the public taste that in New York had been accustomed to enjoy the best that the world could offer. This is no doubt far from an ideal basis for an operatic institution, and one not in the least calculated to foster the establishment of opera on a permanent footing. But Mr. Grau has been concerned only with conditions and not with theories, and has labored only for the present, not for the future.

The value of what he has done is to be measured chiefly by the inspiration and stimulus that some of his great singers have brought us. For Mr. Jean de Reszke alone he is entitled to unceasing gratitude; and in some of the performances of Wagner's works that he has given Mr. Grau has left an ineffaceable impression. For he has joined to his theory of the potency of great names another that has involved reckoning with what the political economists call the "effective demand." He has been as one without prejudice in this respect. It is pretty well known that Mr. Grau personally cares only for lyric drama of the ancient type; but discovering that the years of German opera had left their ineradicable mark upon the tastes of many of the community, he saw to it that these tastes were satisfied. That this perspicacity has not been to his loss is an easy conjecture for those who have followed the performances.

In considering Mr. Grau's success there are several factors that need to be remembered. It is commonly said that he has done single handed what only the managers of Continental Europe have been able to do with the aid of Government and municipal subsidies; but this is not quite true, for the terms upon which Mr. Grau obtains the Opera House amount almost to a subsidy. They at all events put him at a considerable advantage over the theatrical manager who has expenses from which Mr. Grau has been relieved. In comparing him with his predecessors and one-time rivals, too, it must not be forgotten that for various reasons the circumstances of his career at the Metropolitan have been exceptionally favorable in that he has had practically no effective opposition. It was very different in the older days, when generally two and sometimes three operatic managers with imported companies of expensive singers were contending for public favor and patronage in New York.

An instructive incident recently occurred at the Metropolitan Opera House. One of the new tenor singers who had been heralded as one of the important acquisitions of the season, Mr. Emil Gerhäuser, has retired from the company and has gone to Paris with the avowed intention of learning how to sing. From which it appears that Mr. Gerhäuser has decided that he does not at present know how, and presumably that he had to come to New York to discover that fact. Now, Mr. Gerhäuser is a singer of distinction in Germany. He has been a member of the Munich Royal Opera company. He has spent much time in Baireuth, studying the Wagnerian works under the tutelage of the powers that now control the Festival Theatre, and after to be the only true fountain head of Wagnerian interpretation and of the true Wagnerian manner of song. He has sung for years at Carlsruhe, with Mottl, one of the chief lights of the new Wagner conductors, bound by intimate ties to the forces at Baireuth. He has appeared several times at the Baireuth Festival performances and at the rival performances at the Prinzregenten Theater in Munich. These are all places where they profess and are expected to set forth the finest achievements in dramatic song that Germany can produce.

With all that to his credit, he comes to New York, makes two appearances in one opera, and suddenly sees a great light; recognizes that there are some of the fundamentals of the art of singing that he has never mastered, and posts off to the place where he believes that he can best learn these things. It is said that he hopes to induce Jean de Reszke to impart to him the necessary practical knowledge. All this is one of the most creditable incidents in which a tenor singer has been concerned that has transpired in a long while. It speaks loudly for the intelligence and artistic sincerity of Mr. Gerhäuser, and reopens the possibility of a future for him that never could have been his if he had been content to continue upon the lines that he has been following in Germany. New York has opened the eyes of many foreign artists who have come here in the confidence that a European reputation would assure them of immediate success in this city. Over and over again it has been shown that this public has a standard of its own; ideals of its own as to excellence in musical art that must be met; that these are such that it will not accept what has been approved by Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, Baireuth, unless it does meet them, and that success in those and the other musical centres of Europe counts for very little in establishing here the position of an artist who relies upon it. If that success is founded upon the qualities that are requisite to satisfy this public, it will be repeated here; but if not, no amount of reputation, not even the noisiest proclamations of it, will suffice.

German singers have been among the slowest to recognize this, and have been among the most surprised to find that they have not been accepted here at the valuation at which they have passed current at home. There is a certain provincialism in the career of such singers, who, unless they are artists endowed with an unusual breadth and activity of mind, move within a small circle of experience and routine untouched by ideas that are prevailing outside of it, and without opportunity of hearing and profiting by much that is stimulating in art. They become the idols of their local public, and when they are brought before the more cosmopolitan of this city they find that their all is not enough.

There have been not a few who have found in this New York public the forces that are at work here, and the intercourse with the greater artists who have made their impress here, a potent stimulus to artistic advancement, and who have gone back increased in their power and stature as artists.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

At the Metropolitan Opera House this week there will be no new production. The successful production of "Ernani" will be repeated to-morrow evening, with Mme. Sembrich as Elvira. On Wednesday Miss Suzanne Adams will appear as Marguerite in "Faust."

Monday Evening.
"ERNANI."
(In Italian.)

Elvira	Mme. Sembrich
Giovanna	Miss Bauermeister
Ernani	Mr. de Marchi
Don Carlo	Mr. Scotti
Don Ruy Gomez de Silva	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Jago	Mr. Bègue
Don Riccardo	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Wednesday Evening.
"FAUST."
(In French.)

Marguerite	Mme. Suzanne Adams
Marta	Miss Bauermeister
Siebel	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Faust	Mr. Alvarez
Valentin	Mr. Scotti
Mephistopheles	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Wagner	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Friday Evening.
"AIDA."
(In Italian.)

Aida	Mme. Gadski
Amneris	Mme. Louise Homer
Una Sacerdotessa	Miss Mairily
Radames	Mr. de Marchi
Amonasro	Mr. Campanari
Ramfis	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Il Re	Mr. Journet
Un Messaggiero	Mr. Vanni

Incidental dance by the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Afternoon.
"LA FILLE DU REGIMENT."
(In French.)

Marie	Mme. Sembrich
La Marquise de Berkenfield	Mme. Van Cauteren
Tonio	Mr. Salignac
Sulpice	Mr. Gilibert
Hortensius	Mr. Dufriche
Un Caporal	Mr. Bègue

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

To be followed by
"PAGLIACCI."
(In Italian.)

Nedda	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Canio	Mr. Alvarez
Tonio	Mr. Scotti
Peppe	Mr. Reiss
Silvio	Mr. Declery

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

Saturday Evening.
"LOHENGRIN."
(In German.)

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Gadski
Ortrud	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Lohengrin	Mr. Anthes
Friedrich von Telramund	Mr. Van Rooy
Der Heerrufer des Koenigs	Mr. Muhlmann
Heinrich der Vogler	Mr. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

At the popular concert to-night the soloists will be Mmes. Fritzi Scheff and Bridewell, Mr. Campanari, and the Bohemian violin virtuoso, Kocian, (his last appearance at these concerts,) who will play Joachim's violin concerto "in the Hungarian manner" and three other numbers. An interesting feature of the programme will be the first performance of an "Indian Rhapsody," by Mr. Miersch, an American composer. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. The programme will be as follows:

Overture—"Die Fledermaus" ... Johann Strauss
Song—Figaro's aria from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" ... Rossini
Mr. Campanari.
Song—"Air des Oiseaux," from "Pagliacci" ... Leoncavallo
Mme. Fritzi Scheff.
Air—"Amour, viens aider," from "Samson et Dalila" ... Saint-Saëns
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Indian Rhapsody, (manuscript) ... P. T. Miersch
(Composed on themes selected from the songs and dances of the Ute Indians.)
Violin Concerto, (in the Hungarian style) ... Joachim
Kocian and Orchestra.
Waldweben, from "Siegfried" ... Wagner
Songs—
(a) "May Morning" ... Denza
(b) "Slumber Song" ... Tito Mattei
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Air—"Toreador Song," from "Carmen" ... Bizet
Mr. Campanari.
Songs—
(a) "Die Thräne" ... Rubinstein
(b) "My Shadow" ... Henry Hadley
Mme. Fritzi Scheff.
Selections—
(a) Canzonetta ... D'Ambrosio
(b) Romance ... Svendsen
(c) Scherzo (Tarantella) ... Wieniawski
Kocian.
Overture—"Euryanthe" ... Weber

ADA CROSSLEY'S RECITAL.

Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, who has already made several successful appearances in this country since her arrival from England a fortnight ago, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall Friday evening, Feb. 6, beginning at 8:30. Mr. Isidore Luckstone will be at the piano, and the following programme will be presented:

Intorno all' idol mio ... Antonio Cesti
Hark the Echoing Air ... Purcell
(Arranged by Alfred Moffat from the Opera of "The Fairy Queen.")
Caro mio ben ... Giordani
Se Florindo è fedele ... A. Scarlatti
Die junge Nonne ... Schubert
Paysage ... Reynaldo Hahn
Allerseelen ... Richard Strauss
An das Vaterland ... Grieg
Liebestreu ... Brahms
A Garden Song ... Charles Willeby
Phillis et Corydon, (Minuetto) ... Giovani Martini
Oh, That We Two Were Maying ... Ethelbert Nevin
Battle Hymn ... C. Villiers Stanford
Since We Parted ... Francis Allitsen
New Year's Song, (17th Century) ... Albert Mallinson

MME. ROGER-MICLOS'S CONCERT.

Mme. Roger-Miclos, the French pianist, will be heard here for the first time on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria in the following programme. The orchestral numbers will be conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch:

Academic Overture ... Brahms
Damrosch Orchestra.
Concerto in C minor ... Beethoven
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Le dernier sommeil de la vierge ... Massenet
Melody in F, (arranged by d'Indy) ... Rubinstein
Scherzo-Valse, (from "Boabdil") ... Moszkowski
Damrosch Orchestra.
Concerto in G minor ... Saint-Saëns
Mme. Roger-Miclos.

WETZLER SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fourth Wetzler Symphony Concert will be given at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. Hugo Heermann, the distinguished German violinist, who has just arrived in this country, will be the soloist, and make his first appearance in America upon this occasion. Mr. Wetzler was for a number of years a pupil of Prof. Heermann at Frankfort. Following is the programme:

Symphony in E flat ... Mozart
Concerto for violin ... Beethoven
Macbeth, tone poem, (new, first time) ... L. Von Gaertner
Rakoczy March, symphonically arranged ... Liszt

H. O. C. KORTHEUER'S RECITAL.

Hermann O. C. Kortheuer, pianist, formerly of New York, who has been absent from this city for a number of years, has returned, and will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening. In this he will have the assistance of Mrs. Sarah Lavin, soprano, who will sing two new songs by him. Following is the programme:

Prelude, Fugue and Allegro ... Bach
Sonata, Op. 109 ... Beethoven
Die Allmacht ... Schubert
Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 4 ... Schubert
Fantaisie, Op. 49 ... Chopin
Three Mazurkas ... Chopin
Prelude, D flat ... Chopin
Scherzo, Op. 39 ... Chopin
The Lute ... Kortheuer
Polonaise in E ... Liszt
Love Song ... Kortheuer
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 1 ... Liszt

MISS KENNEDY'S SONG RECITAL.

Miss Maud Louise Kennedy will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in which she will have the assistance of Mr. Albert Quesnel, tenor; Mr. Charles O. Deis, pianist, and Mme. Luisa Cappiani. The programme will be as follows:

Piano solo—Opus 27 ... Beethoven
Mr. Charles O. Deis.
Son Titania, "Mignon" ... A. Thomas
(a) Die Lotusblume ... Schumann
(b) O Sonnenschein ... Schumann
"Ah! lo so," "Flauto Magico" ... Mozart
Miss Maud L. Kennedy.
(a) Aria—"L'Arlesiana," (first time in America) ... Cilèa
(b) The Wildflower ... Franco Leoni
Mr. Albert Quesnel.
Spring, Sembrich Waltz ... Joh. Strauss
Miss Maud L. Kennedy.
Short remarks on Phonation and Vocal Sounding Board.
Mme. Luisa Cappiani.
Shadow Dance—"Dinorah" ... Meyerbeer
Miss Maud L. Kennedy.
Polonaise ... Chopin
Mr. Charles O. Deis.
"Ah Morir," duet, "Ernani" ... Verdi
Albert Quesnel, Miss Maud L. Kennedy.

APTOMMAS'S HARP RECITAL.

Aptommas, a virtuoso performer on the harp, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Introductory preludes—Miscellaneous.
Songs Without Words ... Mendelssohn
Eisteddfod Fantasia, (Welsh melodies) ... Aptommas
"Home, Sweet Home" ... Aptommas
American Airs ... Aptommas
The Harmonious Blacksmith ... Handel
Etude and Tarantelle ... Aptommas
Britannia, (English airs) ... Aptommas

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The Fourth Symphony Concert for Young People will take place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The soloist will be Miss Maud MacCarthy. The following programme will be performed:

Pastoral Symphony, No. 6, in F ... Beethoven
Adagio ... Mozart
Miss Maud MacCarthy.
Two Hungarian dances ... Brahms

Miss Metcalfe's Song Recital.

Miss Susan Metcalfe will give a second song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Thursday at 3 o'clock. Her programme will be as follows:

Ombra mai fu ... Handel
Batti, batti, (from Don Giovanni) ... Mozart
La violette ... Scarlatti
Phillis ... A. Young
Shepherd, thy demeanor vary ... T. Brown
Aminte; Non je n'irai plus au bois ... 18th Cen. Bergerettes
Wie Melodien zieht es mir; Liebestreu; Bei Dir sind meine Gedanken; Die Mainacht; Gute Nacht; Liebliche Wangen ... Brahms
Les Roses d'Ispahan; Nell ... Fauré
Vogel im Walde ... Taubert
Allerseelen; Staendchen ... R. Strauss

NEW YORK FESTIVAL CHORUS.

The New York Festival Chorus of 400 voices will give a free performance to men only of Gaul's "Holy City" in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, Feb. 1, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. The soloists will be Anita Rio, Mrs. Byrne-Ivy, Edward P. Johnson, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft. The instrumental parts will be given by the New York Festival Orchestra, J. H. Van Nardroff at the organ, and Alice Walter Bates at the piano.

The Last Dolmetsch Concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch are to make one more appearance in this city before their return to England at the Manhattan Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 5. For this occasion Mr. Dolmetsch is arranging a new programme of old music, none of which has been heard at his previous concerts. These artists will return to England on Feb. 7, the day following their final appearance.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Works by Mozart, Brahms, and Beethoven at Its Fourth Concert.

The fourth concert this season by the Kneisel Quartet will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, F major, for oboe and strings ... Mozart
Trio Op. 8, B major, for piano and strings ... Brahms
Quartet, Op. 132, A minor, for strings ... Beethoven

In Mozart's quartet the oboe will be played by Mr. Georges Longy of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and in Brahms's trio Mr. Arthur Whiting of this city will play the pianoforte.

The Mozart quartet was given here a few years ago by Mr. Kneisel. It was written by Mozart in 1780 while he was in Munich at work on his opera "Idomeneo," and was destined for his friend Ramm, a distinguished oboe player of the Munich orchestra, to whom Mozart was much attached, and who had previously been a member of that famous Mannheim orchestra that so impressed the composer and gave him a new view of what orchestral playing could be. The union of oboe with strings in chamber music is even rarer than that of the clarinet, which was heard here last month in the Brahms quintet; but the exceptional combination, with the oboe played by a musician of such skill and fine musical feeling as Mr. Longy, is of beautiful and striking effect. Mozart fused that "small acid-sweet voice," as Berlioz calls it, with the nobler tone of the strings to produce a quality of singular charm.

Brahms's B major is one of his early works; one of those probably that he submitted to Schumann in 1853 and that roused him to the enthusiasm over the young composer that called forth the famous article "Neue Bahnen" in the "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik." Though it was not generally valued highly by the public in Brahms's earlier years, the composer himself set great store by it; and in 1891 he published a revision of it, which is the version to be played next Tuesday. In this Brahms made a number of important changes, chiefly in the first movement. He entirely altered the second theme, and consequently rewrote the working-out section, replacing the fugued passages of the first version with a much freer and more characteristic development in his later manner.

The autobiographic nature of the last five great string quartets of Beethoven is especially prominent in that in A minor, Op. 132. They have been called "the peroration of his proclamation so manifold—the holiest of holy things to chamber musicians of to-day." They are full of his intense personality, and are in the highest degree characteristic of his last period, when he "passed from being the great musician to the great teacher." The A minor quartet was written in 1825, a year during which Beethoven suffered from a serious illness, in addition to the agony of spirit to which his last days were subjected. Marx goes so far as to affirm that "the scene of this whole tone poem is the sick bed"; other commentators find a nobler and more ideal expression in it. At any rate, Beethoven did commemorate his recovery from his illness, in the third movement, which is entitled "Song of Thanksgiving, in the Lydian Mode, Offered to the Divinity by a Convalescent." This brief, hymn-like passage is followed by one of elaborate figuration marked "Feeling New Strength."

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M. New York Festival Chorus, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.

MONDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Ernani," 8 P. M. Damrosch Lecture Recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Susan Metcalfe, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Mme. Roger-Miclos, pianoforte concert, Waldorf-Astoria, 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Maud Kennedy, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. H. O. C. Kortheuer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. H. H. Wetzler, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M. Damrosch Lecture Recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M. Aptommas harp recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 8 P. M. Miss Ada Crossley's Song Recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Fille du Regiment" and "Pagliacci," 2 P. M.; "Lohengrin," 8 P. M.

INTERRUPTIONS AT THE OPERA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even the most carping critic will admit that musical culture in our country has been of almost phenomenal growth within the last twenty years. Thanks to the tireless efforts of truly professional artists and writers of high, discriminating taste in this most popular of arts, the lover of music may now gratify the cravings of his tonal sense to the utmost; and as a contribution to his enjoyment not the least is to be found in a more appreciative stillness of our latter-day audiences. The stupid interruptions which rapt listeners have to suffer by a barbarous manner of applause are happily diminishing from year to year, and such an agonizing spectacle as I witnessed at our first musical festival, when half the audience grossly interrupted the grand finale of Beethoven's Choral Symphony by noisily rising and leaving their seats before its ending could not happen in these days of better manners and understanding.

However, the musical boors and fools are not all dead and gone. In immaculate dress suits, in rustling silken gowns, they prematurely, like ghosts of bygone days, still rise here and there from their orchestra chairs before the final curtain falls, tramp noisily and rudely through the aisles of the Opera House, and thus spoil the majestic splendor of the fire charm scene of the "Walküre" or the grandiose finale of the "Götterdämmerung" to thousands of rapturous spectators by their ruthless behavior.

If such persons possessed even the smallest musical sense, which could not but reverberate to the tonal grandeur of these creations, they would remain transfixed in mute admiration to their seats. They do not seem to know that their impatient, premature rising proclaims a deficiency which they, poor souls, patiently try to hide during the whole performance. I hope that these few lines may bring to them a perception that their rude behavior implies in the first place an insult to the composer, who, as a rule, concentrates his best efforts in the finale of a musical composition or opera; furthermore to all the performers, who generally endeavor to give their best, and last, but by no means least, to a truly receptive musical audience.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

VERDI'S ERNANI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I waited with a feeling akin to eagerness for your review this morning of "Ernani" last evening, and in the main am not disappointed. Not to criticise your critic, however, he seems to have written as one who has substituted a later for an earlier admiration. As to myself, in different countries, I was operatically brought up on Verdi and other Italians, and I won't have any modern substitute. What is the value of that modernism in music which requires while you listen to it a trained intellectual analysis? Is there not enough necessity for trained intellectual analysis in the factory, the store, in Wall Street, and at the editorial desk?

Your critic says, among other things, that there is "no question of what the characters are going to do, only what they are going to sing next." Well, that is exactly what I like. My favorite style of opera is that which has just enough plot to carry a story of a brigand, a pirate, or a conspirator of heroic mold, or all three combined, if I could find them effectively grouped. All that is required of the brigand or the pirate or the conspirator is that he waylay and rob the coach of a grandee of Spain, or plunder and scuttle a galleon, or overturn a throne or a police precinct, and then come in and give the audience a first-class "cantabile" solo about his achievement, with later a friend or two to extend his song into a duo or a trio, and thereupon, if the achievement be important enough, the chorus, which, despite modern slurs, I hope will never be disbanded. After that, with a friend or two, I go to a late supper, and thence home to bed, and then wake up next morning to all the modernism I need. And therefore do I lift up my voice for the earlier Verdi!

I am an "old-timer" on opera, of course; but your critic describes the enthusiasm at the ends of the acts in a way that justifies what I have long averred without fair chance of proof, namely, that the earlier Verdi can still fill an American theatre. He may not be able to bring out the Wagnerians and the Beethovenians, but he can fill it.

MORTIMER THOMSON.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

Knights of Columbus Charity Ball.

It is announced that Gov. Terrell of Georgia, with his staff and several prominent members of the Georgia Legislature has accepted an invitation to attend the Knights of Columbus Charity Ball in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. Gov. Terrell and his party, which includes Mrs. Terrell, Clark Howell, President of the Georgia Senate, and Mrs. Howell, Representatives Livingston and Griggs, and Senator Clay, are to be entertained earlier in the evening by the Georgia Society. Invitations have also been extended to President Roosevelt, members of Congress, Gov. Odell, members of the State Legislature, Mayor Low, the heads of city departments, and members of the judiciary.

Arion Society's Masquerade Ball.

Arrangements are practically complete for the annual masquerade ball of the Arion Society, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden next Friday night. The ball will commence at 9 o'clock with the customary grand promenade concert by a band of 100 musicians, under the direction of Prof. John Ritzel. When the concert is concluded, a blast of trumpets will announce the starting of the pageant of floats.

Macy Mutual Aid Reception.

The Macy Mutual Aid will give its sixteenth annual entertainment and reception at Grand Central Palace Friday evening, Feb. 13. This organization was formed on April 22, 1885, as a beneficial institution for the R. H. Macy employes. A vaudeville entertainment lasting three hours, in which many of the stars are listed, will precede the ball, which begins at 11 o'clock.

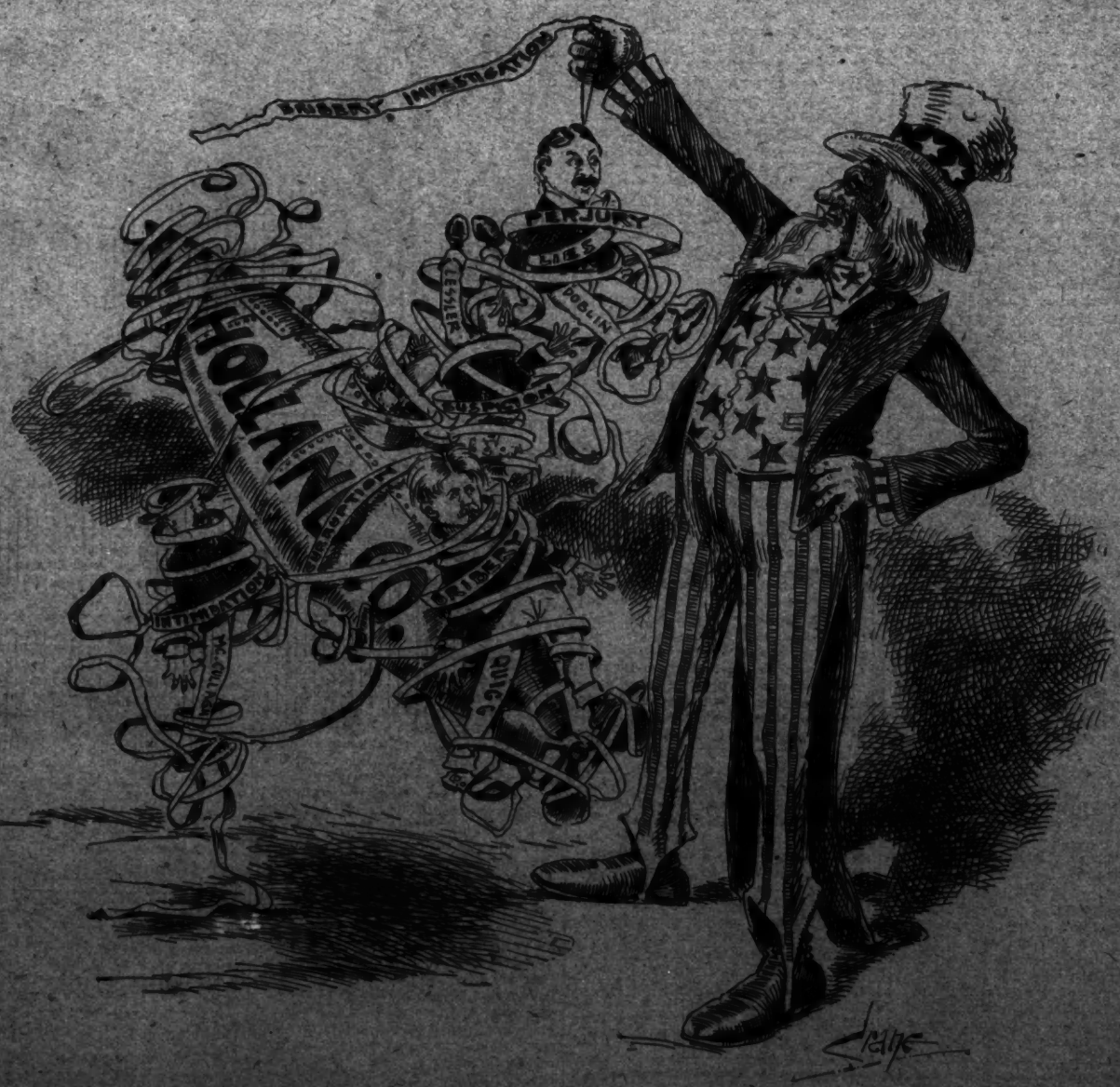
Woman's Press Club Dinner.

The annual valentine dinner of the Woman's Press Club will be held in the [illegible] ballroom of the Hotel Majestic on Feb. [illegible] A reception will precede the dinner. As in other years, the feature of the dinner will be the distribution of original valentines to the guests, and it is desired that members of the club and guests shall contribute these, addressed to individuals or to the club for general distribution.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1903.



Uncle Sam—A pretty mess you've made of it!

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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WHAT in the world is 'Jim' Keene doing over there, talking to De Courcey Forbes?" asked a friend of Col. Phil Thompson's the evening last week at the Waldorf.

"Oh, nothing in particular," answered the Colonel. "He's just resting his mind."

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SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WOODWARD, hearing Sturgis President Cantor deploring the fact that he had to attend a public dinner, where he might have too good a time, said:

"That reminds me of an old acquaintance up in Fredonia whose weakness was strong drink. The town voted no license, and to obtain liquor it was necessary to take a trolley car to Dunkirk, three miles away. One night I saw my tipsy friend waiting for the Dunkirk car. I saluted him, and inquired where he was going:

"'Down to Dunkirk to get drunk,' he shouted, and then he added solemnly: 'But gee, how I dread it.'"

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CONGRESSMAN FOSTER of Vermont was reared on a farm in the village of Barnet. His opportunities for work were many, his pastimes few. He was always glad to be sent on errands, for that meant a horseback ride on Old Ned. Out of sight of the farmhouse he would do his best to speed the old horse, but long service ahead of the plow had not fitted Ned to give a race track performance. He would plod along, and the alder switch which belabored his flanks brought no fleetness to his hoofs. So young Foster besought his father the privilege of wearing a pair of old-fashioned spurs which had not touched horse flesh for years.

"I don't mind," said the old farmer, taking one of the spurs from its resting place. "Put it on."

"Don't I want both of them," persisted the boy.

"No you don't," replied the father. "If you can get one side of that old horse to move you needn't worry about the other side keeping up."

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MR. GOODWIN," asked a young lady at a Lotos Club reception, "why do actors always say so many clever things?"

"Because, my dear Miss Query, they have good memories," responded the comedian.

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LORD CHARLES BERESFORD was talking to some members of the Old Guard at the ball last Monday night, and of fashionable weddings. Lord Charles said he had attended one a few weeks before he sailed for New York, and as he followed the bridal party down the church steps he heard a woman standing on the sidewalk say: "The bride has a tremendous trousseau; it's the talk of the town."

"God bless us and all harm!" exclaimed her companion; "where has she it, the poor creature?"

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WILLIAM C. DOLE, instructor of boxing at Yale, dropped into that dairy lunch room near the campus facetiously known as the Yale Kennel Club, because frankfurters are its chief stock in trade. While he was deliberating what to order, a student came in for a lunch to take to his room.

"Two egg sandwiches to go out," he ordered.

"Two egg sandwiches to go out," the attendant repeated sonorously to the cook.

This was a suggestion to the exponent of "the manly art," who was, however, to do his eating on the spot.

"One egg sandwich—to go down and out!" he announced appropriately.

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PRESIDENT JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN of Cornell University tells this story on himself: One Fourth of July a few years ago the President's eldest son, Robert, had exploded all of the firecrackers that he had provided for the occasion much before dark. The youngster and his little cousins were very anxious for more celebration, so young "Bob" sought out his father and asked for more money wherewith to buy firecrackers.

"Papa, will you please give me some more money? My firecrackers are all gone, and it isn't 4 o'clock yet."

"I will, my son, if you can tell me what you are celebrating with all of these fireworks," replied Mr. Schurman, who, by the way, was born in Nova Scotia, while the boy was born in New York State.

"I can do that easy enough, pop," said the boy. "This is the anniversary of the day we licked you fellows."

The money was at once forthcoming.

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AT A HEARING before the Senate Cities Committee on the Elmira Gerrymander bill in Albany last week John B. Stanchfield, who opposed the bill, stated that the provision in it for changing the time for the beginning of the fiscal year would probably necessitate a bond issue to meet current expenses for the four months' period which would be left unprovided for in the present budget.

"The people of Elmira," said Mr. Stanchfield, "are already heavily burdened with taxation and could not afford to have a bond issue. It is not so long ago that the city was visited by disastrous floods. The streets of the city were covered with water. You could row into the corridor of the principal hotel and register your boat."

After the hearing Senator [illegible] said to Mr. [illegible]

the Democrats to carry Elmira when all the rest of the up-State section has gone Republican has given me a high opinion of them. But after that story you told about the Elmira flood I am convinced that I have never done them full justice. Democrats who can live and thrive where there is that much water are nothing short of heroes."

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WHEN Lemuel E. Quigg went to Congress he was preceded by a reputation as a "spellbinder," who had overturned a large Democratic majority by his eloquence. So when it was announced one day that Quigg was to make a speech on the tariff there were plenty of listeners. The Republicans encouraged their new champion with applause until he was finally flying high in his oratory. The Democrats remained silent, but vigilant.

Mr. Quigg arose to a splendid burst of eloquence, and at the end of it he turned to the Democratic side, shook his hand at them, and shouted:

"And now the gladiators of the Democratic Party, booted and spurred and armed cap-a-pie, are leading an assault upon the industries of the country."

There was a burst of applause from the Republicans. Then Representative Caruth of Kentucky walked out in front of the Speaker's desk.

"May I ask the gentleman a question?" he said.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Quigg.

"Well, I'm curious to know," drawled Mr. Caruth, "in what land and what age gladiators were booted and spurred and armed cap-a-pie."

There was a shout of laughter on the Democratic side, and Quigg brought his speech to a quick conclusion.

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MARSHALL P. WILDER was recently engaged by Mr. Vanderbilt, whose charity is displayed in many ways of which the general public wots not, but little, to entertain the inmates of one of the Keeley Institutes. After the entertainment the humorist was taken on a tour of inspection about the place. Some of the patients were still highly delirious, and shouted in their mad revings in a manner to make even the humorist shudder. One of them suddenly burst from his room that it was full of snakes, and was wild in his fear of the imaginary reptiles. Suddenly he changed his tune and declared that there was a woman in his room, and then relapsed into silence.

"She must have been a snake-charmer," murmured Wilder, as they moved on to the next ward.

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JUDGE KEOGH of the Supreme Court recently had before him on trial an "accident case" where the plaintiff's claim was that the plaintiff was thrown from a car because it was started too soon, and before she was fairly on board. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff jumped while the car was in motion, and so sustained her injury through her own fault. Judge Keogh delivered a charge which the plaintiff's attorney thought might tell against him with the jury. In an effort to counteract this and to have the last word to the jury favorable to his client, he requested the Judge to charge the jury that they must take into consideration the inherent probability of each story.

"I so charge," said Judge Keogh, and, to the discomfiture of the lawyer, who tells the story now with much relish, the Judge added, "also the inherent improbability of each story."

The jury promptly brought in a verdict for the defendant.

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PROF. LESLIE J. TOMPKINS of the University Law School was trying to impress his class in bills and notes with the fact that when a bill or note is drawn to the order of a person, that person must be in esse; in other words one capable of indorsing the instrument in order to make it a properly drawn negotiable instrument. In trying to drive the point home he asked one of the students whether an instrument drawn to the order of the "Town Pump" would be a good one.

"Yes," replied the student.

"Well, if it is good, who can indorse it?" asked the professor.

"Why," replied the student, "the sucker in the pump!"

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MRS. ANNIS FORD EASTMAN, who succeeded the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher as pastor of the Park Church, Elmira, N. Y., has had some curious experiences in her novel position, but acknowledges that the following incident almost caused her to laugh in a parishioner's face.

"At the conclusion of a sermon," says Mrs. Eastman, "an impulsive young woman hurried to the front of the church where I was talking with a little group, and anxiously inquired if she could kiss me. I was totally unprepared for such a demonstration of affection, as I had never seen the young woman before, but I acquiesced with the best grace I could. What was my surprise after the salute—which was given with much warmth—to hear her exclaim, with a sigh:

"'Oh, how often I've wished to kiss the minister!'"

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MAYOR SEAMAN of Perth Amboy, who is Treasurer of a local savings bank, tells a story about the Rev. James L. Lancaster, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church there. The parson, who used to be a Presbyterian preacher, is by no means "slothful in business" while serving the Lord, and for that reason among others is Vice President of the bank and a member of the Loaning Committee.

An application was received recently from Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for an additional loan on bond and mortgage to be used in completing their new edifice. The reverend gentleman was asked, in committee, what he thought of it.

"Well," said he, "the financial risk is good, for the property is worth three times the amount of the loan. The moral risk is all right, for they are good people. Then again, they are predestinarians. But I do not lay so much stress on the fact that they believe they are predestinated to pay this debt as I do on their belief that they are predestinated to go to hell if they don't."

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BISHOP POTTER upon coming out of St. Michael's Church a few Sundays ago saw an elderly gentleman, bareheaded, standing talking to some ladies in front of the church. Bishop Potter called to the man: "Put on your hat." A few days later the Bishop received a letter which read as follows:

"I am the man whom you addressed last Sunday, and whom you imperiously told to put on his hat. Threescore and ten years ago Gen. Andrew Jackson was officially received in the City Hall. Anxious to see the ceremony, I climbed up on the window and was surveying the scene when Gen. Jackson saw me, and called to me: 'Get down from there, you little brat; you will break your neck.' The task was decidedly imperious, but long ago I forgave Gen. Jackson, and on reflection I have concluded that his advice was very good, even if the manner was offensive. I am inclined to take the same view as to your remark to me last Sunday. I bear you no ill-will on account of it."

To this letter Bishop Potter sent the following reply: "My Dear Sir: If you are eighty-five years old, my admonition to you to put your hat on was a very timely one; and whatever its 'imperiousness' I hope you will be careful always to remember it. With very best wishes for the new year, sincerely yours, H. C. Potter."

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DR. ANDREW J. McCOSH was in his college days a famous athlete. He could run faster, kick a football further, and jump higher than any man in Princeton. Publicly his father, President McCosh, took no notice of Andy's achievements. That he privately rejoiced in his son's prowess the students learned in this way:

"Jimmy," as the President was familiarly called, though exceedingly courteous, was given to fits of abstraction in which he entirely forgot his surroundings.

Once, at a reception in his home, apparently forgetful of all the world, he was pacing up and down the room with head bent and hands interlocked behind his back. Suddenly he walked up before a young lady and asked:

"How tall are ye?"

In an embarrassed way she replied: "Why, doctor, I'm—I'm five feet two inches."

"Me son Andy could jump over yer head," said the doctor, and immediately resumed his walk.

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THE late N. G. Gonzales, editor of The Columbia (S. C.) State, one day heard a number of men in front of his office discussing the various Tillmanite candidates for office. Leaving his office, Mr. Gonzales walked up to the men, and in his quiet voice said:

"Gentlemen, please don't discuss that subject here; some ladies might overhear you."

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GOV. ODELL tells this story of a New-York parson well known for the extremely optimistic view he takes of other men's misfortunes. One day this hopeful divine was called in to administer spiritual comfort to an Irishman who was lying in the emergency hospital at Fishkill Landing. The poor fellow had lost both legs in an accident in a stone quarry, and was taking what the saintly doctor considered an impassioned view of his prospects.

"Come, my good man," said the parson, cheerfully, "it's the loss of a pair of legs, to be sure, but it's not so bad as it might be."

"Shure, I dunno but you're right," replied the fellow glumly. "'Twould have been a dom sight worse if I'd been a chorus girl."

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EX-LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF, at the Lincoln Club, Brooklyn, was asked by a quizzing fellow-member if he knew the reason why the inhabitants of their borough were called Brooklynites.

"To be sure I do," promptly replied the genial "Tim," with his most expansive smile. "Because—barring election day—night is the only time they are ever there!"

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ARCHBISHOP FARLEY is naturally a firm believer in the practical value of a strict observance of the rules of the Catholic Church. Discussing the matter recently, the Archbishop told this story:

"I had once in my congregation an Irish coachman with a great fondness for drink, which all his efforts combined with mine could not quite overcome. His employer, a non-Catholic and a most kindly man, remonstrated with him.

"'Timothy,' said he one day, 'what good does this churchgoing do a man like you? It was only last Sunday you went to communion, and yet last night you were shamefully drunk.'

"Tim was abashed for a moment, but he returned with this reply: 'Dye see the jacket I have on? It's greasy and dirty and smells of the stables. But what would it look like if the old woman had not washed it last Monday?'"

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COL. ABRAHAM GRUBER thought his popularity had certainly spread to the hello-girls in the telephone exchange the other evening when they put several people on his 'phone who didn't want him, but he thought it was time to protest when the operator connected him with some one who wanted an undertaker.

"Say, Central," said the Colonel, "do you think I look like an undertaker?"

"Oh, you wouldn't do at all for an undertaker," replied a silvery voice. "You'd put the mourners in such good humor that the corpse would feel slighted and raise a row."

THE VAMPIRE.

DAME COLUMBIA (to South Carolina)—"The question is paramount. Will you continue to condone that creature or shall justice be done?"—Minneapolis Times.

THE MAILED FIST.

This is about the way it seems to strike the British Public.—Newark News.

THE EDUCATION OF NICODEMUS

NICODEMUS, according to standards set by beings who make work for the printing presses, is an aristocrat. Although his father came over on the St. Paul and his mother on the Lucania—rather more modern ocean voyagers than the Mayflower—he is entitled to assert his rights as a member of one of the highest families, for the entries in the books where they keep such things in London will show that his family tree is of most ample and imposing proportions.

"Best blood of his race, Sir," said the dealer emphatically, when the man came searching for that paragon in canines—a watcher of a home and gentle companion for the wife and children. "A veritable beauty he will be. Look at that jaw—look how it sticks out so beautifully. Look at that arch of a chest. Look at them legs—there won't be a straight line in 'em when he's had a chance to grow."

"Do you think he would be fierce?" ventured the man.

"Gentle as a little lamb with the wife and children, I assure you, Sir. His progenitors were used to the society of gentle folk."

"Um—yes—but—" began the man.

"But if it's a question," hastened the dealer, "of a strange man—or maybe a strange dog—coming around to bother the family, then I'll warrant he'll fight without any chip being knocked off his shoulder, and won't know when he's whipped, Sir."

"Yes," assented the man. "That's one reason why I wanted a bulldog. I guess blood will tell, and I'll take him."

So the money was paid for Nicodemus, and he went to Yonkers. It was a pleasant place he had as a home. There was the wife, who thought of ways to make his life happy and spent hours in petting him and feeding him with things he liked. He was pulled about a bit by the little boy, who had his own ideas of how a dog should be treated, but generally he and the boy would spend their hours together running and falling over each other until both were tired out and happy, and the boy would kiss him and caress him. There was plenty for him to do, plenty to eat, and a warm house to sleep in, so he thrived as the scion of such a distinguished house should thrive.

The man regarded the growth of Nicodemus with satisfaction. He would come home in the evening and box with Nicodemus, and delight in the muscles of steel that ran up and down the legs and back and chest of that pup. He would watch with delight as the dog would snap his great jaws together on a piece of rope or a leather strap and tug away with all his strength to carry off the trophy, never letting go nor yielding his hold to his master. That master had had Nicodemus's ears and tail made short because he had ideas of exhibiting his pet before his men friends at times, particularly to another man at the athletic club whose conversation was about three-quarters taken up with another bulldog.

When the proper time came the man devoted much time to evening strolls with Nicodemus, and once or twice reports came to the wife that he had attempted to teach their pet the meaning of the words "Sic 'im." If he did, however, there was no need for reproach, for Nicodemus seemed possessed of a fund of good humor that enabled him to make friends with all the strange dogs with which he might come into contact. Had he shown a different spirit he might have been taken down to the city and been permitted to make the acquaintance of that other much-praised dog of his race. As it was, the man gave up his evening strolls altogether, and Nicodemus was left to the agreeable company of the wife and the little boy.

Thus it went until one day there came a crisis. A strang dog—a big dog, with a rather surly expression and a reddish eye—wandered down the street in Yonkers in which the man lived. Nicodemus was fully alive to the beauties of the Summer morning. He had been romping for an hour with the little boy and his spirits were high. He felt at peace with all other dogs, also, and it was only natural that he should go bounding out to meet the stranger, giving the only [illegible]

The stranger did not return the signals of friendship. He stopped, but his manner was so hostile that a dog of less happy frame of mind than Nicodemus would have realized that he was not in friendly mood. Nicodemus went hurling himself forward, however, until he was right under the nose of the big dog. Then the stranger reached down, opened a pair of capacious jaws, and picked him up by the rolls of skin and muscle on the back of his neck and shook him.

This was something new in the curriculum of Nicodemus. He squirmed and struggled in the grip of the great jaws and even yelped like a dog of far inferior blood. The stranger shook him again and again, bore him down in the road, and bit him on his back and legs until finally, with one great effort, Nicodemus freed himself and fled pell mell to his house back behind the lawn. The big dog watched him go, then trotted on his surly way.

The wife, in agitation, had been watching the action and was quick to offer her sympathy. She tried to coax Nicodemus out so that she could bathe his wounds. He would have none of that, however, lying back in the far corner of his house and licking the places where the teeth of the stranger had left sore spots. The wife brought him food and put it into his house. He pushed it out with his nose as though it offended him. Water he drunk eagerly, but he would not eat, and he would not respond to the coaxings of the wife or the little boy.

"Got a yellow streak for certain," said the man, when he heard of it. "I'm going to have it out with that dealer if I can find him."

Four days Nicodemus stayed in his house. Now and then he would rise to take the water that was brought to him, or to push away the tempting food that was put inside his house. Otherwise the wife and the little boy would see him, sometimes licking his sores, and the rest of the time lying with his head between his paws, his eyes wide open, and with an expression that betokened deep thought.

The fourth day he walked out. He was looking a little gaunt, and he moved stiffly as he went over the lawn and sought out a place in the bright sunshine. The boy came running from the house to greet him, but he turned with a quiet little warning growl that made the boy stop and turn away. The wife also came out and tried to caress him, but he paid no attention to her.

Along the road walked an inoffensive poodle dog. Nicodemus arose, growled, and then ran out to the street. He picked the poodle up by the back of the neck, shook it vigorously, and then let it go, to run yelping down the street, while its indignant owner demanded vengeance on the assailant. Then he strutted back into the yard, took a long drink of water, and ate ravenously of the food which the wife had placed outside the door of his house.

Yonkers has not forgotten the reign of Nicodemus that followed. There was no more of his society for the little boy or the wife. He took life too seriously to romp on the lawn. He would lie on the piazza by the hour and watch the street. Woe to the strange dog that should venture to pass, for no matter how large he might be, Nicodemus would be up and at him, and would send him away with a memory of sharp teeth set in a steel-traplike jaw.

The wife was sad. She did not like the fighting. She did not like to see the one-time gentle Nicodemus around with evidences of wounds that might have done credit to a hero of the college "gridiron." But his scars were marks of honor to the man. The old-time walks were resumed, and often it happened that dogs that were met on the way were treated with such indignity that complaints were made to the town authorities.

Once the man took Nicodemus down to the city. He returned battle scarred again, but the man only laughed in triumphant fashion when the wife reproached him with having permitted Nicodemus to fight.

One day as Nicodemus was out on the piazza, bearing in contemptuous silence the efforts of the little boy to get him to play, he suddenly came to his feet with his nose sniffing suspiciously and every hair bristling. Next moment he was hurling himself down through the gate and out into the street, where a dog of surly disposition, with red eyes, was leisurely trotting along.

It was the same big mastiff that he had reason to remember. The mastiff stood still as before to receive him. The big dog reached out to catch the charging Nicodemus, as he had done before. He was too confident. With a growl that told of hatred that could only be quenched in blood, Nicodemus had slipped aside and under, and in a twinkling his teeth were driving into the throat of the mastiff with all the power of the jaws that were his heritage.

The gardener brought out water and poured it over the dogs. He beat Nicodemus over the head and tried to pull him away, while the mastiff thrashed around in agony, trying to free himself. But nothing would move Nicodemus. His jaws were set in the stranger's throat, and there they stayed until the big dog ceased to struggle and finally stayed still.

The wife wept again, but when the man came home he took Nicodemus out on the piazza, and talking to him seriously, patted him out the head. And Nicodemus looked up clear-eyed, and understood that he was receiving merited respect of another male creature. His revenge was complete.

Nicodemus now leads a sedate life. He often condescends to romp with the little boy, and he follows the wife around hour by hour, happy when she gives him a word and a smile. Dogs may pass as often as they like and none will be molested, while some may get a friendly greeting. Nicodemus now knows his power, and knowing, he never abuses it.

Reflections of a Cash Girl

Concerning "Gentlemen Customers."

SAY, I don't know when ter be sorriest for a gen'l'man customer—when he comes wid his wife, or when he braces in alone. When a gent comes wid his wife, he always carries a valise, and looks like he was bein' run in by a copper. When he comes alone, he looks like he was lost in Central Park, an' couldn't git back to de Zoo.

"One time when I was down in de basement wid kitchenware I seen a gent wanderin' in one aisle an' out another wid de lost kid look on his face. Say, but he was fixed up ter beat de band. One er dem long coats wot fits in tight at de waist line, a silk hat, an' a dude glass glued ter one of his lamps.

"'He ain't lookin' fer no agate coffee pot,' says I. And sure enough he wa'n't, fer pretty soon he sees me an' says he, dudeitke, 'See here, little one, if you'll take me by de hand an' lead me to de counter where dey sells ladies' silk stockings, I'll give you fifty cents.' An' he did, too. Say, but he must have got his leg pulled. I'll bet she got er dozen pair, opery length.

"Say, but de single gent customers is a dead cinch fer all de lady sales. I overheard Miss Rosenboom say ter Miss McGuire de oder day dat she'd ruther wait on ten gentlemen customers than one lady. 'Even if a gent don't buy nothin',' says she, 'youse can always make a mash,' says she, 'an' more dan often youse can do both.'

"Not long ago an awful nice-lookin' gent came out de elevator lookin' fer ladies' waists. 'Straight on throo de arch, sir,' says de floorwalker, 'and round by de infants' wear.' By and by he gets there, an' Miss Rosenboom, de lady sales, she walks up ter him in dat sweet, innercent way she saves for a gentleman customer, an' she says, 'Beg pardon, Sir, but was you lookin' fer something? Perhaps I could help you.'

"Say, dere comes dat Newfoun'lan' dog 'look in his lamps right away, an' says he: 'I was looking for ladies' silk waists,' says he. 'Could you show me one?'

"'Right dis way, Sir,' says de lady sales, walkin' actorinelike on ahead. 'We have louisine, crêpe de chine, peau de soo, and taffetas. Which would you prefer?'

"'I want a silk waist,' says de gent, lookin' all balled up an' kinder nutty.

"'Yes, Sir, of course,' says de lady sales, wid a peach of a smile, 'those I mentioned were all silk. No real lady buys flannel this Winter. Everything comes in linens or silk. Perhaps you'd like to see both, Sir. Only the silk? Very well, Sir. What color did you say, Sir?'

"'Pink or blue,' says de gent, kinder gettin' action, 'and nothing plain, please. It is for a young lady, and I want it fancy and handsome.'

"'Certainly, Sir,' says de lady sales, just like she knew de whole fam'ly, 'that's what so many of our best gentlemen customers say. I think we have exactly what you want, Sir.'

"Say, then she walks over ter Miss McGuire, an' I heard her say: 'He's trying to square himself with his wife. I can always tell that kind. Now watch me kill him dead.'

"Then she goes back to de gent, an' says she: 'Here's something awfully swell in pink,' says she. 'It's a lovely little theatre or dinner waist, Sir. You can see for yourself how beautifully it's made, with French knots, jabots of real lace, and rhinestone buckles. Very Frenchy and stunning, Sir. And only forty dollars, marked down from sixty-five. And then, she might like this pale-blue one for a change. Yes, that's certainly very sweet, Sir. So pretty and dainty for a bride, or young matron, I think. Yes, Sir. That's just what I say, too. It's so refined. I always like a quiet little thing, myself. No real lady likes anything loud, of course. Yes, that moddle is a great favorite with most of our gentlemen customers. Gentlemen always have such good taste, I think, in selecting things for ladies. That is fifty dollars, Sir. It has sold as high as seventy-five earlier in the season.

"'You'll take them both? Yes, Sir. I'm sure she'll like them. And now, what size did you say? I said, what size is the lady? Oh, you don't know. That's so like all our gentlemen customers. Well, let me see. Is she larger or smaller about the waist than I am? You couldn't tell by looking? Well, I'm sorry I can't oblige you in any other way, Sir. Do you see any lady about here that looks about her build? Oh, that tall, rather stout lady over there? All right, Sir. I should say she'd take a 38. Well, we'll send them, anyway, and if they are not right, she can exchange them.

"'The name and address, please? I didn't quite get the name. You said Miss—Oh, I beg your pardon! Mrs., of course. I was thinking of another gentleman customer, I guess. Why, no, Sir, I never should have guessed you were married, Sir, and I can almost always tell. Well, I don't know. Perhaps I might sometime. No, not to luncheon. We have less than an hour, you know. And we don't close this month until six at night. Here's my card, in case you call again, Sir. Just ask for me, and it will be all right. Good day, Sir. Elevator on this side going down.'

"Say, dat's de way dey all gits soaked de minnit dere let out alone. I guess de lady sales would like it better if more of de lady customers stayed home all de time an' let dere husbands do de whole fambly shoppin'. P'r'aps dere wives sorter get onter de game, though, when day sees de expensive garments dat hubby always sends home.

"Fer dere's a whole lot doin' when a gentleman customer gits pinched by a lady sales. His typewriter ain't in it wid her—not fer enuythin', she ain't."

MABEL WARREN SANFORD.

Ungrammatical.

Dusty Rhodes—Will yer please give me a dime to get somethin' to eat [illegible]

Bunker Hill—My good man, you cannot purchase [illegible]

A Medley of Hats and Gowns

THE season has now advanced so far that there is little that is either new or novel in the sartorial world. Hats and toques, of course, are articles of dress that need frequent replacing and many and handsome are the new ones worn of late.

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Driving up Fifth Avenue on a recent afternoon were Mrs. Townsend Burden and her younger daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden. Mrs. Burden's rather flat toque was in rich shades of brown, with dashes of orange and yellow velvet and plumage at the sides and back. Miss Burden's chapeau was a large picture hat of dark blue felt bound around the brim to a depth of nearly two inches with sapphire blue velvet. At the left side, where the broad brim was turned up so as to nearly touch the crown, masses of sapphire blue ostrich tips drooped over her nut brown hair.

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Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown's wedding gown.

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When Mrs. George Law dined at Sherry's with Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse her extremely slight figure was gowned in white lace. The skirt of dotted net was trimmed with a half dozen six-inch ruffles of cup lace, each an inch or so above the one below it, and each headed by white passementerie with pendants. The top ruffle was perhaps eighteen inches below the waist, which latter was outlined by a wide girdle of folded white satin, with ends at the front. The bodice of gathered net had a yoke outlined by ruffles of cup lace, and the sleeves, close about the shoulders, were formed of overlapping ruffles of the same, each four or five inches wide. The sleeves were perhaps ten inches across at the bottom. The hat topping this lace gown was a large, flat, deep red felt, with large and small red and pink roses with a bit of foliage half covering the upper brim. Roses were also used on the under brim, where it rolled up slightly at the left over her dark hair.

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The hats worn by the bridesmaids of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, now Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, Jr., were charming. They were large, very light and thin, and the pink frames were covered on the top of both crown and brim by ruchings of pink tulle. These brims rolled a bit and were faced with pink marabout feathers, and each had, starting from under the rolled left brim, a pink ostrich plume that drooped almost to the neck. These bridesmaids were the Misses Phoebe and Elizabeth McCormick and the Misses Eva Van Cortlandt Morris, Janet Fish, Hester C. Hone, and Helen M. Peabody. Their gowns of rose pink mousseline de soie were elaborately tucked and trimmed with pink lace. Narrow pink satin ribbon, laced in basket pattern and with spaces between the lacings, were arranged in little squares on the bodices and edged with pink lace.

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Miss Morris's wedding gown, heavy white satin, was trimmed almost to the waist, at the sides of the skirt, with Brussels point, the long, narrow veil being of the same lace. The train was full, long, and round, and sprays of orange blossoms were fastened at the sides of the veil half way from the waist to the floor. Another large spray fastened the veil at the left side to her golden hair. A bertha frill of point lace drooped from the chiffon stock over the round yoke of satin folds set on chiffon over the shoulders. The large sleeves, of white chiffon, were very baggy at the elbows and were gathered into lace cuffs.

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Miss Therese Iselin has a frock of white liberty satin fitted by tucks, which is elaborately lace trimmed. Lace forms the deep bertha collar that hangs over the shoulders in full folds, and also the full undersleeves. The satin upper sleeves are quite small, with vertical tucks from the shoulders to a little below the elbows. The body of the bodice is tucked to fit, and the wide girdle is also tucked. The skirt has two insertions of five-inch bands of fine lace. The upper band forms two points in front, and the lower, which is some eighteen inches from the bottom of the gown, forms a single point midway between the two points of the upper band.

***

Miss Henrietta Estelle Romaine, who married H. Edward Manville on Wednesday, dispensed with the bridal veil and wore instead a coronet wreath of puffs of white tulle with sprays of natural flowers of pinkish white peeping out in front and at each side. The wreath ended at the side of the knot of the coiffure instead of forming a complete circle. Another novelty about the gown, which was white satin crepe de chine, was the train. It was something over a yard wide, of double folds of mousseline de soie, edged with a four-inch boxplaiting of white net. It was perfectly square and trailed out beyond the gown a yard or more. It was held in at the waistline by plaits, and these plaits were carried up to the left shoulder and there ended in a raised loop. The gown's corsage had a yoke of bands of crepe de chine and faggoting. The sleeves were plaited at the top and these plaits were released at the elbow and formed a six-inch flounce over mousseline undersleeves. The skirt was laid in side plaits over an inch wide, and an inch apart. The applied flounce was also laid in plaits.

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The matron of honor, Mrs. Clarence Levey, wore a pale blue cloth costume elaborately trimmed with cream-colored passementerie, and now and then a touch of black. The skirt was laid in deep boxplaits, with insertions of panels of cream-colored lace, crossed by passementerie loops and ornaments. Nearly the whole back of the bodice was of the passementerie covered lace. She carried a muff, long and barrel shaped, made of knife plaitings of blue chiffon. Her large flat hat had knots of blue satin ribbon at the right of the crown, and from under these two wide ostrich plumes, also pale blue, started and crossed to the left, drooping there over the ear.

***

Mrs. Arthur Kemp was at a recent fashionable wedding in a beautiful frock of rather light brown velvet, its shimmering surface broken by small ovals of a lighter hue. The skirt clung very closely and the applied flounce was outlined and headed by brown silk cords a half-inch through that formed intricate loops and designs to the depth of a foot at the widest and six inches at the narrowest part of the appliqued designs. The short Eton coat ended a little above the girdle of velvet and was elaborately braided all over with the silk cord. The sleeves were rather small at the top, but wide below the elbows, and were shaped into narrow cuffs, both sleeves and cuffs showing much of the braiding.

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The toque illustrated was seen at one of Mrs. E. J. Collins's musicales. The brim is of plaited chiffon wound with narrow sable bands and finished by a large velvet bow in the back. The crown was of white lace over chiffon.

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The bridal gown of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, now Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins, was entirely different from anything heretofore seen in bridal frocks. The material was satin crepe de chine, made in a princess robe and heavily embroidered in immense white orchids, which were spangled here and there, producing the effect of dewdrops. The frock was designed by Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, the bride's mother, and some idea of the exquisite embroidery may be obtained when it is stated that it took several women nearly weeks to embroider it. The bodice had an unlined yoke of white chiffon sprinkled with pearls drops and spangles. This yoke ran down quite low in a rounded point and from it, over the tight-fitting robe, fell a flat and heart-shaped bertha of crepe de chine. This bertha was a solid mass of small white orchids and swung gracefully to and fro as she walked. Starting under this drooping point were white orchids the size of one's hand that formed a pane a short distance down the front and then spread out into two broad bands, one going each side of the gown to the bottom and then running around the long round train. The sleeves were each in two parts. The under sleeves of plain white chiffon clung to the arms, which showed plainly through it, and at the back of each arm there fell wide stole-like ends with embroidered orchids. The outer sleeves clasped the arms at the top, but some six inches below the armhole the edges separated and hung straight. The veil worn was of point lace, and was fastened to her coiffure by four diamond horseshoes and a spray of orange blossoms. The veil was placed far back and one little point of it ran up in aigrette fashion back of the low pompadour. At the sides the veil was kept in close to the knot of hair, so that nearly all of the coiffure was shown. She carried a white prayer book, sprays of white orchids, and lilies of the valley.

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Miss Brown's maid of honor and bridesmaids, the Misses Gertrude Mason Brown, Jessie Fanshawe, and Mary Eno, wore gowns of white chiffon laid in vertical tucks. Both bodices and skirts were striped at intervals of four or five inches with two-inch bands of white velvet ribbon. They carried armfuls of pink roses. Their big picture hats were covered with ruchings and folds of white tulle, and at the left each had two full white ostrich plumes edged irregularly all around with pale pink.

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Mrs. Frank Gould Brown wore at her daughter's wedding a black thread lace, arranged in princess fashion over white silk. Her small toque matched it, and she carried a loosely arranged mass of violets as a bouquet.

MARIE WELDON.

The costume illustrated was worn at one of the musical mornings at the Waldorf. It was of brown cloth with stitched plaits and strappings. The brown velvet flounce was bordered with heavy lace on which were embroidered huge magnolias and their leaves in different shades of brown shading into golden brown in the centres. Frills of heavy lace finished the sleeves. The hat was made of shaded brown velvet leaves with large pansies and leaves on the top.

WOMEN'S CHATTER

IT WAS a great day for the flat dwellers when they moved into a whole house. They had so much room that they did not know what to do with it. Neither did they know what to do with themselves—that is, none of them knew except the mother of the family. She found out what she wanted done before she had been in the house five minutes.

"I want a doorplate put on the front door," she said. "What is the use of having a house all to ourselves if we cannot advertise the fact by means of a doorplate?"

She asked the man who was fixing the brass trimmings in the vestibule where she could get one.

"I would not advise you to get one at all," said he. "Doorplates are old-fashioned. Very few people have them nowadays except for business purposes. Of course, there are a few old residenters who were brought up in houses where the doorplate was revered as a necessary institution, but aside from those oldtimers and professional men the only people who run to doorplates are 'jays' and foreigners. We put up a good many for them. The jays like them because they think them the correct thing and the foreigners utilise them as a sort of home directory. Their names are about a yard long and so unpronounceable that nobody would ever find out where they lived if they did not put up a doorplate as a guidepost."

The mother of the family looked thoughtful.

"Dear me," she said. "I don't see where we come in. We have lived in a flat half our lives, therefore we are not old residenters; we are not professional people, we are not foreigners, and I do hope we are not jays. I am afraid I will have to give up the doorplate, after all."

"I would if I were you," the man advised. "They are not fashionable."

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Ella—Is that fellow a marrying man?

Stella—He will be before I get through with him.

***

A wail comes from a young woman up Harlem way who, like a great many other only daughters, does the marketing for her mother. She has been doing it now for seven years and thinks she knows about what cuts of meat she wants and what she ought to pay per pound. This young woman was heard complaining one day to a friend.

"Oh, dear," she said, "the marketmen all seem to think I am a child. They tell me what I want and what I don't want, and one of them even told me I didn't know how to pick out meat. I decided it was because they knew I was ordering for mother. So one day I borrowed mother's wedding ring and went to a new market to buy the dinner. What do you suppose confronted me then? They thought I was a bride, and looked at each other and winked, and one of them whistled the wedding march, and they all patronised me more than ever. Now what in the world am I going to do? It certainly seems as if there was no consideration shown in the upper west side markets to any one but a woman whose airs and graces make it perfectly certain she is a matron."

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Loving Auntie—Ain't 'um bes' 'ittle baby boy, jus' like his popper. 'Ittle hannie-pannies, 'ittle footsie-wootsies, allers kicking—

Experienced Wife—Just like his popper.

***

"Superstition seems to be connected in the minds of most people with women, ladders, rabbits' feet, and horseshoes," said the young girl at the piano. "As a matter of fact, however, I know that men are fully as superstitious as the women of my acquaintance, and sometimes more so. One young man of my acquaintance, for instance, who has literary yearnings, and who feels sure he could astonish the public with his brilliant stories if he could only get some editor to accept them, spends his Summers in the country gathering inspiration, local color, and—four-leaf clovers. When Winter comes he returns to his hallroom in Harlem, writes stories by the wholesale, and dispatches with each consignment to the editors a four-leaf clover. Sometimes the articles are accepted and then the writer ascribes his success to the talisman. More often, however, they are returned, with the mascot in a more or less crumpled condition. And he spends what leisure hours he has in trying to figure out why it is those clovers don't work every time. Never for a moment does he ascribe failure to any faults in his manuscripts. Isn't that the limit in the way of superstition?"

***

A young woman living in a suburban village has turned her graceful talent for dancing to account by carrying on the instruction of the young folks in the neighborhood in that art. At the beginning of the term her class was attended by an awkward overgrown girl, who was much in need of such culture. She was the daughter of a local undertaker. After two lessons she discontinued attendance, and one of her acquaintances asked her why she had given up her lessons.

"Well," said she, "Miss Walsh never patronises my father and so I won't patronise her school."

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MRS. BENHAM—Don't you think this new dress of mine is a creation?
BENHAM—Well, there's nothing like it described in the Book of Genesis.

A thousand times they had forbidden little Edith to climb the stepladder in the back yard, and each time she was tempted with all the wiles of Sathanas who has possessed himself of a four-year-old. At last she yielded and ascended the wabbly steps; meanwhile joyful thrills chased wildly up and down her little spine. When she reached the top rung, the ladder began to sway and to threaten to slip, frightening the miscreant so that she began to cry.

A neighbor noticed the embarrassing position of the young woman, and, jumping the fence, promptly helped her to the ground.

Thereupon the tears dried quickly and Miss Edith indignantly cried: "You'll catch it, comin' into our back yard!"

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Mrs. Smiley—I see that you are very fond of china painting. I presume that in view of your long training you are quite rapid in your work.

Mrs. Wiley—Quite so. Why, I can easily manage to keep three or four pieces ahead of the servants all the time.

***

The dentist took oath that he did not own a cent's worth of stock in any chewing gum concern.

"The fact is," he said, "I am lending a terrible blow to a vital part of my own business when I say it, but it certainly is a fact that chewing gum is good for the teeth. It may be bad for the general system—I am not competent to pass on that question—but when it comes to cleaning and whitening the teeth it is better than half the dental preparations on the market. I do not mean by that that standard pastes and liquids should be abolished as superfluous aids to beauty and cleanliness, and I hope that all the people who covet nice teeth will not be converted by my remarks into public gum chewers, but it will not hurt anybody to chew gum for half an hour each day in the privacy of one's own room, and the teeth will surely profit by the exercise."

***

A very small boy was watching his mother sew whalebones in her dress.

"What are they, ma?" he asked.

"Bones," she replied.

"Whose?" continued the little fellow.

"Mine," she answered.

He regarded her a minute in amazement and then asked solemnly, "How did you get 'em out?"

***

Queer—When a man laughs at a woman it is because he has a sense of humor, but when a woman laughs at a man it is because she is silly.

***

The jeweler said of course it was not true.

"Nobody but a child would be foolish enough to ask such a question," he said.

The visitor felt uneasy at being thus classed with a ten-year-old.

"But I read it," she argued.

The man looked at her fixedly. "You read that a woman took oath in court that she could actually recognise her clock by the tick?" he said, in accusing tones.

The visitor became still more uncomfortable, but she had right and the court reports on her side, and she said: "Yes, I did," quite stoutly.

The jeweler gave way before her righteous claim. "Well, that beats me," he said, "but of course it is not true. There is a difference in the tick of clocks, I admit. Some are loud, some are slow, some are stately and solemn, some are quick and nervous, according to the make. Indeed, clocks that are apparently the exact pattern of each other do not tick alike. You may go into a room where a score of clocks are running, and if you listen closely you will find that no two sound exactly alike. But even so, it is absurd to swear in court or anywhere else that it is possible to recognise a particular clock by the tick."

The woman listened, but she was still unconvinced. "I don't see why it is absurd," she said. "If they tick in different time and tone, why cannot you tell which is which?"

The man turned away in disgust. "What stupidity?" he said.

***

"I look better when I am sick in bed than at any other time," was the startling statement of the woman with sunken eyes. "Consequently, I think I shall make it a point to be laid up about three days in the week. I don't enjoy suffering any more than other people do, but I like to look my best, so I am going to get sick occasionally and thus bring out my fine points.

"I never realised what a wonderful improvement ill-health made in my appearance until Elsie, the colored girl, came to work for us. I was really sick when Elsie came, and she straightway took a wonderful interest in me. Every morning she brushed my hair and mothered me and doctored me and manifested an affectionate regard for me in a dozen different ways.

"'I will be so glad when you are able to dress up and go out,' she said each day, with flattering concern.

"Of course I was pleased by all those attentions. I was ignorant of the source of Elsie's solicitude, but I was anxious to gratify her and as soon as I was able I did dress up and go out. That evening I told her about it.

"'I dressed up this afternoon, Elsie,' I said.

"Elsie rattled the things on the dressing table ominously. 'Yes, ma'am,' she said, 'I saw you.'

"Her tone was expressive of painful reservations. I was anxious to get to the bottom of her disapprobation, and I said 'Well?' inquiringly.

"Elsie fumbled with the combs and brushes uneasily.

"'Well,' she said, 'I was disappointed. I had expected you to be real good looking when you were dressed up, but—I would rather see you in bed.'

"Elsie's opinion was given so very honestly that there was no doubting the strength of her conviction, and since then I have played the invalid as much as possible."

***

A charming young woman has recently been using three-cent stamps on letters sent to her friends. She uses stationery of a delicate heliotrope color ornamented with her monogram in embossed gold. One recipient of several letters had his curiosity piqued, and in a reply he asked the extravagant young woman why she used the three-cent stamps, suggesting that perhaps she had bought a job lot at a bargain price.

"No," she said, in reply, "I have bought no job lot of stamps, and I do not think my letters, or you, of sufficient importance to justify the additional postage. But I would regard a red two-cent stamp on stationery of this color as an artistic horror. Please note how beautifully the three-cent stamp blends with the color of the envelope."

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Said the sweet young thing—You know I believe I like that combination better when it is broken.

***

The woman who had ripped about two yards of accordion-plaited silk off the bottom of her skirt had collected enough pins to fasten it up. She stuck in the first six pins parallel with the binding, and had commenced to jab in the seventh the same way, when the bright girl stopped her.

"Don't put those pins in that way," she said.

"Why not?" asked the one whom misfortune had attended.

"Because they will all slip out before you walk a block, if you do," was the reply. "When using pins to keep your clothes together, be sure to stick them in with the head up whenever possible. By so doing you will be able to get home without falling to pieces, but if you stick the pins in lengthwise you will be trailing all over the street again in less than five minutes."

CURRENT CLUB TOPICS

THE most important club event of the week was the annual meeting of the Meadow Brook Club, which took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was more or less a ratification meeting. The ticket had been in the field quite a long time and there was no opposition. Ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan was elected President, to succeed Col. William Jay. Ralph Ellis retired as Master of the Hounds, and in his place Foxhall Keene was elected. Mr. Keene is one of the best sportsmen in this country. His record as a huntsman, polo player, and in fact as an adept in every kind of sport, is unsurpassed. He has even become a very distinguished motorist in the last year. Mr. Ellis has been Master of the Hounds for a number of years. He is one of the most popular men in the hunting set. He only retires because of ill-health brought about by many accidents in the field and because he is tired of the position. His ill-health, it is hoped, is only temporary.

***

The Catholic Club has been having some delightful entertainments. On Tuesday the members gave a reception and musicale during the afternoon. On the programme were Master August Bois, violinist; Fräulein Kath Hutting, pianist, and Miss Florence Fagan, reader. On Friday evening, Feb. 6, the Bachelor Circle will give a dance, and in April there will be a large reception in honor of Archbishop Farley.

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Harry M. Vingut, who is one of the witnesses summoned in the Bucklin case, is quite a well-known clubman. He is unmarried and lives with his brother on Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue. He is a member of the Meadow Brook and also of the Racquet Club, in this city, but he has no membership in any of the Fifth Avenue clubs. He was graduated from Harvard in 1891.

***

Archibald Pell, who is another witness, is one of the few young men who have moved in fashionable circles and who belong to no club. At one time Mr. Pell was quite a clubman, and he was then a member of the Calumet. He was very conspicuous there in the nineties, but had one unfortunate experience resulting from an altercation with a fellow-member, which kept him away from the club for a while. On his return he resigned. Another brother, Alexander Mercer Pell, who married Miss Ecclesine, lives in Italy, and is also clubless.

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Stephen H. P. Pell, however, is one of the members of the Pell family who is a clubman. He belongs to the St. Nicholas and to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Stephen Pell married two years ago Miss Sarah Thompson. He and his wife gave a cotillion at the Metropolitan Club Annex last week.

***

The Automobile Club of America has very interesting meetings once a week, at which themes pertaining to automobilism are discussed. Hayden Eames at the last meeting spoke about business motors and the application of the motor power to business wagons and trucks.

***

Algernon—They say Miss Van Ore has a million in her own name.

Sidney—Fudge! That's nothing to her pa value.

***

Reginald Brooks of the Knickerbocker Club is an indefatigable Nimrod. He has just returned from the Far West, where he went in search of big game with more or less success, and is now on his way to Aiken, where he will join the hunting colony there. Mr. Brooks is the son of Mortimer Brooks. He married Miss Langhorne of Virginia, a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. He is an expert polo player and a prominent figure in all outdoor sports.

***

J. Montgomery Strong has gradually come into prominence as a social leader and organizer of functions in a very aristocratic set in New York. Mr. Strong is a young bachelor who dances well and has excellent executive powers. He organized last week the corps of ushers who took part in the entertainment for the benefit of the Chatsworth Church at the Waldorf-Astoria. Although it was an evening on which there were several important dances, he managed to secure the services of about a dozen of the most popular dancing men. He is a bachelor, and a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Badminton, and a number of social clubs.

***

A. S. Tute—How's that pretty little Harlem widow you've been raving about lately?

B. Ashful—Oh, she's married.

A. S. Tute—You don't seem to have very good luck in your love affairs, do you, Ashful?

B. Ashful—Oh, I don't know. She married me.

***

They were talking of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of epicurean tendencies who was invited out to dine very frequently. On such occasions he was of course, asked to say grace. If it were an ordinary repast the Bishop began "Lord, we thank Thee," but if there was turtle soup the invocation commenced "Bountiful Creator."

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Worthington Whitehouse has come again to the front, after a retirement of some years, as a cotillion leader. Mr. Whitehouse is very dignified in that position and dances with a nonchalance which hardly suggests that he is enjoying it. For the rest, Mr. Whitehouse is more than a cotillion leader. He is an extremely hard-working and successful real estate man. In his hands falls most of the property of his fashionable friends. He is not a member of many clubs. The Knickerbocker and the Racquet about fill the bill for him. He is very methodical in his habits, tall, blond, and somewhat bald, and he has always had a terror of cats. He is unmarried. He was a great favorite with the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arranged that the present Cornelius should go abroad with him. He has, with the exception of one year when in mourning for his mother, always led Mrs. Mills's cotillion.

***

"Billy" Harriman, as he is called by his friends, is one of the few unmarried members of his family. He is a banker with quite a genius for making money. In his leisure moments he has been devoted to art, literature, and music. He has an excellent collection of pictures. He has travelled a great deal, and was one of the famous Harriman expedition to Alaska. He has written somewhat for the magazines, but has a lot of valuable material which he has never yet put into print. This past Autumn he was so ill that at one time it was thought that he could not live, but he has sufficiently recovered to be able to go to Palm Beach, where he has been fishing and leading an open-air existence, tempered occasionally with battles at chess, of which game he is very fond. He is one of the very few men who played chess at the different clubs to which he belonged. The Metropolitan was his favorite resort.

***

The National Arts Club has been having a delightful series of Saturday afternoon teas. A number of charming women have poured tea and there has always been something instructive and interesting to see and to hear. Each Saturday there is a musicale, and at these there is an array of solo singers well known in musical circles. The teas will continue until Lent.

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Self-confidence may be said to have been carried to excess when it causes a man to believe his own lies.

***

Samuel Roosevelt, who is a second cousin of the President, has an exhibition of pictures this Winter at a Fifth Avenue shop. Like all the Roosevelts, he goes in for strenuous work, and the exhibition shows many and varied subjects, and in different lines. Until this year Mr. Roosevelt has modestly remained in the background, but his paintings, quite independent of his illustrious name and ancestry, are attracting general attention. He is a member of the Fencers and other clubs.

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A FISH DINNER AT THE CLUB.

CHARLEY C. BASS—Yes, Tommy Codleigh was to have dined with us to-day, but they tell me that one of Izz Walton's friends dropped him a line and he has left the bay for good!

The Badminton Club had its silver anniversary on Saturday, the 24th. It was quite a notable function. This club was the first of the Lenten organizations, and it followed immediately upon the fad for roller skating which was so fashionable in the seventies. At the reunion there was a musicale and a dance, and suitable programme souvenirs were given of satin printed on silver. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and other hostesses received. The Badminton Club will continue to have its weekly meetings through Lent.

The gardenia, which has something of the subtle perfume of the jasmine and tuberose and the waxy appearance of the camelia, is the very fashionable flower just now for a boutonniere. Men are wearing boutonnieres again, but only in the evening, at dances, the opera, &c. The gardenia has always been a favorite flower abroad. On a recent opera night, among the men who wore gardenias were Hugo Baring, Robert Goelet, George Gould, Dennis Hare, Count Primoli, Worthington Whitehouse, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Lord Beresford.

Edwin Gould, who is to be elected Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, takes more interest in country clubs of all kinds than those situated in town. In fact, one very rarely sees him at any of the New York clubs, although he belongs to several, including the Union League. And yet in number of clubs of which he is a member there are few men in New York who exceed him. He belongs to twenty-one of them. Frank Gould, his youngest brother, also sticks to the Union League as his most prominent town club. Since his marriage he has changed a great deal in his tastes for outdoor sports and has become more or less nautical. Like his brother, he is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The election and annual meeting will be held on Feb. 9.

***

Robert E. Tod, the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is a bachelor. He lives with his brother, also a bachelor, at the New York Yacht Club. All of his club interests are affiliated with yachting. He was Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club last year, and this will be his re-election. He has been extremely popular with the members.

***

Softleigh—Your sister says there is something very funny looking about my eye.

Hardman—Possibly she was referring to your face.

***

Sir Bache Cunard made his appearance at the opera on Monday as the guest of Mrs. Gambril. Sir Bache is half American, as everybody knows. He comes over here to settle the famous Cunard-Francklyn case, which has been a cause célèbre for years, and which fifteen years ago created much sensation in the courts and in society. The Knickerbocker and Metropolitan Clubs are Sir Bache Cunard's choice when in New York, which is seldom. He is very fond of the country, and lives for a greater part of the year at Nevil Holt, the Cunard estate. He is most artistic in his tastes, and is accomplished in bookbinding, leather work, and furniture carving. He makes beautiful things in these lines which he delights to present to his friends. He married an American, Miss Maude Burk.

***

Athlete—I don't see how you can call skating a dangerous sport.

Oldlover—Why, I've known many a poor fellow to get married just by teaching a girl to skate.

***

A little party of actors were telling dog stories at the Lambs Club. Nat Goodwin, who had listened to the succession of startling yarns, finally interposed:

"Now, this is a true story which I will back up with affidavits. Duncan Ross, the Scotch athlete, brought to New York with him a few years ago a valuable bull terrier, famous for the blue ribbons he had won in England. Mr. Ross lived across the Harlem River, but his business took him daily to the lower part of New York. Invariably he was accompanied to his office by his bull terrier. As it was known that he always came down town on the elevated road, his friends wondered, knowing the embargo placed upon dogs, how he procured transit for the bull terrier. Their repeated questioning finally persuaded him to reveal the secret, and he invited them all to the office one evening, just as he was starting for home. He took out of his desk a stout piece of wrapping paper, and opening it out flat spread it on the floor. Then he whistled to the dog, and the bull terrier walked to the centre of the paper and curled up in a limp lump. Mr. Ross then produced a piece of stout cord and made a very neat parcel of his pet, and tucked it under his arm.

"'I have carried this parcel up and down town for two years,' he said, 'and no one has had the faintest suspicion of its animated contents. Clive is so well trained that he never makes a sound or moves a muscle. I leave a little opening at one end of the package, so that he has plenty of air.'"

"That reminds me," said De Wolf Hopper. But he looked around upon an empty circle of chairs.

The Gauntlet of Gevarre

Prologue.

I, WHO write these words, am myself a Gevarre. Need I say more? I am a Gevarre! Others are not Gevarres. Poor wretches! I cannot blame them; yet it is well to remember that they are not Gevarres. They have made their own beds; therefore, let them lie in them. I myself thought of this suggestion concerning their lying in their beds, but the Gevarres ever were clever, and I—well, perhaps I am not the least so of them all.

The Gevarres never were scriveners, but we ever were able to make our mark, and, as this is to be a popular novel, and well advertised—but what have the Gevarres to do with the secrets of trade? It ever was our way to scorn them. We have little to do with the proletaire, we Gevarres.

The records of the Gevarres antedate the time of Charlemagne. When that monarch still was a potent possibility of the future, we were tending our herds of swine in the forests of Lithuania. I do not write it with a blush; we have been courtiers since that time, and our experience with pork has not been without avail. My grandsire was a most puissant Captain under Charles I.; my father was his not unworthy son; as for myself—but this brief record, done into English by the publisher's orders, shall contain the account of those stirring scenes in which no Gevarre could have been an unrecognized factor. And if at times the blood runs cold, and the hair rises, in reading, this shall not be my fault; let it be laid at the door of the publisher, where it belongs.

We Gevarres are of French descent, and we still are French. If some representative of the canaille desires an explanation of how it was that the head of a noble French family fought under Charles I., let him have it out with the publisher. The Gevarres have nothing to do with explanations; blood is their specialty. Now to the tale of what I, a Gevarre, have done:

CHAPTER I.

The landlord led me to the foot of the marble stairway, at the same time jovially remarking:

"Thirteen flights up; second door to the left."

"Varlet!" I hissed.

I saw his face turn ashen with terror, but I did not mind it, for I am a Gevarre, and used to such things.

"The elevator is out of order and it will be necessary to walk," he muttered in low, tremulous tones.

In a moment my trusty sword, the bright sword of the Gevarres, was in my hand.

"This insult to me, a Gevarre!" I cried. "Draw, villain!"

Before he had time to draw his bill on me my restless blade had done its work; yet as he fell he cast his fast-dimming eyes toward the portière, and brokenly murmured:

"Ha! It is—she. I—am—avenged."

CHAPTER II.

"I seen you."

These eyes now are dim with increasing years, but never have they seen, and never will they see, a more glorious vision than confronted them when first they rested upon Beatrice, the chambermaid.

Yet, even as I looked, and even while my heart beat tumultuously in my warranted-Gevarre breast, I realized that something must be done or I was undone; that the consequences of my deed must be undone, or I was done. Even in the stress of the only love that I ever have known, this was clear to me.

She stood reclining against the massive carved balustrade. On her face was a frozen look of horror, although the thermometer in the room then indicated 82 degrees above zero, and in her delicate white hand was a carpet-sweeper, which, even in that moment of perturbation, I observed was made in Grand Rapids, Mich. Our glances met, and I knew that I was saved, for it was not indignation, but love, that I read in her glorious orbs. Slowly I drew near to her, and she seemed to await my coming. Our lips met in a long, long pressure; then—

"Have you [illegible] the [illegible]?"

[illegible] fare and guarding my interests, and never since has there been a day—nay, nor an hour, nor a moment—when she has failed to do so. But we Gevarres ever were held in loyal devotion by our women. How could we help it? Are we not Gevarres?

In relying upon Beatrice, the chambermaid, for his post-mortem vengeance my late host had put his trust in a vain thing; yet he should have known how it is with chambermaids.

CHAPTER III.

I slept but ill that night, for the business that had called me to London was upon my mind. A long time I lay awake and thought of the danger that confronted my lord, and as we Gevarres ever were better carvers than thinkers, the mental strain was severe. What was this danger that threatened my lord? One of the morning papers had reported that he had been murdered; another that he was about to be murdered; yet another that a conspiracy was on foot to abduct him, and still another that he would be bastinadoed. Should I believe them all, or should— My thoughts became maddening, and I dropped off into a troubled sleep.

"S-s-st!"

In a moment I was awake and had grasped the trusty sword of the Gevarres.

"Who is it," I cried; "who is it that seeks death?"

"It's me."

"Who is me?"

"Beatrice. We must fly."

"I can't. I might walk, or even run, but as for flying—"

"The Duc de Mort has heard of your presence in London, and is laying for you at the corner."

"Why not let him lay?"

"Nay, we must fly."

I am an old man now, and mine has been a stirring life, yet have I never forgot, and I well know that I never shall forget, how we flew. In the cellar Beatrice paused.

"What is it?" I whispered.

"Alas! You must return."

"Up thirteen flights of stairs! What for?"

"You have forgotten your automobile cap."

As I turned to depart she again addressed me, and this time there was a perceptible tremor in her voice.

"And—and you had better bring your bicycle—pants."

"What for?"

"You will need a page, and I will be her—it—I mean him."

I swear by all the war gods of the house of Gevarre that never did sweeter flush mantle the cheek of maiden than that which glowed upon the countenance of my Beatrice when she made this suggestion. If I had not loved her before—but I had—I could not fail to do so now.

Slowly I climbed the stairs and secured the desired articles; rapidly I returned to the cellar, but, as I looked about me there, my heart sank within my breast, and I gave a great cry.

Beatrice was gone!

CHAPTER IV.

When my senses returned to me I found myself in impenetrable darkness, and at once imagined myself to be in one of the middle rooms of a second-story flat. I attempted to move my legs, but they did not respond to my bidding, and a similar attempt with my arms was likewise without effect. I lifted up my voice in lusty cries.

"What ho! Janitor! Who waits without?"

Immediately a door opened, and a burly ruffian, with a candle in his hand, appeared in the entrance.

"Shut up, you fool!" he grumbled; "you are gagged, as well as bound."

"Who is it that dares call me, a Gevarre, a fool? Zounds! you shall regret this impertinence."

"Shut up, I tell you! None but a fool would talk when he is gagged."

"How was I, in this blackness, to see that I was gagged?"

Ah, the Gevarres ever have a ready tongue, and it is no small task to beat [illegible] was right. [illegible]

compelled speechlessly to listen to his surly grumblings.

But we Gevarres ever were strong of arm, and finally, grown weary of his mutterings, I snapped the chains that bound my arms and legs, seized the lout, and threw him through the side of the house, and, without pausing to see if he were in any way injured, left the cell where I was immured.

Again I was a free man, and my lord yet should be saved.

CHAPTER V.

On a cot in a scantily furnished room in the Rue Ticdoloreux my Lord of Brandinsody was lying and chafing. I doubt not, at his unwonted confinement, when, lightly and airily, I stepped through the barred window of his room.

"'Ow hin the bloomin' blazes did you get here?" he inquired with that brusque wit which is a characteristic of his noble house.

Disregarding his question, I merely said:

"Come with me."

"'Ow hin in the name of all blarsted himbeciles can Hi come with you? Think Hi can walk out of a seventh-story window just because you walked hin through hit?"

"We will go in the balloon in which I came."

With a glad cry my lord sprang to his feet, and together we approached the window.

Boom-oo-oom! Cr-r-rash! Boo-oo-oom!

Before our very eyes, and even as we were about to step into it, the balloon had exploded!

And Beatrice, my Beatrice, the Beatrice of a Gevarre, had been in it! Where was Beatrice now?

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Author's Note.—I give it up; I cannot tell where Beatrice was now. Anyway, this story has grown too complicated for anybody less gifted than Sherlock Holmes to solve its mystery, and Sherlock Holmes, as everybody knows, is dead. So far as my lord and Gevarre are concerned, I might let them walk down stairs and out of the front door, but that would not tell where Beatrice is now, and, as I have said, neither can I. Perhaps it might depend somewhat on the manner in which she lived—but, there! what is the use of guessing? I am sorry to leave the story in this way when anybody can see that it has so many of the elements of a popular novel, but I cannot help it. I did not desire the balloon to explode, but such things go when they will and "there's an end on't." If the balloon could have been patched up it might have been different, but there was practically nothing left of it; and, even if it had been repaired, how would that have accounted for Beatrice? No, the balance of the story will not be written; it cannot be.

THE GIRLS' CARDS CLUB

WHEN the tall girl was invited to help make up a second table at whist she declined on the ground that she had had no practice at card playing this Winter and would spoil the game for everybody else. The hostess was surprised at that excuse.

"That is strange," she said. "I thought you had belonged to a card club all Winter. You told me early last Fall that you and a lot of girls in the music and art classes were going to play cards two evenings a week for recreation."

The tall girl sighed. "I know I told you that," she said, "and I thought we were going to. We had talked it over and had perfected all our plans. We even got far enough along to borrow extra tables, and one evening we met up in my rooms, but we never got any further than that because we couldn't decide upon what game to play.

"Personally I inclined to high five, because you can talk when you are playing that and have a good time, and that is what I play cards for. I don't see any sense in sitting down to a card table in the same solemn spirit that you came to a funeral.

"When I said that the senior art student accused me of being frivolous. She insisted upon whist. She just did that to show off. She has a memory about four yards long, and she likes to play whist so she can make a display of her mental powers. She never forgets what cards have been played and who holds them, and when the game is ended she likes to have people congratulate her and say, 'Dear me, what a wonderful memory you have. You never forget a point, do you?' I think it perfectly awful for any girl to be so puffed up with pride as that girl is. Even if I did have a memory that never gave out I wouldn't inflict my friends with it all the time.

"The girl who makes a specialty of classic heads wanted to play casino—she said it was so restful after an all-day tussle with the features of Sophocles and Diogenes and Peter the Great. The composer from Indiana said that the rest of us could play any old thing we pleased, but as for her it was hearts or nothing. That girl is too silly for any use. She really is popular with the men—I cannot deny that—but that is no reason she should make herself so disagreeable when there are other women around. The idea of talking about a game of cards as if she was only playing to get practice in the manipulation of real hearts between times. We were all perfectly disgusted with her, and we vowed that no matter what game we did decide upon it most certainly should not be hearts.

"Another girl wanted to play euchre. [illegible]

I am afraid that girl will come to a bad end if she doesn't look out. She has the true gambling instinct. She said frankly that she looked upon cards as a means to an end and that she preferred euchre because it gave you the best chance to win big prizes at a progressive game.

"The girl from Chicago came out strong for poker. There is another girl that will bear watching. Some of us remonstrated on the ground that you cannot play poker without money. 'Of course you can't,' said the Chicago girl. 'That is why I like to play it. What do you suppose I want to play for—peppermint drops?' She seemed to think that was smart, but we did not, so we voted down poker.

"Another girl put up a strong fight for seven up, somebody else wanted fan-tan, and each of the other girls held out for some favorite but impossible game. We talked the matter over from 8 o'clock till 12. The discussion waxed real hot at times, and the hotter it waxed the further we got from an agreement. At last the Chicago girl said that the only way she could see for us to play cards together was for each girl to have a table to herself and play solitaire. The whist advocate argued that there would not be much fun in that, and that if we were going to play solitaire we might as well play it at home and avoid the risk of catching cold by running around to each other's houses in bad weather. We finally agreed that there was some sense in that, and so adjourned at 10 minutes past midnight in a tolerably amiable frame of mind.

"So there you have the history of the rise and fall of our card club. Since I have played nothing but solitaire for four months I am afraid I should not be a very desirable partner at whist and so would rather be excused."

Spare That Tree.

Poet—

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now.

Woodman—

Sentimental Sir,
I'd have you understand
With coal at fifteen per
Cordwood is in demand.

And right here the woodman got busy, chips began to fly, and the poet meandered down the pike.

Absolutely Dead Heat.

"She is the most inconsistent woman I ever knew."

"Never does what she says, or what you expect, eh?"

"True to [illegible] [illegible]"

"A KEY TO THE SITUATION."

IT was all Buster's fault. He had no business to be standing in my doorway at 5 o'clock in the afternoon grinning like a Cheshire cat just because I happened to be entertaining the dearest little woman in the world before my studio fire.

Of course, she noticed that I was abstracted, that for the first time since I'd known her I wasn't paying attention to her words. She followed the direction of my gaze and discovered Buster in the doorway. Naturally that spoiled the whole combination, and after a hasty introduction she arose in an embarrassed way, saying that she was sure she could enter her own studio now.

After she had gone Buster gazed at me admiringly and asked me to "tell him about it." He didn't deserve to be told anything after having spoiled my tête-à-tête, but, being Buster, I was lenient and told him how I had found the "Little Lady" sitting disconsolately on the stairs outside her own studio door waiting for the return of the janitor, he being the only one able to recover the key she had let fall down the airshaft.

I had never been introduced to the "Little Lady," and she had never given me more than a polite nod in passing, though I had often tried to start a conversation about the weather. She looked so forlorn sitting on the cold, dusty stairway this afternoon, however, that I took fresh courage and asked if I might be of service.

In a frank, natural sort of way she explained the situation and took me to see the fallen key lying four stories below, with no way of reaching it except through the janitor's apartment. We both agreed that the only thing to be done was to wait for that worthy's return, but I contended that it was absurd to sit in a freezing hallway to wait, when the key to my warm and cosy studio was in my pocket. She laughed brightly, and after a dainty moment of hesitation consented to being enthroned in my big armchair before the open fire, which I had knocked into a cheerful blaze.

She had been chatting easily for some moments about her work, and had admired some of my unfinished specimens that littered the room, when I suddenly noticed that on the third finger of her left hand she wore a plain gold ring. Somehow my heart sank. Was she married, then, this dainty little lady that had the studio directly under my own? My eyes wandered to the neat little black hat that fitted so snugly over the silky blonde hair, to the line of white that outlined her throat, and then to the long black ulster and black-gloved hand that rested on the sturdy arm of my chair. She was in mourning for some one, that was plain. A widow, perhaps? And unconsciously I stared again at the plain gold band. She caught me looking at it, and as she raised her slim, tapering fingers, she was about to say something in regard to it, I felt sure, when Buster appeared and spoiled it all.

And now she had gone, and perhaps I should never again have such an opportunity. My chum suggested that if no other way could be found, perhaps some day I could drop my key and play loneliness and cold.

Buster was absurdly excited the night I sprained my ankle, and as they were carrying me up from the cab he made an infernal racket giving orders, and then I couldn't help groaning when he knocked against my foot. It happened just outside the "Little Lady's" door, which she opened an inch or two to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. When she saw us she opened it wider and inquired with delightful concern if I had met with an accident.

Then of course Buster had to blurt it all out—he seemed to think I was dead or something, and couldn't talk—so I was carried on up to my room, unable to say a word, while he stayed and received the benefit of her sympathy that belonged to me.

But I must say for him that he didn't stay long, not as long as I should have stayed had I been in his place, but came right up and helped the doctor lace me in splints. My foot pained so horribly that I forgot to ask him what she had said until after the doctor had gone; then he said that he could not just remember—the idiot! Had she said she was sorry? Yes, he thought she had said so. Had she offered any assistance? Yes, he thought that was what she had said at first, &c. I saw I could get no satisfaction out of Buster, so I wearily answered his question for the tenth time, "Yes, I am fairly comfortable."

But, bless Buster's heart! I don't know what I should have done without him. He stayed with me that night and promised to look in on me the next day after business, he made arrangements to have my meals brought to my rooms, and bribed the buttons to stay awake to answer my bell.

But for all that I grew awfully lonesome about 4 o'clock, when it became too dark to read, and I could do nothing but stare into the dying fire. I was growing so melancholy that I think had I been a woman I should have indulged in a "good cry."

Then softly, gently, blending with the snap of the fire came a faint knocking. I knew it wasn't Buster, for his knock would have startled me, so I called expectantly "Come."

Gradually the door opened and on the threshold stood the "Little Lady," wrapped in her furs, the snowflakes still clinging to her hair and muff. I must have jumped, for I got a frightful twinge and she hurried across the room and begged me not to move. I think I told her that my foot had been paining me terribly, for I remember she gave a cooing "Oh!" of sympathy. But to my eager question she answered that she wouldn't sit down, that she had only stopped for a moment to inquire how I was, and if there was anything she could do.

She was drawing off her gloves as she spoke, and her muff rested on the table at my side. "Aren't you cold? Why, the fire is almost out! Shan't I fix it?" And with that she was on her knees before the sputtering fire with its reviving light glistening on her furs and dancing about her lithe figure.

Her little head was within easy reach of my hand, and I would have given much to have stroked those few rebellious ringlets, damp from the snow. But I reached for her muff instead and contented myself with stroking that; I think I put it in to my cheek when she wasn't looking.

I watched her deftly light the reading lamp and place it nearer my chair, and softly draw the curtains, then timidly:

"May I shake up your cushions before I go? Oh, indeed, it's no trouble, it's a pleasure," she was saying, as she patted and cleverly arranged my pillows. I leaned back with a sigh of delicious comfort, and she smiled sympathetically. I looked about the room and tried to tell her how quickly she had changed a barren, cheerless room into a glowing, cosy one, and how grateful I was to her, but she only laughed as she picked up her gloves and muff, and, giving one last feminine pat to the lamp shade, turned to go. But before she left I won from her a promise that made me look forward to 4 o'clock during the rest of the days I was stranded upon two chairs.

Buster and I are great chums, you know. We've traveled together ever since our college days, and I'm mighty fond of him. He is an awful kid at times, but then he is only twenty-two, while I am nearly thirty and secretly rather fond of the six grey hairs over my left temple.

Buster was a brick while I was laid up, and we got on famously until—well, you see, Buster is the kind of a person you have to explain things to, you can hardly ever trust him to grasp a situation clearly unaided.

How different it was with the "Little Lady." How quick she was to see a thing. Just as you were floundering about vainly trying to describe something vague, your helpless look was met with a gleam of kindly humor and understanding, and her eyes seemed to say, "I know, I know."

And so, when I was well enough to be about, I used to spend all the time I dared in the "Little Lady's" studio, and more and more often I would meet Buster there, and somehow if we were alone for a short time there occurred an awkward silence between us. It always made me feel like sneering to see Buster sitting beside the "Little Lady," watching her at work on one of her exquisitely beautiful miniatures with a soft kind of expression in his calf-like eyes.

I would always tie a note to the flowers I sent her, but she usually waited till she saw me to acknowledge them, while she and Buster kept up a steady correspondence. They went out very often together, too, for Buster has money and is rather a swell, you know. And so it went on, and try as I might, I could make no headway, and it wasn't until I had finally routed my egotism and fully realized that she preferred Buster's company to mine that I quit making a fool of myself and stayed away.

I was pretty badly cut up at first, and of course I couldn't help showing it a bit, but after a time I got so that I could bow gracefully and unconcernedly when I met them together. Then I set to and worked harder than I had ever done before in my life. So it happened that during the time that the "Little Lady" was giving Buster glimpses of paradise I was turning out some pretty good work.

Once when I met her on the stairs she asked me sweetly why I never came in any more, to which I replied a little stiffly that "If I thought she really wanted to see me, I should be most happy," &c. She laughed a bright, merry little laugh, and in the dear familiar way which I remembered so well she looked up saucily and said, "Silly!"

You cannot imagine the soft, cooing, half-tender way in which she could say that one word. It made me long to—oh, well, when I reached my room and sat down to think it all over for the hundredth time I decided that it was rather heartless of her to play with me so. Was it not enough to have one man's heart and soul absolutely hers, without trying to make believe to me that I had neglected her just to hear me say how much I should always like to be with her?

Occasionally she would give a studio tea, to which I sometimes went, just to see the picture she made in her fluffy grey gowns, with dainty fingers darting here and there among the fragile china.

Her studio was such an artistic, attractive, feminine room, with its dainty desk, its rows of books, deep-cushioned divans, and glowing fires. She always had some roses about, and there was a certain subtle scent of incense in the room, which, years from now were I to smell, would bring back the days when I would have given my right arm to have changed places with Buster.

But then came the day (poor old Buster!) when my chum came to me with such a pitiful, white, drawn look around his mouth and such a blank, hopeless look in his eyes as made my heart bleed for him.

He told me quietly all about it, stuck it out bravely enough until I crossed the room and laid my hand on his shoulder.

"Dear old chum," said I, "what can I say? How shall I—" Then, with a sob, he buried his head in his hands, and we sat in silence until I couldn't stand the injustice of the thing any longer, and I said something about it being heartless and unnecessary.

Instantly he raised his hand and looked me straight in the eye. "Jack," said he, "don't ever let me hear you say that again. You see, she didn't know, she didn't realize that I cared in that way; she was so miserably sorry for the mistake, and begged me to forgive her for seeming to give encouragement. She said she thought it was all so jolly our being such good chums and all that—oh, Jack, what a mess I've made of it! You are the only one who can realize what it means to me! Oh, what a fool, what a blind fool, I've been!"

Buster and I were inseparable after that until the morning he sailed for Paris. You see, I was awfully fond of Buster and was rather angry with the "Little Lady."

I hadn't seen her for quite three weeks, and tried to make myself believe that I didn't want to. How ashamed I was of waking suddenly in the night with that odd fluttering feeling at my heart when

FAITHFUL PONTO PROVES HIMSELF A TRUE SPORT.

Mr. Snookums, after a long, cold wait, gets a nibble, and—

In his excitement jerks the fish off the hook.

Faithful Ponto, rising to the emergency, takes a cold plunge—

and lands the prize!

I remembered that once more I was free to hope.

Buster had been gone nearly three months when, one night as the "Little Lady" and myself were sitting before her fire sipping the black coffee her maid had left us, she began to speak of my chum, very slowly and calmly at first, but suddenly, as if abandoning some studied form of speech, she raised her eyes, in which the tears welled quickly, and asked:

"Are you angry with me still, Mr. Armstrong? Can you ever forgive me for breaking his heart? Indeed, indeed, I didn't know, I didn't mean to! He was always such a good chum, you know, and I never imagined—"

I didn't hear what she was saying. I was looking at her earnest face and eager gestures, and she took my silence for disbelief, or reluctance to forgive. She leaned back among the cushions of her chair with a deep sigh and stared into the ever-changing fire.

We had just come from the opera, and the "Little Lady's" cloak, all filmy and soft, was thrown over the back of her chair. Her small head rested rather wearily against it, and one little cascade of chiffon fell over her creamy shoulder. I was thinking that she was as graceful and as full of curves as a slender trail of smoke, and as I watched the firelight playing upon her face and upon the lines of her languorous figure, I was possessed of a stifling desire to gather her slowly, surely, with inexorable strength to me, to hold her close, close, almost to hurt, to crush that velvety, creamy flesh, so firm and cool.

I drew my chair nearer to hers and took her hand, which she allowed to lie passive in my own. "Dear Little Lady," said I, "forgive you? What am I to judge your motives? It is true, at first I thought it was rather heartless and unfeeling of you, but then, you see, Buster is my only friend, and I didn't really know you then."

She turned to me with such a happy, relieved expression in her eyes. "He said he understood and forgave me before he left, Mr. Armstrong; but I didn't want you to think—I wanted you to know—"

"Are you always going to call me Mr. Armstrong?" said I, ignoring her last remark. "Won't you call me Jack for short?" She smiled playfully and turned again to the fire.

"Then you might accuse me of flirting with you."

She tried to withdraw the little hand I had been stroking, so I quietly possessed myself of the other. I think she rather liked my assurance, for the smile lingered on her face until her gaze reluctantly left the fire and she saw the seriousness in my eyes.

"Dear 'Little Lady,' listen to me. You have my heart to break or make, just as you will. You've had it ever since the first day you came to cheer me up when I was ill. When I realised what a selfish egotist I was, I tried to shut it all out, all the love I had been trying to give you for so long. Yes, you must let me tell you now. Sweetheart, don't you know that my heart almost broke for joy when I suddenly realised that I was free to try to win you? Don't you think, dear, you could care for me ever so little? Give me the right to make you love me."

Her head was turned from me, and she was silent so long, that gradually a cold, numbing fear began to grip my heart; but I swallowed hard and managed to say: "Of course, I know you don't care now; but some day, perhaps?"

Still she was silent, and I dropped her hands and buried my head deep in my own. Oh, Buster, I thought, I know now what you must have suffered!

The "Little Lady" had risen. I heard her moving about the room. She came and stood before the fire. "Jack!" she said, in a voice that shook and vibrated and that made me bound. "Do you remember this?" It was a withered rose, and the first note I had ever written her, thanking her for coming to me that first day I was ill.

I held her close and kissed her lips again and again. "And you really cared for me, dear little one?" said I.

"I've loved you, Jack," said she, "ever since that night," and she hid her bright blushes on my shoulder.

You see, I have been reading this story aloud to my wife, and when I finished she looked up from the miniature of my august self on which she is at work, and smiled.

"Wearing my mother's wedding ring and being in mourning was rather misleading, Jack, but the very idea of your thinking that I was a widow!"

[illegible]

The Evolution of a Barrel

AND there it stood beside his glowing hearth, a big awkward cretonne draped monstrosity, bordered grotesquely with a double row of brass nail heads, a hideous blot among the beautiful equipments of his studio. A letter, addressed in his sister's careful hand, was pinned on the top of the singular object.

"Dear Maxwell," it ran, "we all hope that you may spend a very happy birthday. It was a disappointment to us all not to have you with us, but of course you know best. I send with this a little gift which I made myself, an armchair for your study, and I hope you will find it a nice, easy rest after your day's work. It is as much like mother's old chair that you used to like as I could make it. I wrote to your caretaker asking him to have it unpacked and put in your study so as to be all ready for you when you come home to-night.

"With many good wishes, as ever,

"Your loving sister, Alma."

"P. S.—I am coming down next week for a few days. Will try to make it Tuesday. I wanted to be there for your birthday, but as you wrote that you would be very busy thought it might not be convenient to have me there."

"So it's a chair!" Maxwell exclaimed in comical dismay, looking over at the corpulent arrangement. "Could I ever have liked a thing like that? It seems incredible, yet there's a dim recollection of something on that order in the old home. It couldn't have been quite as ugly as that! What on earth shall I do with it! Alma is so sensitive she'd never forgive me if I should banish it from sight while she's here! I'll have to make the best of it."

Alma arrived in due time on Tuesday morning, the day of his "studio afternoon," upon which he had built such great hopes concerning a certain girl who filled all his waking thoughts.

"I'm expecting some callers to-day," he told Alma, cheerfully, "and I want things to look just right, for most of the folks who come here are artists. Look your best, Alma, won't you?"

Alma went into a flutter of girlish delight at the prospect of meeting Maxwell's artist friends. She puttered and dusted about the studio all that morning, and finally placed her cretonne chair in aggressive prominence before the burnished hearth, to Maxwell's great discomfiture. At the last moment, when his sister had retired to freshen her toilet, he swept one of the Turkish portieres from its place and hurriedly draped it over the glaring monstrosity, but when Alma looked in a few moments later to see that nothing had been forgotten she gently removed the drapery and slipped it under the seat of the chair.

"Maxwell is such a thoughtful fellow," she mused, well pleased with his care of her gift. "He is afraid of soiling the delicate colors, of course, but I guess it won't hurt it to have his friends use it. It makes such a bright spot among all these dull colors. Maxwell has such queer taste. He needs a woman to brighten up things for him."

Maxwell had met his guests in the hall, where they lingered to talk over a recently finished watercolor which he had hung under the skylight for better effect. When he reappeared in the studio he was accompanied by a girl and a man—a girl who reminded Alma of a picture on a magazine cover, so fair of face and graceful, gowned in trailing sombreness, with a great bunch of crisp violets at her breast and on her muff. Miss Chetwyn, Maxwell called her, and something in his eyes when he spoke her name betrayed his secret to Alma. The young man introduced himself to Alma as "Max's pal and deadliest rival, Billy Lawrence."

"And this is your first visit here?" he asked, jauntily. "You must let me take you about when Max is busy. I know a few things about the town that would interest you. Seen all your brother's pictures, I suppose. Great, aren't they? Oh, he's a lucky chap, I tell you!"

Suddenly Billy's eyes focused upon the blue and yellow horror before the fire.

"What in thunder do you call that, and where did it come from?" he cried, prodding the chair with his cane, and lifting the cretonne ruffle, displaying a circle of unpainted staves. "Looks like a barrel," he went on, examining it still further. "What is it anyhow? Some trumpery for a picture?"

Maxwell opened his lips to reply, when Billy interrupted his explanation with roars of laughter. "I know," he exclaimed; "it's a barrel armchair, like something I once saw way off in a backwoods farmhouse. Fat old lady used to sit in it for hours knitting before the fire. Good idea, by Jove! One so seldom sees that sort of thing nowadays. Who's to be your model?"

"No one," Maxwell began in a curiously cold voice, and again Billy interrupted with a derisive laugh.

"Oh! Now I see! Some country flame sent it to you for your birthday. Your sister let the cat out of the bag partly by referring to your birthday. Pretty good! What do you say to that, Miss Chetwyn?"

Maxwell looked at Alma, whose face turned from red to white and back in wavelike succession. To explain matters would merely embarrass his sister and mortify Billy, whose good-natured raillery was not always understood or appreciated by strangers, so he concluded to say nothing. But Billy was insistently bent upon tormenting his host.

"I can see, as it were, the whole process of evolution from a barrel filled with farm produce to an armchair; with a rosy, buxom country girl sawing and nailing and sewing in great delight in some farm kitchen with their shining tins and kettles. What is her name, Maxwell, and when shall we meet her?"

The girl listened with a queer little smile that was not all amusement. Finally Billy's imagination was checked by the arrival of other guests, and when the three turned to greet the newcomers Alma quickly withdrew the portière from the barrel seat and covered the object of Billy's derision. The day was spoiled to her, for, being a girl of few resources, she could not throw off the cloud that dampened her spirits. Perhaps Billy guessed that something had gone wrong, for he took particular pains to entertain and amuse her thereafter. He explained all about the pictures, which had seemed rather dull to Alma, who knew nothing whatever of art, or indeed anything outside of her country housekeeping and little domestic accomplishments unknown to city girls.

"I'm glad you told me all this," she said timidly, when they had reached the end of the row of pictures. "I know so little about art except what Maxwell has told me, and he has been away so much, you know. This is my first visit to the city since he set up for himself."

"You may be very proud of Maxwell," Billy told her warmly. "He's making a fine name for himself, and he stands way ahead of some fellows who started ten years before him. I think heaps of him—he's a jolly good fellow all around."

"I thought at first that he seemed a little troubled," Alma ventured, inquiringly, "and laid it to his business. I'm glad it's not that."

"I think it's the girl. He has told you about her, of course?"

"You mean he is in love?" Alma asked apologetically.

"Why, yes. It's an open secret with me. I thought you knew. Perhaps I'd better not say anything more. I'm sorry I mentioned the matter."

"Tell me just this—is it Miss Chetwyn?"

Billy nodded. "Beautiful, isn't she? She's way up socially, too, but Max is worth more than money and position, and if she's the sort of a girl I think she'll overlook a few inequalities."

Alma watched the tall, beautiful girl with the violets all the afternoon with strange but timid insistence. At last she found the longed-for opportunity to speak to her while her brother turned aside to explain a point of argument to some late comer.

"I want to explain about the chair," she began nervously, but with an earnestness that robbed the situation of absurdity. "I made it for Maxwell's birthday present, not knowing how inappropriate it would be here. We are very different from Max, you know, just ordinary dull country people, used to homely things. I have never been down here before, and I didn't know what his place was like. That is all I have to tell you. I knew Max wouldn't explain for fear of hurting my feelings. He is such a kind-hearted fellow, you know."

The girl with the violets blushed deeply and put one little white-gloved hand on Alma's brown wrist. "It was very sweet of you to take so much trouble for Max," she said, with a smile that cheered the listener wonderfully. "I am sure he appreciated the motive just as I appreciate your confidence in me."

"I shall know better after this," said Alma, timidly. "I wanted you to know—to be sure that there isn't any other girl, you know."

Maxwell's arrival prevented the answer that rushed to the girl's lips. She closed her hand over Alma's with friendly pressure as she bade her adieu, then, turning to Maxwell, who watched her hungrily, said as an afterthought: "We start for California the day after to-morrow. If you have time to call in the meanwhile I shall be very glad to see you."

Billy Lawrence, who had overheard Alma's explanation, went over to her with outstretched hand. "I humbly beg your pardon for my miserable blunder," he said. Then, before she had time to answer, added: "You put in a winning stroke for Maxwell that time, little girl. Oh, it will be 'yes' sure as fate. Lucky chap!"

HELEN F. HUNTINGTON.

His Ruling Passion.

PROFANITY," said a Chicago clergyman, "becomes such a habit that some men use profane language in absolute ignorance of the fact that they are doing so. I have known several men of this kind, and their virtues were such that I could not honestly blame them as I should when they were guilty. The habit I condemned, and did what I could to correct it, but the sinning itself seemed to be so much a part of them that I treated it with a leniency which I knew was not right, and yet I could not wholly condemn them for it.

"I remember particularly the case of old Ben Stiles. Ben had been a sailor for many years, and when I first knew him he was the most profane man I had ever heard talk. In every other respect he was one of the finest characters I ever knew in his walk of life. He lived near me, and frequently did odd jobs about the parsonage. In this way I came to know him quite well, and in the course of two or three years I had almost broken him of his profanity. But not entirely, and whenever he was deeply moved he was sure to swear in one way or another.

"At first Ben would not come to church, but by and by he was present every Sunday, and when we had a great revival on one occasion he confessed his sins and asked the prayers of the church. He only needed the revival influence to come out squarely on the right side. We were all profoundly rejoiced when he arose in the meeting and asked for our prayers. I took him by the hand and told him he must pray himself, while we were praying for him.

"We knelt together, and for some time Ben could not speak. Finally he found utterance, and I am sure I shall never forget that prayer, and I know that the tears of the Recording Angel blotted out the one word in it that should not have been there, yet was no sign that he was not truly repentant.

"'O Lord,' he prayed, 'help me, a poor sinner. I'm sorry, O Lord, for the sins I have committed, and help me to be better, if I ain't too d—d bad. Amen.'

"It was unlike any other prayer I had ever heard, but it was from the heart, and Ben never knew that he had used the wrong word. He died a Christian, ten years after his conversion, and after that last unchecked oath I never heard him swear again."

Those Suburban Girls.

THE Suburban Girl lives in the most attractive suburb of the big city.

We have four trains a day and a trolley. If we start early enough we may arrive in town in time for the second act at the theatre, and we generally run down in January and July for bargains. Otherwise we are entirely independent.

We have established a public library without any help from "Handy Andy," and we have a hospital and a Home for Aged Women. We don't need a home for men, because the men all go to the city as soon as they become of age and get homes of their own. Now, with all these attractions what more could any well-regulated suburb desire?

We have a number of clubs—women's clubs, of course. There is the Whist Club, which meets every Monday morning for the express purpose of playing that intellectual game and nothing else—they chose Monday to show that they kept at least one maid of all work or patronized the laundry exclusively; the Pedro Club, which meets Tuesday evenings and includes the husbands and something good to eat; the Shakespeare Club, which solemnly reads "Hudson's Shakespeare"—with notes—and includes several members who have seen Mr. Mansfield in "Julius Caesar" and Mr. Sothern in "Hamlet," and lastly and beetly, we have a club for the study of Aesthetic Culture and Hindu Philosophy. Last year we had just a plain "Study Club," and read papers on the Philippines and the Boers, and they were such bores that this year we reorganized altogether and took up aesthetic culture and Hindu philosophy.

As a suburb we have always had a leaning toward aesthetic culture. I think there is hardly an album to be found among us. We each have a Barye lion in the library and "angels' heads" in the music room. One of the girls has a Christy calendar, and another Gibson's "Social Ladder," which we find a great help in seeking the heights. Ever since the Pan-American show we have been staining things green & la Reid, and changing our nice stuffed easy chairs for mission furniture. Then we had a Principal in our high school for years who said "idea" and "pepper," and "incumber," and to cap the climax the "Sage of Rhycroft" came to the suburb to lecture. Although he afterward found fault with the hotel where he was stopping and wished he had stopped at another where the dining room was not so crowded—I believe there were three people at his table, but sometimes three is a crowd—still we did not mind that. We shouldn't like to stop long at our hotels ourselves.

We girls of course admired his long raven locks, and agreed that the love story of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning gained new sweetness and pathos from the telling of Eva Elbertus. He left us each a sample copy of The Philistine, and enough we were all subscribers to Roby's Magazine, we were almost tempted to change. However, when we put it to a vote we found that the gambling instinct was strong within us, for each one had answered the "prize puzzle contest" in the last issue, and expected in the course of a month or two to find her name among the winners, so we were obliged to give up the idea of a change.

At first we thought we might do a little missionary work in aesthetic culture, and we accepted the offer of the parlor in the engine house of No. 1 Steamer and Hose Company as a place of meeting. The parlor was a big barn room, with a shuffleboard on one side, a buffet on the other, and a big divan heaped high with cushions, which smelt of smoke. There were big cushions and little cushions, hard cushions and soft cushions, all evidently the handiwork of the fair admirers of the fire laddies.

The first day we took up a collection, and bought a big rug in shades of soft old blue for the middle of the floor. Our love evidently met with approval, and the suggestion was accepted, although not as we had expected, for at the next meeting we were startled to find a big rug of brilliant yellow and magenta stretched in front of the divan. We rolled it up firmly nevertheless and we did not despair. The next week we brought a bit of blue silk and a vase of the Winged Victory to adorn the plain wooden mantel. When the next meeting day came Victory had vanished; a yellow bow looped up the blue silk; a white marble clock stood in the centre, flanked on either side by the trumpets of the shield, filled with paper roses.

We inquired of the janitor for "Victory."

"Why, ma'am," he said, "we don't know how it happened, but the critter's head was broke off some way, and although the boys was awful sorry, we couldn't find it nowhere, and I put the rest of it in the closet." The President rescued poor Victory, and now we meet at each other's homes.

The Suburban Girl herself suggested the Hindu philosophy part of our club, and it took like the measles—regular epidemic. When I was at school in Boston I belonged to a club for the study of the "New Thought." The members were almost all literary folks, and we used to entertain all sorts of celebrities. One evening we entertained the "Swami Sarpdananda," who was visiting the city. Oh! he was a swell Hindu. In his long red gown and his yellow turban he was a picture. We girls just stood around and worshipped. He had such dark, soulful eyes, you know, and the only barbaric thing about him was a big white cotton handkerchief, with a checkerboard border, which we spied peeping from his breast pocket. This handkerchief quite startled me for a moment, and I almost lost the thread of the conversation, which, as I recollect it, was something about the difference between the climate of India and that of Boston—the dear Swami thought Boston too cold. Just fancy!

The Swami was a vegetarian, you know. If he had eaten meat he might have eaten a transmigrated "auntie-sister," so we had a vegetarian dinner—"oats, peas, beans, and barley grows"—and afterward the Swami and the Countess Westmeister, Rabbi Fleischer, and Ralph Waldo Trine gave us little talks on new thoughts and vegetables.

When I suggested "Hindu Philosophy" one of the girls said she had always thought that the Hindus were rather queer and impossible, and she quoted a little verse:

"The poor, benighted Hindu,
For clothes, he makes his skin do."

But I showed her the Swami's photograph and she changed her mind instantly.

Voltaire says that "without philosophy we should be little above the lower animals."

Of course he didn't mean exactly the philosophy of the Hindu—as we are studying it—but the quotation is very applicable, for it is mental, moral, and spiritual betterment that is the Hindu philosopher's aim.

I think the first thing we should learn from the philosophy is repose. In this hurry-burry, modern world there is very little of it, and the American women especially need it—repose and concentration of mind. We are working for both in our club. How sadly we stand in need of both one has only to visit the club to be assured.

Of course we have dear little year-books illumined in scarlet and gold, with an appropriate quotation for each meeting (half some member has culled from the "thousand quotations book."

The day the club met at the villa I gathered together all the Indian relics I could find—not tomahawks, you know, but real dear Indian things, and the girls loaned me all their cushions, so that with my own I managed to make the mission throne very comfortable. I have an old silver Russian lamp that came from some Oriental place, and, filled with burning incense, it added just the needed atmosphere to the affair.

The President wore a charming red gown, and I had a huge bronze jar of yellow chrysanthemums placed near her chair. We have a cunning little red book of parliamentary rules, and the dearest little gavel. The President never can remember that it is a gavel. She always calls it the little knocker thing. I remember the day she first presided she said: "Oh, I want to thank you for making me President, but I don't know a thing about it, only I know that first I must knock with this little knocker thing, and tell you to come to order, but what shall I do next? Is it the seconds or the minutes that have to be read?"

The girls will persist in bringing their fancy work to the meetings, which is contrary to all our efforts at repose and concentration. I think it is horrid to have some one drop her scissors, or dive under a table for a lost spool or count stitches in a sweater, right in the middle of the liveliest and most aesthetic thoughts that some of us have spent days evolving with the help of all the encyclopaedias in the library.

We had several visitors from a neighboring club the day they met at the villa, and toward the close of the session I asked one of the visitors how many members their club had.

"Three," she answered, "and we generally commence with a quiz."

I thought perhaps that might be a delicate hint, so I made a little gesture to the President, who promptly knocked down the last speaker with the 'ittle knocker thing,' and we adjourned to the dining room. THE SUBURBAN GIRL.

The Ideal and the Real Thing

"I USED to have the reputation of saying the right thing at the right time," said the tall girl, "but that reputation is now denied me by people who know what happened that day I entertained my friend, Miss Powers of Montana.

"I became very chummy with Miss Powers the Summer I lived in Helena. She was a charming girl. She had the highest ideals of any girl I ever knew. Her notions were particularly high in regard to men. I used to feel quite ashamed of my own debased views when talking to Miss Powers on the subject of men. I was not half as hard to suit as she was. Of course there were some kinds of men that I liked better than other kinds, but if it came to a pinch and I got real lonesome in the Montana gynocracy, which I had unfortunately struck, I could cast my prejudices to the winds and put up with most any old thing, just as it was a man.

"Miss Powers could not do that. She had to have her ideal. In my most exalted moods I really could not blame her for being true to him, for he certainly would have been awfully nice if she could ever have found him. He was tall and dark, and forceful and splendid; he had a romantic name, and he brushed his teeth with pink paste four times a day, and always went about with the scent of apple blossoms clinging to him. Personally, I could have dispensed with the pink paste and the apple blossoms if he had been a composite of all the other virtues, but Miss Powers could not surrender even these attributes.

"'He must be just like that,' she said, 'or I shall never marry.'

"Miss Powers did not marry while I was in Montana. She did not marry after I came back East so long as she continued to write to me. There came a time, however, when Miss Powers and I ceased to correspond, not because of any misunderstanding or unfriendliness, but simply through negligence both on her part and mine.

"There was a period of three years during which I did not hear from Miss Powers. In the beginning of January, however, she remembered our old friendship and wrote me again. She had been visiting her relatives in Hartford. On her way back West she intended to stop in New York for a few hours and would like to see me if I found it convenient. Upon receipt of that letter all my old affection for Miss Powers flowered anew, and I wrote a very cordial letter in reply, inviting her to dine with me, to lunch with me, or do anything else her limited time would allow.

"Miss Powers came to see me, but she did not come alone. She brought a man with her. She introduced the man as Mr. Botts. Mr. Botts looked like a late arrival from rural Sweden, and judging by the way Miss Powers set him aside in one corner of the room and excluded him from the conversation I thought that he really was a raw recruit to American enterprises and that he could understand but little English. Still, I couldn't make out what Miss Powers was doing with him. At last I concluded that he must be some farmhand whom she had advised to go West under her wing and tempt fortune on a Montana ranch. By and by I asked her about him point blank. I nodded toward him in a friendly, encouraging way as I said it, and smiled sweetly.

"'Are you going to take him with you to give him a start?' I asked.

"Miss Powers got as red and as awkward as Mr. Botts himself.

"'Well, rather,' she said. 'Where would you expect him to go? He is my husband.'

"I couldn't help it to save my life—I fairly shrieked:

"'Your husband?' I said, and then, not content with having broken all the rules of good breeding once, I broke them a second time. 'That man your husband?' I said again.

"'My husband, of course,' said Miss Powers. 'What did you think he was? Why shouldn't he be my husband?'

"I looked at Mr. Botts and I thought that a most superfluous question. Miss Powers evidently understood me. She stiffened ominously.

"'I don't see why you should seem so surprised,' she said. 'I wrote you I was married.'

"'Oh, no, you didn't,' said I. 'It must have slipped your mind.'

"When I think over the painful scene now I am sorry for Mr. Botts. He must have felt awfully uncomfortable while we were talking about him that way, for he really could speak English and he understood every word we said.

"Miss Powers—I cannot bring myself to call her Mrs. Botts—did not stay with me long. I did not ask her to stay. Excessive agitation over the transmutation of Miss Powers's ideal had betrayed me into an ineptitude whereby I had ruined my reputation as a felicitous speechmaker, and I was glad to see her go."

TALLER STILL.

Little May—My big sister has a lover six feet tall.

Little Gwen—She's not'in'. Mine has lovers twelve feet.

FROM accounts that have reached this city the book written by George Ade for "Peggy from Paris" contains many lines that are said to be funny. Here are some specimens culled by one who was present on the night the piece was produced in Chicago. To understand some of the allusions it must be remembered that the plot of the piece concerns the adventures of a father who leaves his home in an Indiana village to meet his daughter in Chicago. She is a famous prima donna, just returned from six years' study in Paris. Later the actions shift to the Auditorium Hotel and the stage of the Paragon Theatre. The father invades the theatre, and remarks to the manager:

"My daughter is a music teacher."

The manager replies: "Well, we've got no use for music around here. This is a comic opera."

An operatic aspirant remarks: "A great many people think I have a voice."

"What do the neighbors think?" inquires the manager.

"They say I ought to go abroad to study."

"Well, you certainly ought to go somewhere."

"I'm from Muncie," announces one of the visitors on the stage.

"Oh, where the magazines come from."

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The lyrics in "Peggy from Paris" cover as broad a range of subjects as is usual in this sort of production. Lettie, the village soprano, sings one about "Hi-falutin' Music," which goes like this:

Lullabies are out of date
Since I went to the music school.
Ballads I can't tolerate
Since I went to the music school.
The only songs that will do for me
Are the kind that hit the topmost C.
They're pitched in the operatic key.
Pay attention to my method; it's quite the thing.
O'er the little quarter notes I gracefully swing.
For my voice is highly rated
(I've had it cultivated.)
This is the kind that I love to sing.
Oh, for the time when I'm on the stage,
And press and public both unite in saying that I am the rage.
Hasten the day when I have my fling,
For I will show them all that I can sing.

The joys of the "Regular Limited Train" are thus sounded:

It's been my dream of joy supreme
To ride in plush and velvet splendor—
Parlor car for a swell tail-ender
On the regular limited train.
Electric bell right under your nose,
A porter to come and brush your clothes,
An upper berth for a night's repose,
On the regular limited train.

Biff! Bang! A mile a minute!
No other method of travel is in it;
I want to go shooting and scooting and tooting
Away on the beautiful reg-u-lar
Limity—imity—imity,
Regular limited train.

I must confess, when I undress
I do assume a strange position.
Upper berth's a tough proposition
On the regular limited train.
Next morn get down the best that you can,
But when you crawl from your divan
Your foot comes down on a traveling man,
On the regular limited train.

Of course there is a song especially intended to appeal to the college spirit, of which these are the words:

There are no days like the good old days
When we were college chums,
The mem'ry of the fun and frays
To us forever comes.
We met in the best of comradeship,
And life was a song and jest,
With rousing yell ever on the lip
For those days were the best:

REFRAIN.

Rare old, fair old, college days,
The days that were best of all,
With football hair and a solemn stare
And a brand-new yell each Fall.
Never to bed till the town was red,
Or while we'd a cub to haze.
We've forgotten the looks
Of the musty books,
But we're true to the college days;
We're true to the college days.

In quite another vein is the lyric which describes "The Girl Who Comes in From the West."

Like a breath from the flower-strewn prairie,
Like a breeze from the woodland far,
With a smile that is modestly merry,
And a wink like the twink of a star.
She comes to the great wicked city,
And she timidly watches the show,
Of wining and dining
And social outshining.
She longs to get into the "go."
The girl who comes in from the West,
She's not just the same as the rest;
She's never finical,
Haughty and cynical.
That's why I like her the best.
Her manner is somewhat demure,
And yet she knows how to allure.
I don't mind confessing
That she sets me guessing,
The girl who comes in from the West.

***

David Belasco and Oscar Hammerstein were standing in front of the Belasco Theatre the other night, and the sage of the Victoria was discoursing, as is often his wont, about many things in general and one or two things in particular. Up and down Broadway and into Forty-second Street surged the crowds on pleasure bent, the stream dividing itself into eddying currents flowing into "The Eternal City" and that flowery kingdom where "The Darling of the Gods" has taken up her earthly habitation.

"It's a sad thing to me," said Hammerstein, "to see the vulgar display of wealth in this great city. At the opera, in the theatre, on the streets—it is present everywhere." He paused reflectively and lighted a cigar.

"Why, Oscar," remarked Mr. Belasco, "what do you know about the vulgar display of wealth. You ought to live up where I do. Then you would have a right to talk."

"Indeed. And what particular example of it could you point out?"

"Why," continued Mr. Belasco, "a neighbor of mine had two tons of hard coal delivered the other morning, and he allowed it to remain on the sidewalk for two whole days."

And Oscar returned to the Victoria to muse in silence upon the evil of these latter days.

***

It remained for a bright girl to discover a point in "The Sultan of Sulu" which had been overlooked, and now that it has been mentioned, it seems surprising that nobody thought of it before. It was after the matinée yesterday, when Manager Burnham, standing in the lobby, was approached by this fair young miss with a smile on her lips and a twinkle in her eye.

"That comedian Moulan is mighty good," she said; "but you just tell him for me that Martini cocktails don't have cherries in them."

Of course Mr. Burnham rushed back to break the awful tidings to the comedian. And a half hour later he paid for a couple of cherries in a nearby "fruit store."

***

The Balcony Club, an organization of theatregoers, has selected Julia Marlowe's production of "The Cavalier" at the Criterion Theatre for their next party on Friday evening, Feb. 6, following a dinner at the Vendome, when Paul Kester, who dramatized Miss Marlowe's play, will be the guest of the evening. It is a unique club. Its prospectus says it is a woman's club run by men: "A number of high-minded though quiet souls who realize the necessity and pleasure of contributing systematically to the enjoyment of that member of the household whom many clubs largely ignore."

The object of the Balcony Club is to take an elevated view of the drama; the height of the elevation depends on the price of the seats. The Entertainment Committee takes the votes of members on the selection of a play several weeks in advance. The membership list is interesting. Opposite each name is told "What the man does." A doctor, for instance, "repairs damaged people"; another member "Brokes Coffee"; H. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, "Explores the Arctic." An oculist "Looks you in the eye." One "Counsels the Corporation." Some of the other occupations are "Builds Bridges," "Insures People," "Sells Oil," "Makes Books," "Spares the Rod," "Works in a Store," "Sells Flour," "Unsees Teachers," "The best he can," "Various Things," "Travels," and "Sells wagons and pins."

***

This is a pitiful little tale of a dog as related by a vaudevillian last week:

"There was once a man who owned a dog. The dog got lost. The man put an 'ad' in a paper. How foolish. The dogs don't read the papers. But one morning just after he got out of bed the man was looking out of the window, and he saw the dog running down the street. Now, a dog when he runs usually pants. But this dog didn't pant. The man couldn't run without pants. So he couldn't go out and catch his dog."

***

Richard Golden says that while he was playing an engagement in Denver recently he was approached by a young man who in hollow tones declared he had heard that to see him (the actor) was good for almost any form of ailment.

"You might help me," the young man declared with labored breathing; "anyway, I'd like to enjoy myself once more before I die. I have consumption, you know. Could you let me have a pass?"

A look of sympathy came over the actor's face as he drew out a card and scribbled on it, "Pass one, Richard Golden."

The man took the card, looked at it, coughed more distressedly than before, and asked: "Couldn't you make it two? I would like to take a friend."

"Has your friend consumption, too?" inquired the actor solicitously.

"N—no—not yet," faltered the man.

"I'm afraid I can't accommodate your friend then," and a smile broke over the actor's face. "You see, I never give passes except to people with the consumption."

***

Here are a few lines culled from the "Wizard of Oz" that seem to tickle the risibilities of most of the auditors at the new Majestic:

Dorothy brings the scarecrow to life, and the only thing he lacks is an outfit of brains. She persuades him to go with her to the Wizard of Oz.

Dorothy—Are you a brave man?

Scarecrow—The only thing I'm afraid of is a cigarette smoker or a lighted match. If ever I came in contact with one of them, peace to my ashes.

Dorothy—Suppose we're arrested for vagrancy?

Scarecrow—Well, I could give straw bail.

On their pilgrimage to the Wizard they encounter the tin woodman, a knight in armor who has become rusty and cannot move. The scarecrow proceeds to oil his joints.

Scarecrow (lubricating the tin woodman)—Some of these tough joints ought to be pulled.

Pastoria, the ex-King of Oz (recently a motorman in Kansas,) makes violent love to Trixy, who has been a waitress in a Kansas restaurant. He remarks to her:

"We were blown out of Kansas on the same cyclone. I was struck by you at our first meeting."

Trixy—Are you going to provide for me!

Pastoria—The most you can expect from a motorman is "a little more room up front, please."

***

Maude Lillian Berri, the prima donna of the "Sultan of Sulu," has a new dress, described by one enthusiastic admirer as a "dream of equatorial symbolism and tropical luxury." The dress ought to speak for itself. This is as nearly a description of it as is possible to one who does not pose as a specialist in the bewildering line of women's fashions.

The gown is of Nile green and cream madras—that's what one woman in the orchestra chair said it was—and it is made distinctive by an array of peacocks, life size or larger, outlined with black chenille. One of the birds occupies a position on the front of the gown, winding half way round the close fitting sheath skirt. Another peacock flaunts itself on a parasol carried by the actress. The bottom of the dress is made of English bobbinette. It is accordion pleated and has a very full flounce, the edge being finished with triple ruching. The whole dress is made over Nile green louisine. Hanging from the front of the waist is a cluster of long black chenille strands held in place by a bunch of straw flowers, which also appear at the elbows. These hold in place the peacock's tails, which form the drapery.

Whew!

***

A member of Charles Hawtrey's company is the reputed author of this story, which relates to an incident that occurred during the run of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at George Alexander's Theatre, London. Mr. Alexander played the part of Aubrey Tanqueray, and it is stated Mrs. Campbell frequently stood in the wings during the scenes and made fun of him. Finally he sent her the following note:

"Mr. George Alexander presents his compliments to Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and requests that she refrain in the future from standing in the wings and laughing at him during his scenes."

In a very few moments a return message was presented to Mr. Alexander in his dressing room, which read as follows:

"Mrs. Patrick Campbell presents her compliments to Mr. George Alexander, and begs to state that she does not stand in the wings and laugh at him during his scenes—she waits until she returns home."

***

On one occasion in Boston William T. Hodge was calling upon some friends, and, after much urging, he gave a private performance of a "fit-throwing" specialty which he used in "Sky Farm," with considerable success. He shortly afterward gave up such gymnastics, but his record found him out. Last week he received the following from a Chicago woman known for her novel entertainments:

"You will pardon me for taking the liberty of addressing you without the formality of an introduction, but a friend of mine residing in Boston has written to me about you, and says you once entertained her in a unique way by having a fit—a reproduction of a bit of stage acting you once did so successfully. Now, what I want to say is this: I am going to entertain a few friends at a 5 o'clock tea during the holidays, and I would like to ask you if you would be willing to be one of my guests and amuse my friends with one of your fits? I hope you will not think I am presuming in asking this of you. I would be perfectly willing to pay you for your time and trouble."

The lady also offered to send a carriage for Mr. Hodge. But the comedian replied that after a careful inventory he had discovered that he was all out of his good fits.

***

Here is a story about G. P. Huntley, who made a hit in "Kitty Grey," and George Ade. During Ade's recent visit to London he went to see "Three Little Maidens," and was enjoying a hearty laugh over Huntley when an usher told him that the comedian was anxious to know if he would not visit him in his dressing room. Wondering a little, the American writer went "behind" and met Huntley, who greeted him warmly. In the course of the talk he said:

"I've been rather wanting to meet you, Mr. Ade, because a book of yours led in a way to my marriage. Miss Eva Kelly, who is one of your countrywomen, consented to be my wife a while ago. We were both in 'Kitty Grey,' and while the company was waiting at rehearsals she used to read your 'Fables in Slang' to us, and it was largely through her doing so that I became well acquainted with her."

Enter at this moment a diminutive page bearing a magnum, and the remainder of the story may be left to the imagination.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

MR. MORENSTOUT'S ICE-CREEPERS

MR. MORENSTOUT suddenly added a vicious kick at the hat of the lady walking in front of him, which fortunately fell short by about three feet; gyrated wildly for a second or two, an expression of abject terror smuthering his usual placid smile, and sat down on the slippery sidewalk with an undignified haste which broke one tooth short off and seemed to put all the rest out of business.

"This's the fifth time in a block and a half," groaned Mr. Morenstout, glaring malignantly at his feet. "Thunderin' slippery this evening."

Slowly, with infinite care, Mr. Morenstout gathered up his hat and umbrella and struggled to his feet, panting heavily.

"Gosh!" he ejaculated, when at last he had straightened himself up, grabbing a lamppost just in time to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe. "I wish I was a little tendril of an ivy and had nothing to do in the world but cling to any old thing," he muttered, wistfully, as he reluctantly let go of the friendly post and struck out for his home.

By the most tireless patience, unceasing vigilance, and frequent distressing contortions, Mr. Morenstout at last gained a shoeshop on the next corner without any more fumbles.

"Say," he gasped, breathless from his exertions, "have you anything that'll make it a little less slippery walking?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the cobbler, with reassuring confidence. "Here are ice-creepers that I can fasten on your heels in a minute, and with which you can't slip. Steel points, you see, Sir, that you can turn back against the heel so as to be out of the way when not in use."

"Good! Very good!" exclaimed Mr. Morenstout, fervently. "And, say; put a couple of rows along the soles, too."

"Oh, you don't want them there, Sir," remonstrated the shoemaker. "You can't—"

"Do as you're told! Do as you're told, Sir! I'm paying for this!" snarled Mr. Morenstout, pausing in mopping his streaming brow to glare at the other.

With a beaming smile Mr. Morenstout stepped from the shoeshop and proceeded toward home, a smile that grew more and more beaming as he grew more and more confident in the barefooted security lent by the ice-creepers.

"They're great!" exulted Mr. Morenstout, even carrying his triumph so far as to make tentative tries at slipping and finding it impossible. "They are great! I'd like to shake hands with their inventor. I'd set up the cigars. Blame me if I wouldn't."

"Hello, Maria; come and see what I've got," he called to his wife, as he came stamping into the hall of his home. "Just see here—and here. There's no more slipping and sliding for me."

"John!" screamed Mrs. Morenstout, aghast. "You're ruining that hardwood floor. You've got it all scratched and—"

"I don't care," interrupted Mr. Morenstout, recklessly. "It's like you to prefer an old hardwood floor to your husband's safety. But just look here—why, I couldn't slip or fall if I wanted to."

As Mr. Morenstout exulted this last exultation he made a vigorous attempt to slide. His feet, unfortunately, landed on a rug, which immediately slid, as rugs on hardwood floors always do. His feet flew out from under him and he came down on his back with a violence compared to which his former falls were but as the gentle settling of thistledown upon a lush meadow.

"Served you right," was the immediate and unsympathetic verdict uttered by Mrs. Morenstout, as her husband ruefully blinked the tears out of his eyes, wondering whom else the earthquake had destroyed.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL FUNERAL.

THE Bowerville Brass Band got its first public engagement when old man Hoog died. It is not disrespectful to refer to the late lamented as "old man Hoog," for he had been thus called every day for the forty years preceding his death, and, as he owned about half the rented houses in Bowerville, and took furniture where he could not get the money for rent, the appellation was not one of love and esteem by any means. But he had money, and he was to have a fine funeral. When a man may have a brass band at his funeral he may be said to have achieved some sort of success in his life. And when he is going to have such a band as the Bowerville Brass one at that ceremony, there are going to be sad features connected with it.

Mrs. Hoog engaged the band herself. She disputed with Herr Spleinfuts over the price for some time, but at last they agreed on a figure. Then Mrs. Hoog looked over the music of the band. It was arranged by numbers. That is, "No. 1," as the bandmaster would call for it, would be "Hail to the Chief," for instance. For convenience sake, the leader always told his men to play "Number" so-and-so. Mrs. Hoog selected the following programme:

Dead March in Saul. (To be played while procession leaves the house.)

Chopin's Funeral March. To be played after entering the church, the band remaining outside.)

"Flee as a Bird." (March to the cemetery.)

"Nearer, My God, to Thee." (At the cemetery.)

"The Sweet By-and-Bye." To be played coming home.)

Now, it chanced that Herr Spleinfuts could not read English very well, so he submitted the programme to the editor of The Bowerville Clarion, who was not indulging in any inconsolable grief over the taking away of old man Hoog. The editor had been evicted from his former office, also from his residence, because The Clarion did not bring in enough money to meet the demands of Hoog. When he saw the programme he said:

"Say, this isn't written very plain. Better let me fix it up for you, and give you the numbers of the selections, so you'll get everything straight."

"Choost it," agreed Herr Spleinfuts.

On the morning of the funeral the editor handed the Herr the revised list of music, with adjurations to play the numbers indicated, and to play them well.

The weeping widow was musing over the year of black dresses that was ahead of her when the band struck up the first number. She gasped with astonishment when it blared forth the opening bars of "When You Ain't Got No Money, Why, You Needn't Come Around!"

"Mercy!" she whispered to the preacher. "What's wrong with that band? Go and tell them to stop that awful tune."

But the preacher was informed that the music was in accordance with the orders of Mrs. Hoog, and when Spleinfuts showed him the programme, with the numbers plainly written out, he retired from the argument with a thrill of horror in his soul. And the rollicking admonition to remain at a distance when financially embarrassed gave joy to the hearts of those who had known and honored the dear departed in life.

At the church the mourners and others had fairly seated themselves, when from the outside came the jingling cadence of:

"A Little More Work for the Undertaker."

There was suppressed excitement and much uneasiness in the church, but everybody seemed to realize the solemnity of the occasion and the band was permitted to play the selection through. But when the mournful gathering came out to take up the march to the cemetery there was a baleful glare from beneath the black veil which hid the features of Mrs. Hoog. And, but for the looks of the thing, she would have stopped the funeral or jumped from her carriage, when, far ahead of the hearse, the musicians led off with:

"Enjoy Yourselves!"

It was a ragtime drive to the little cemetery, and a wrathful widow, who stepped from her carriage at the end of that drive. But the band had considerably stopped at some distance from the Hoog lot, and the editor of The Clarion, a grim smile fighting for mastery of his features, was lurking near at hand, with his notebook ready for service. The disconsolate widow had to be supported by several female friends, but she seemed able to stand alone, and even to jump in the air, if they would let her go, when the band roared forth:

"Throw Him Down, McCluskey!"

For, by a strange coincidence, the undertaker's name was Francis McCluskey. The sudden onslaught of melodious advice rattled him so that he had to lean against a tombstone and conceal his features in his hat. Then the band filed sobbily from the cemetery and took up the homeward march, their feet lightened by the strains of:

"You'll Get Alf That's Coming to You."

Mrs. Hoog's carriage passed the band on a fast trot before it had gotten fifty yards from the gate, but Herr Spleinfuts stuck to his contract and played the tune all the way to town.

That week's Clarion contained a beautiful account of the funeral and devoted some twenty lines to expatiating upon the "timely and appropriate music, which was selected by the sorrowing relict of the highly esteemed deceased."

But Herr Spleinfuts has discovered that the last time on the programme was far from prophetic, and now he is suing Mrs. Hoog for the amount of his bill.

W. D. NESBIT.

YUM SEN.

YUM SEN was ironing. The long sleek cue swayed rhythmically to and fro, and gave an extra little switch as the flatiron dug more heavily into the bosom front. Yum Sen was thinking. His face ran a race with a brick wall in expression. The brick wall won.

From the back room came a babble of voices mingled with the combined odor of chop suey and soapsuds.

"Fool," droned Foo Lab, "the Joss-house is good enough for me." "Me" began in the bass clef and ended somewhere in the treble. There was a quarrel brewing out there. Every note possible and impossible, of every scale, known and unknown, sprang from three Mongolian throats at once.

Yum Sen chewed his gum and went on thinking.

Yum Sen was in love, deeply, desperately in love. It was three months now since he first realized that this dreadful calamity had overtaken him. How it happened he never knew. It probably came with his conversion. All his virtues dated from that time, he would have told you, had you asked him.

Yes, he was in love. She had come into his life so quietly, this Mission girl in white, that he never knew till now what she had been to him—what she might be to him. His thoughts grew confused. A faint suggestion came to his mind of the time when he "hit the pipe." That was before he joined the Mission.

The iron was getting cold. He took a fresh one, turned the shirt, and began thinking again. There was but one thought left to think. Yum half closed his slanting eyes and saw her with his mind's eye; the fair hair, the saucy mouth, the slender neck, the white—Ding! The door opened with a clang and let in a customer—three collars and a shirt.

* * * * * * *

It was Sunday. The Bowery surged with a ceaseless throng of Celestials. Here they poured from the narrow alleys, there they entered them, vanishing as mysteriously as they had appeared. Yum Sen was in the crowd, but not of it. He made his way straight to the Mission, a Bible under his arm. He was thinking of her. He would see her. Unconsciously his steps grew to strides. Near Baxter Street Fou Hop joined him. Together they went into the Mission. Yum read for the hundredth time the text asking the weary to come unto Him. He knew what it meant. She had told him.

"Good afternoon, Yum." The fresh, girlish voice rang in his ears. His heart thumped.

"Nice afternoon," he sang slowly. Not a muscle stirred in that maskilke face.

During the lesson his eyes did not leave her face. His sluggish mind found some change in her. There was a new light in her eyes. She was teaching him something, but he only half heard:

"The Lord is."

"The Lold is," he repeated.

"My Shepherd."

"My Slepled."

"I shall not."

"I slall not."

"Want."

"Wongt."

Her eyes beamed upon him. "Very, very good," she said, with an approving smile.

Before Yum knew it the lesson was over. It was never so short before. He rose reluctantly.

"Good by," she exclaimed, as he was leaving, "I want to shake hands with you before you go. You have been such a good scholar, and I am not coming back. This is my last Sunday. I'm—I'm—going to be married." She looked up happily into his face.

A pair of expressionless eyes met her coldly, but Yum's heart beat madly within his breast.

* * * * * * *

Sunday night. There was no light in Yum Sen's laundry. The red curtain was pinned up and the door closed fast.

Yum sat very still. He wasn't thinking. There was nothing left to think about; he was feeling. Motionless he sat, as if carved in wood. Suddenly he got up. A wild light blazed in his eyes. The Bible—her gift—lay on the table. He grasped it convulsively, and with a wild curse flung it into the fire. The flame hissed, leaped up, and illumined a face distorted and tortured. Yum watched it, every nerve on edge.

"The pipe went out," he muttered, as the last flame flickered and died.

Somewhere was his long-neglected treasure box. Instinct led him on; he had ceased to reason. His trembling fingers fumbled in it, and closed over his Buddha beads. Scenes of childhood rose up before him; prayers so long forgotten rose to his lips. Mechanically he fell into the old familiar posture of his youth.

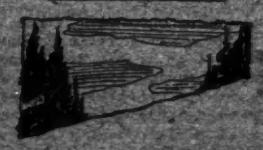
"Joshouse good enough for me," said Yum.

Most Popular.

Some like the breezy Western girl,
With all her dash and go,
And some the dreamy Southern maid
From where the roses blow.

While others still the Eastern girl
Do make their pride and toast,
But "Central" really is the one
We call upon the most.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.



THE DIFFERENCE.

Miss Milburn—But, papa, he is a man, after my own heart.

Fond Papa—Yes, and after my own money.

SALMAGUNDI

Trials of a Conductor.

IT WAS an upward-bound Broadway street car. The conductor had had his troubles for the day, first with a refractory gentleman who refused to get out of the middle of the doorway because he said if he had to stand he would stand where he pleased; then with two "drunken ladies," who insisted upon going to sleep on their neighbors' shoulders, and now with a stout, red-faced woman, who shook her fist in his face and demanded his number.

"I shall report you," she puffed, growing redder with each word. "How dare you start the car like that when I was not yet on?"

"Well, madam, you had plenty of time to get on," replied the conductor.

"None of your back talk, Sir," she shouted. "I only had one foot on this car. You might have broken my leg starting off in that fashion. I know a woman who got $3,500 damages for less than that. I shall take your number, Sir," and she began busily fumbling for paper and pencil.

"Well, you can take my number, I don't care," answered the conductor. "I reckon all them men on the back platform will come as witnesses that you was the one at fault. This ain't no reception room, where you kin entertain your friends wid one o' your feet on the car an' one off."

"I wasn't entertaining my friends," said the woman. "That lady I was talking to was a lady from Texas, and I hadn't seen her for thirteen years. I should think I had a right to stop and speak to her."

"Not wid one o' your feet on this here car," snapped the conductor.

"Sir, you are rude and I shall report your conduct to the company. I shall keep my feet where I like and shall speak to whom I like. Stop this car instantly. I won't breathe the same air with you," and in haughty indignation she swept off the car, followed by the derisive jeers of every man on the back platform.

Equality on the Elevated.

A messenger boy sat enthroned there
In a crosswise seat of a crowded car.
He laughed in his sleeve at a millionaire
Who hung to a strap and scowled afar
At the boy, who was reading a yellow yarn
Of Wilfred Montrosser's Montana caper,
While the man of wealth held tight to his strap
And longed for a glance at his morning paper.

A Matter of Gloves.

THE man who finds fault with everything except other men, said he was proud of his sex. The woman said she did not see why he should be.

"Because of their gloves," said the man. "Did you never notice how much better men's gloves look than women's? Go into any public conveyance and look at the gloves of the passengers, and you will be impressed by the superior condition of those worn by men. Two-thirds of the women you meet cover their hands with coupe kid decorations that are shockingly soiled and worn. It is not only persons of generally shabby appearance who are guilty of worn-out finger tips and ragged seams; many who are otherwise well-groomed and who could afford to get new, fresh pair of gloves every day, are equally culpable. Men would be ashamed to go on the street wearing such disreputable things, but women flaunt them unblushingly."

"That sweeping condemnation is unfair," protested the woman. "The condition is easily explained. Women wear their gloves much more than men, and besides it is awfully destructive to fingers tips to dig around in purses for change and samples, and to handle candy, to turn over books, and to examine dry goods."

"Now you have jumped the subject," said the man. "I am not talking about cause, I am talking about effect. The majority of men certainly do wear better gloves than the majority of women. You cannot deny that."

"That is true," the woman admitted. "I cannot deny it; they can better afford it also."

going on somewhere the whole year round. Naturally, we expect a big demand for masks about Thanksgiving and holiday times when everybody hereabout is supposed to be making merry, but it certainly does stump me why so many people keep on buying the things after the festal season is ended. From year's end to year's end small dealers in notions and knick-knacks all over town give us orders for false faces. Of course, they must sell them, else they would not continue to buy, but by whom and where they are worn is one of the problems for statisticians to figure on."

A Great Invention!

Buyer—Is this suspender is called the hydrophobic?

Drummer—Yes, Sir, these suspenders shrink when the wearer approaches water, and when he gets near a puddle they contract, lift him over it, and land him dry-shod on the other side.

"Oh, Henry! Come and see de fight!"

But it was only one of the clerks with his arms full of overcoats.

A Ballade to the Divorcees.

DRESSED in a gown quite fluffy,
She smiles coquettishly,
With hair dressed rather puffy
She acts so pettishly,
She's happy and she's joyful,
Her heart is light and gay,
She sets in novice coyful—
She was divorced to-day!

Her dimples look quite pretty
Set in her cheeks so pink,
Of girls in town or city
She's happiest, I think;
Each soft blue eye just twinkles
In quite a roguish way,
Her face is free from wrinkles—
She was divorced to-day!

She's happy, prim, and prunkful,
She's free from every ollie,
She's merry and she's thankful
She has no cross to bear,
She's on the outs with Cupid,
Snoffs at his scant array,
And thinks that Love is stupid—
She was divorced to-day!

F. F. PITZER.

Where Do the Masks Go?

WHILE people are trying to figure out what becomes of pins and tins, I wish they would compile a few statistics on the distribution of false faces," said a maker of masks, looking by the number of them we sell there must be some kind of carnival

A Mistake That Paid.

MISTAKES made on purpose are sometimes profitable, and W. H. Hicks illustrates it thus:

"A concern owed me $50, and repeated duns did no good. The debt was perfectly square, but I had no documentary evidence on which to base a suit, so I decided to be easy and secure such proof.

"I sent a bill for $100, with a caustic letter, figuring that the concern would answer, repudiating the claim of $100 and saying that the amount was $50. Once I got this admission I would be in a position to sue.

"Imagine my surprise and pleasure when I received a letter from the manager of the concern apologizing for the delay, and inclosing a check for $100."

What Might Happen.

THE duty of sixty-seven cents a ton having been removed, the country was flooded with coal from the pauper coal mines of Europe and Canada. Prices fell until the phenomenally low figure of $7 a ton was reached. At this point the coal barons held a conference.

"We can't play to the business under such conditions!" they said indignantly. "Seven dollars a ton won't support us in the style to which we have become accustomed. We'll close up the mines."

And they did.

Then the foreigners, having control of the situation, advanced prices until coal was selling at $15 a ton. At this point the consumers realized their folly and begged the American coal operators to resume.

"Open the mines," they pleaded. "We don't mind paying a reasonable price for coal—say $9 or $10 a ton. In fact, we're used to that sort of thing. But do save us from those pauper coal mines!"

But the operators were firm.

"Can't think of it," they said. "You didn't appreciate a good thing when you had it. We don't propose to go through the worry and anxiety we've had in the coal business for the past two years. We need a rest."

"Gee whiz!" said the plain people. "There's nothing to do but grin and bear it. But it ought to be an awful lesson to us not to tinker with the tariff."

How They Helped.

THE poet was in a brown study. With him were the reporter and the man from Harlem. That is, they were in his company, not in his brown study. In despair, for the press-room was calling for copy, the poet said: "Can't one of you help me out? Give me a second stanza to fit the idea of this:

Grow as the wild flower grows,
Nothing to bind;
Go as the song bird goes,
Free as the wind."

"Is that poetry?" queried the man from the district of flats. "Why, that's easy! Here, take this down:

Cheat as the gambler cheats
Palming his hands;
Heat as the janitor heats,
Against commands."

A sound like the wail of the lost spirits in a slime production of "Faust!" escaped from the poet's lips.

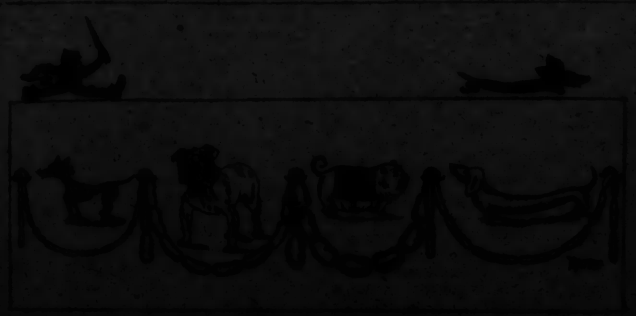
"Pshaw! You prosaic people shouldn't try to struggle with verse," said the newsgatherer. "Where's your rhythm? Where's your alliteration? Your first couplet might do, though, with this for the second:

Beat as the butcher beats,
Selling bad brands."

He turned triumphantly to the poet for approval, but it came not. The poet had fainted.

What is the Reason.

I HAVE been trying to determine whether east side people are better or worse than west side folks," said the city salesman. "What set me pondering the subject was the number of billboard church advertisements seen east of the avenue. They outnumber those seen west of the dividing line three to one. In fact, when you get in the region of the North River you seldom see a poster calling your attention to divine services, while over near the East River every a hall and window is decorated with a flaming placard announcing that the Rev. So and So will preach at such and such a place on a certain date, and inviting everybody to attend. I am unable to find out why the section of the city nearest Brooklyn should have a monopoly in evangelical advertising. I do not know whether it means that west side folks are already so good that they do not need to be reminded of religious services or that they are too far past redemption that such reminders are of no avail. I wish somebody who does know would set me right."



A CORNER IN RED EARS

HEZEKIAH GRAHAM of Jenkins Corners was the possessor of a fine farm and a goodly portion of this world's goods. Yet he was far from happy, for fate, as a drawback to these advantages, had made him the most bashful man in that part of the State. This was unfortunate, as he was madly in love with pretty Irene Evans. There was to be a husking bee at the Corners the next week, and, as every one knows, if you have the good luck to find a red ear of corn at a husking bee you have the privilege of kissing the girl of your choice. In fact, custom demands one should, no matter how bashful he may be. Even the thought of the soon coming husking bee didn't comfort Hezekiah much.

"If I could get a red ear," he mused, "it would sort of hearten me up, and I might speak to Irene. But I never have no luck at huskin' bees."

Dave Ferguson, drummer, was equally lacking in world's goods and in bashfulness. An unfortunate run of luck at poker the night before had broken Dave, and he was now sitting in his room in the country hotel looking at his samples of "fine assorted paints."

"If I telegraph the firm for coin," mused Dave, "they'll think there's something wrong. But somehow I must raise the funds to pay my bill and get to the next town."

He left the hotel and wandered out on the street, considering ways and means of raising money. Near the entrance to the hotel he heard two of the natives of Jenkins Corners discussing the coming husking bee. Dave remembered the tradition concerning the red ears of corn. Suddenly the thought flashed into his mind that the paint in one of his samples was almost the color of a red ear of corn. Why not? Yes, it could be done. An hour later, with some samples of red ears in his pocket which would have deceived an expert, Dave Ferguson was walking into the country. He had decided that it would be easier to dispose of his goods on the neighboring farms. If unsuccessful he could try the village.

"I can't lose," soliloquized Dave. "And I think there ought to be a gold mine in it."

The first farm Dave reached was that of Hezekiah Graham. With an air of profound mystery Dave led Hezekiah back of the barn and exhibited his samples. In the whole State Dave could not have found a more willing customer—after he had explained how the fraud on Cupid could be worked.

"It's as easy as falling down," said Dave. "When you go to the crib to get your supply of corn just slip these red ears in the pile. Then, after a little, you come on them, as if it was an accident. Then it's you to the girl of your choice, and everybody happy."

"What's the price?" inquired Hezekiah.

The red ears and the paint combined had probably cost Dave about half a cent apiece. But he noticed the eagerness in his customer's tones. And Dave was a shrewd salesman.

"Two and a half apiece," he replied glibly.

"I'll take four," said Hezekiah without hesitation, handing a ten-dollar bill over to Dave. Then, as Dave was turning away, a bewildering brilliant idea struck Hezekiah. There had been corners in wheat and stocks. Why should there not be one in red ears?

"How many of these ears have you got left?" he called after Dave.

The unscrupulous Dave had only two, but he was too shrewd to say so. Instead he promptly replied:

"Four dozen."

Hezekiah gasped. Four dozen red ears at $2.50 apiece was $120, in addition to the $10 he had already spent. But Irene was a very pretty girl, and such a chance would never come again.

"I'll take them all," he answered with a promptness which did credit to the strength of his feeling for Irene. "Of course, it's understood that you won't sell any to any other fellow?"

"Sure thing," answered Dave, equally astonished and delighted at the magnitude of the order. "So you're going to corner the supply? You certainly have the true sporting blood. I'll bring them out this afternoon and get the money for them."

Until late that afternoon Dave was kept busy changing ordinary ears of corn to ones of the much-desired color. Then he drove out to Hezekiah's farm, delivered the goods, and received his money. An hour later he had paid his hotel bill and was on his way to the next town.

"That's easier and more profitable than trading gold bricks for diamonds," he observed to himself as the train drew out of Jenkins Corners. "But I'll bet at that the Rube gets his money's worth."

Hezekiah did. While Jenkins Corners lasts the memory of that husking bee will never be forgotten. In his anxiety lest his fraud be detected, if he made too many attempts to introduce the painted red ears, Hezekiah emptied two dozen into the first supply of corn he took from the crib. The crib stood in a dark corner of the barn; so his deceitful manoeuvre was not discovered. A few minutes later he unhusked the ear. Pretty Irene Evans was sitting near him. It was the first time Hezekiah had found a red ear at a husking bee. He felt certain that the results of that one red ear were worth more than the price he paid for the whole supply. But that was only the beginning of bliss. During the evening, as Hezekiah found ear after ear, he aroused first the envy and then the mirth of all present. The big barn rang with yell of laughter and approval as Hezekiah with each ear claimed as his right the precious privilege which his "discovery" gave. Irene at first seemed vexed, but everybody was too good-natured for her vexation to be long lived. And in the bottom of her heart Irene was very fond of Hezekiah. The only person who seemed really put out was Tom Atwood, a rival of Hezekiah's for the favor of Irene. And Tom! Well, Tom was out of the running that night. Who could stand against a man who had cornered the available red ear supply? When the end of the evening came Hezekiah felt that he had had the most enjoyable time of his life. He still had twenty-five of Dave Ferguson's red ears left. But they would probably come in well on another occasion. Even if they didn't Hezekiah did not regret his investment in the least.

Hezekiah walked home with Irene from the husking bee. He found that his bashfulness had to a great degree vanished. Probably the finding of twenty-four red ears at one husking bee is one of the best cures for bashfulness that can be found. Irene was at first inclined to be a little angry. Hezekiah had enjoyed too many privileges for one man in one evening. But by the time they reached her house discontent of spirit vanished. Possibly when they parted at the gate Hezekiah found that he had another red ear in his pocket.

It was some time after that famous husking bee that Hezekiah gained courage to tell Irene of the deceit he had been guilty of. Irene was mightily indignant. At least she seemed to be.

"But I just couldn't help it," pleaded Hezekiah. "When that fellow came along and I thought of the scheme, and of you—"

"It was very wrong and deceitful," interrupted Irene in severe tones. "The idea of your pleading you were so bashful and then smuggling in two dozen red ears!" Having asserted the proprieties and crushed the erring Hezekiah Irene relented. "And it was very extravagant, too," she added a little shyly. "For, you see, there was no real need of any red ears where I was concerned, Hezekiah."

SOME "TOM" REED STORIES

A PARTY of New England men were seated at a table in an up-town café, and the conversation turned upon the career of the late ex-Speaker Reed.

"I suppose," said a man from Eastern Massachusetts, "that no political orator who has visited Massachusetts in late years has caused more embarrassment to local speakers than Reed. He was always popular in Massachusetts, and even men with State reputations considered it a difficult task to hold an audience after he had spoken. I remember an occasion about eighteen or twenty years ago when Reed addressed a large audience in Lynn. One of his most attentive auditors was James N. Buffum, prominent manufacturer, famous contemporary of Phillips and Garrison in the old days, and stanch Republican, his allegiance dating from the inception of the party.

"When Reed had finished his speech the Chairman introduced Capt. John Gregory Bishop Adams, who was always affectionately referred to by his neighbors as 'Capt. John Ginger Bread.' Now Adams was a good speaker, witty, and popular, and had the reputation of never having been bested in a battle of wits with any one in his audience. He was at that time Postmaster of Lynn. As Adams began his speech he observed Buffum leave his seat in the front of the house and slowly make his way toward the door. Adams was plainly nettled. He stopped in the middle of a sentence and, waving a hand in the direction of the retiring Buffum, said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, time was when Mr. Buffum would come to a Republican rally and stay until the lights were put out.'

"Old Jim stopped in the centre of the house, and every eye in the audience was fixed upon him. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' said the old Abolitionist, half turning toward the stage and speaking very deliberately, 'what the Captain says may be true, but I came here this evening to hear Mr. Reed!'

"In the roar that followed at the Captain's expense none joined more heartily than Reed.

"I recollect another occasion a few years later, when Greenhalge, afterward Governor, was making his first canvass for Congress. He and Lodge, now Senator, and at that time also a candidate for Congress, had 'swapped off' for the night, Lodge speaking in Lowell and Greenhalge in Lynn. Greenhalge, we knew, had been Mayor of Lowell and was a successful lawyer; beyond that no one seemed to know much about him. Reed was the first speaker, and the man from Maine was at his best. I well remember his opening words, as he came up to the footlights, planted one broad shoe on the rail, and dropped his hands into his pockets. 'Mister Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,' he said, in that inimitable drawl so dear to the ear of the rural New Englander, 'I didn't come here tonight to say anything harsh or unkind about the Democratic Party!' The laughter that followed this sally marked the beginning of as enthusiastic a political meeting as it was ever my good fortune to attend. It was 'great applause' and 'prolonged laughter' for an hour and a half.

"As Reed finished and Greenhalge started in several hundred in the audience began to push their way toward the exits. Yes, I'll confess I was one of them. I hadn't made much progress, however, when a great shout caused me to stop.

"'You see,' Greenhalge resumed, as the noise ceased, 'the Mugwumps find themselves in a very perplexing situation and they don't seem to be able to get out of it. How hard they try to make us believe they are happy! They remind me of the story of a party of men who went into the woods on a camping expedition. Of course, the first thing after arrival at camp was to select a cook. After considerable discussion it was agreed to draw lots for the first victim and, further, that any one who might be detected grumbling about the food should be immediately installed in the improvised kitchen.

"'During the first day there was no audible protest. On the following morning, however, when biscuits were served, there were looks of dismay on the faces of the campers. These biscuits were black on the top and black on the bottom, the two surfaces as hard as boards, and the centres almost raw dough. In fact, it was protruding from the sides. Every one was half famished, but each seemed to be waiting for his neighbor to make a beginning. Finally a member of the party picked up one of these creations, and as he gingerly suspended it between his thumb and forefinger all his pent-up wrath broke forth:

"'"This is absolutely the worst, the meanest, the most abominable, specimen of alleged cookery it has ever been my misfortune to behold!" he said. But as he saw the gleam of triumph in the eyes of his comrades and realized the pit his rage was digging for him, he hastily and with a vehemence born of trepidation added:

"'"But I like it!"'

"Everybody stayed to the finish."

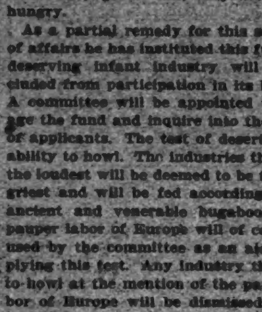
Another Noble Work.

IT IS reported on reliable authority that a prominent philanthropist, who declines to permit his name to be published, has established a fund to aid the deserving infant industries of the United States in their terrific struggle for existence. This gentleman has been identified with some of these infant industries since their infancy, that is to say, since their comparatively early infancy. He has watched them carefully and has noted sympathetically their frantic appeals to Congress whenever they had the colic. He has observed with satisfaction their phenomenal growth, especialy in the matter of appetite. But he has also observed with sorrow that Congress seems unable or unwilling to give them enough to eat; that, no matter how much they get to eat, they are always hungry.

As a partial remedy for this sad state of affairs he has instituted this fund. No deserving infant industry will be excluded from participation in its benefits. A committee will be appointed to manage the fund and inquire into the claims of applicants. The test of desert will be ability to howl. The industries that howl the loudest will be deemed to be the hungriest and will be fed accordingly. The ancient and venerable bugaboo of the pauper labor of Europe will of course be used by the committee as an aid in applying this test. Any industry that fails to howl at the mention of the pauper labor of Europe will be dismissed as unworthy of further consideration. The nourishment supplied to worthy applicants will, of course, increase their strength and especially their lung power, and they will be enabled to tackle Congress with renewed vigor. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no expectation of satisfying their appetites.

It is hoped that the fund will be increased by gifts from many quarters. It will be perfectly apparent that the project is one which will absorb all the money that may be bestowed upon it.

WILLIAM E. McKENNA.



GOING OVER HIS ACCOUNTS.

WHEN "UNCLE JOE" REFORMED

JOE CRANDALL, or "Uncle Joe," as everybody called him, was a jovial, whole-souled old fellow who lived, flourished and got away with his three square meals a day in a certain New England town some years ago. He was not long since "gathered to his daddies." Many odd stories of his sayings and doings are still current in the neighborhood, and the chief regret of the hearer when he listens to one of these yarns is that "Uncle Joe" isn't alive to tell it himself. He could render it so much more picturesque by working in all the fancy little touches that no one else would ever think of—and the flavor of the story, like the flavor of a pudding, depends a good deal on the "trimmings."

When "Uncle Joe" told a story he never omitted the "trimmings." Some folks were uncharitable enough to intimate that "Uncle Joe" would just as soon lie as not if by doing so he could add to the interest or picturesqueness of his many yarns. Be this as it may, even "Uncle Joe's" best friends were reluctantly compelled to admit that from long practice he had acquired a fluent facility for twisting the truth into strange and unrecognizable yet at the same time most interesting shapes.

In this particular line he could easily distance all competitors, and such was the reputation he bore in the neighborhood where he was best known that whenever any unusually tough and doubtful story got into circulation, its authorship was at once and in most cases correctly attributed to "Uncle Joe" Crandall.

But in the course of time a great change came over "Uncle Joe." For more than sixty years he had struggled with the New England climate and various hardships that fall to the lot of man, wrestled with marvelous stories and incredulous hearers, worn out numberless chair seats in the village grocery, and eaten tons of cheese and crackers that he never paid for, and in the natural course of events he must expect sooner or later to fall by the wayside.

He accordingly began making the necessary preparations for a peaceful exit from this vale of taxes and tribulations, Sheriffs' sales, weddings, donation parties, Sunday school picnics, county fairs, cyclones, and other little trifles of that sort.

The cause of "Uncle Joe's" sudden attempt at reformation was duly set forth in a speech, or "experience," delivered by him at the weekly prayer meeting one Wednesday night, which was the first intimation his friends had received of his resolution to give up his old habits and lead a different life. He came in late, with lugubrious countenance and dejected mien, and quietly took a seat in the corner. He appeared to take a deep interest in all that was going on, and during a lull in the proceedings, along toward the close of the meeting, when the brothers and sisters had finished giving in their testimony, "Uncle Joe" arose, hemmed a couple of times to get his voice in working order and gain confidence in himself, and then started off as follows:

"Brethern an' sistern, as I trust I may call you 'thout givin' offence, I've bin thinkin' while I've bin settin' here to-night of what a poor miser'ble, wicked, no-account sinner I've bin all my life, an' how thankful I orter be that I still have a chance to repent of my many sins an' iniq'ities an' climb over the Gospel fence into the straight an' narrer path. I have bin doin' a pile of thinkin' on this air bizness ever sence t'other night when I was visited by a strange vision, brethern an' sistern, such as it is given to few mortals to behold, an' one which caused me to suddenly open my sinful eyes an' see the awful brink on which I was standin'.

"I believe that vision was a solemn warnin', brethern an' sistern, sent to notify me that I have only a few brief years yet to scoot around on this here mundane spear, es I've heerd it called, an' admonishin' me to make hay while the sun shines an' prepare for that visitor which cometh like a thief in the night. I acknowledge that I have done a good many things I hadn't orter done in the past. I never killed a man n'r robbed a hen-roost that I know of, but I have bin a awful liar. Yes, brethern an' sistern, I have told a heap of yarns that wouldn't bear investigatin' in the years gone by, but from now on I'm gointer swear off on that sort o' thing an' start out in the somewhat narrer but invitin' pathway of truth which I orter follered long ago but didn't."

Here "Uncle Joe" paused for a moment, as if to collect his thoughts and ascertain "where he was at," and then went on:

"Yes, neighbors an' feller-citizens, I should say, brethern an' sistern, from now on I'm goin' ter quit lyin' fer good an' all, an' lead a different life, but I see you all actin' es if you were gittin' in a hurry to hear about the strange vision which has wrought this remarkable change in me, so I will tell the story.

"You see, it happened when I was comin' along the road t'other night on my way home from The Corners, mounted on the old mare. She was walkin' slowly along as usual, (she ain't a very rapid traveler, the old mare ain't,) an' I was passin' the time away by whistlin' 'Ole Hundred,' 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Comin' Thro' the Rye,' an' other popular tunes to myself, when, jest es we struck the edge of the woods t'other side of Sam Snoggles's swamp, Nance begun to prick up her ears an' prance around an' act sorter uneasy like es if she suspected suthin' was wrong somewhere but she didn't know exactly what it was. But I didn't see n'r hear anything unusual, so I hit the old mare a couple of licks with the end of the halter, jest to let her know I was on hand personally myself an' didn't hanker for none of her tricks, an' she settled down to bizness ag'in an' traveled on.

"A minute later I was somewhat surprised, es you kin readily imagine, by havin' a solitary horseman, such as the novel writers tell about, range up alongside of me an' the old mare es suddenly es if he had ris up out of the airth; an' the queer part of it was that the stranger's horse traveled along over the frozen ground without making the least noise whatsomever. The animal he rode seemed to keep right alongside of old Nance easy es lyin' or fallin' down stairs, but I'll be eternally durned—I mean I'll be blessed, brethern an' sistern, if I heerd the critter's huffs strike the ground onct durin' the hull trip—not a solitary time!

"The feller ridin' this strange hoss was a queer-lookin' old chap, dressed all in black, an' with about as solemn an' ugly a lookin' figger-head on him es I ever had the misfortune to meet up with—'specially after dark—an' I wasn't tickled more'n half to death at havin' his society forced on me, es I may say, in that abrupt an' off-hand fashion.

"He was queer, an' his horse was queer, an' purty soon I noticed another queer thing. Runnin' along by the side of the old feller's horse, with its tongue hangin' out about a foot, was a strange sort of animile which I suppose was intended for a dog. It looked suthin' like a cross between a greyhound an' a catamount much es anything, an' when I first clapped my eyes onto the critter I spoke up an' ses I:

"'Stranger, I'm beat if that dog of yourn ain't a mighty cur'us-lookin' purp. Never seen one squackly like it before that I remember. Where'd you git the animile, anyway?'

"The solemn-lookin' old scarecrow on the horse wasn't polite enough to answer even a civil question like that, an' instid of replyin' he jest turned his head an' looked round at me in a haughty sort o' way, es much es to say, 'Reckon you an' me hain't never bin introduced to each other, so fur es I kin recollect, an' I dunno es it's any o' your bizness 'bout the purp, anyhow.'

"I seen they wa'n't no use tryin' to draw him into a conversation, so I give it up, an' we rode along glarin' at each other ever an' anon or thereabouts, but not sayin' anythin'; though I had mighty hard work to keep from rippin' right out an' tellin' the onsociable old cuss—I should say chap—what I thought of him, right to his face, an' I've bin sorry ever sence that I didn't, seein' I'm proberbly never goin' to have another chance es good es that.

"Waal, to continue on with my story, jest es we come to the turn o' the road by the big pine tree this side o' Bill Perkins's cow pastur', the old crank on the black horse hauled up on the bridle reins all at onct an' brung his plug to a halt, an' then, wavin' his paw at me, he ses, mighty slow an' solemn-like:

"'Mortal, ajew! When next we meet it will be in my kingdom!'

"Yes, brethern an' sistern, them's the very words he uttered, an' then he give another wave of his flipper around in a commandin' sort o' way, an' as he done so the ground opened right where he an' his horse an' queer-lookin' dog was standin', an' the hull caboodle of 'em plunged into the openin', while a lot of blue fire an' smoke shot up in the air an' a smell of brimstone come puffin' out into my face so strong it nearly knocked me off old Nance's back; an' then the hole which they'd disappeared into closed up an' become solid ground ag'in quicker'n you c'd say Jack Robinson!

"Then it suddenly come to me who my visitor was. I had begun to suspicion it before, an' now I knew fer certain that the ugly-lookin', queer-actin' old feller in black was old Be'lzebub hisself goin' round seekin' fer a roarin' liar to devour, as the Good Book tells about. But, glory hallelujer!—I have had my eyes opened to the error of my sinful ways, as I remarked on the start, an' I purpose to do what's right after this as nigh es I kin figger it out; an' if the old feller ever tackles me I'm gointer give him one of the liveliest tussles before he gits through with me that he ever had in his life, an' don't you forgit it!

"Remember me in your petitions, brethern an' sistern, that I may keep on treadin' in the straight an' narrer path that I have started out in to-night an' continue faithful to the last."

"Uncle Joe" sat down; a hymn was sung, and then the audience arose and passed out in painful silence.

The next day a delegation of the brethren, headed by the minister, called on the new convert at his place of residence and said that they were greatly pleased to hear that he had concluded to give up lying and lead a different life, but at the same time there were some statements in his remarks of the evening before which sinners and outsiders might scoff at, possibly, and they (the brethren aforesaid) were afraid a sudden reformation was going to be altogether too much of a strain on his mind. So they said, all things considered, perhaps he had better take things easy for awhile, and not attempt to hold forth in meeting again until he had had plenty of time (say six months or a year's probation) to enable him gradually to wean himself from his old habits.

WILL S. GRIDLEY.

[illegible]

A TIMELY ARTICLE

"AH," observed Mr. Toddlemore, elaborately folding his paper so as to read more comfortably, "in view of my trip to Florida next week, here is a very timely article, a very timely article indeed. It's really surprising, my dear, how frequently I find helpful and useful hints in this paper. It really is."

"What is it?" inquired Mrs. Toddlemore, turning up the lamp. "An accident insurance advertisement?"

"No, it isn't," replied Mr. Toddlemore irritably. "Neither is it a monograph on the best and most fatal way of poisoning Pullman porters, nor an essay advocating suicide as an escape from cabmen. It isn't even a treatise on skipping hotel bills. It is, however, entitled 'Hints for a Trip to the South,' and I have enough confidence in the sanity of the editor of this paper to assure you, therefore, that it probably does not advise you what to provide for an expedition in search of the north pole."

Satisfied that he had completely subdued any lurking inclination on the part of his spouse for further interruption, Mr. Toddlemore's scowl smoothed itself out, and he turned his attention again to the article with great complacency.

But not for long. First, as he read, a puzzled frown slowly contracted his forehead; next, an assorted collection of grunts and snorts testified to his growing dissatisfaction; and lastly, he sprang to his feet and strode violently up and down the room, rumbling portentously, like a volcano on the point of an eruption.

"Why, what is it, my dear?" timidly asked Mrs. Toddlemore, uneasily noting these extraordinary manifestations.

"Listen to this! Just you listen to this, and then tell me what kind of a gol-darned bargain-sale clerk ever wrote such an aggregation of driveling tommy-rot!" snorted Mr. Toddlemore, gnashing his teeth as he did so with violent [illegible].

"'Into a medium-sized handbag'—does the chattering chump think I'm going to lug around a Saratoga trunk in my dainty little fist?—'place a comb and brush, a washrag, towel, toothbrush and powder, a flat, well-filled pincushion and needlebook, scissors and thimble, and buttonhook,'—is this a portable boudoir, I'd like to know?—'a pair of easy low shoes for night wear,'—does the blubbering idiot think I'm going to walk to Florida!—'a pair of rubbers, a vinaigrette,'—huh!—'a small bottle of cologne water,'—hah!—'and a box of cold cream or vaseline'—humph! 'Tain't a blasted boudoir after all. It's a peripatetic drug store, that's what it is. Now, Mrs. Toddlemore, may I ask you what kind of driveling dude do you think I am to cart such a collection of the commonest necessities of life as that all over the country?"

"I think the article must be meant for—" Mrs. Toddlemore began hesitatingly, when her husband interrupted her with a roar.

"And listen to this! Oh, Lord, listen to this!" he howled, prancing up and down in his wrath and disgust.

"'A neat black skirt should be worn, and not removed at night. With a pretty, warm sacque slipped on, you are presentable for your morning visit to the toilet room or in case of accident.' Skirt! Pretty, warm sacque! What kind, what brand, what specimen of a night-blooming morning glory am I, anyways?"

"But, my dear, the article is evidently intended for women," remonstrated Mrs. Toddlemore, shyly.

"It is, eh?" shouted Mr. Toddlemore, glaring with fierce suspicion at his wife. "It is, eh? What's it doing in my paper, then? Did you have it put in just to disappoint me? I'll be ding-blasted if I don't believe you did, you seem to know so much about it."

[illegible]

"How'do Susan, you're the first person I've seen to-day worth speakin' to."
"Well, I must say Mr. Pelham, you're a sight better off than I am."

The Ways of Legislators.

CAN'T I get you to vote for my anti-trust bill?" said the Congressman persuasively as he buttonholed his colleague in the lobby. "My name is attached to the measure, and it is natural that I should have a fatherly interest in it."

"My dear fellow," said the other Congressman, "I'd do anything I could to oblige you. But there are some points in your bill that seem to me doubtful. Suppose your bill should really injure a trust? I know you wouldn't do it intentionally, but—"

"Oh, pshaw! Why worry about an imaginary danger? And if it should really injure a trust, can't we appoint a committee to investigate how it came to do so?"

"True."

"And can't we amend it? Can't we make a big appropriation to render it more ineffective?"

"Why, of course," said the other Congressman, with an expression of relief. "It is strange that I didn't think of that! You can count on my vote."

And, apologizing for his hasty departure, he hurried on to get a job for a constituent, that being, in his opinion, the main purpose for which Governments have been instituted among men.

WILLIAM E. McKENNA.

"Gosh! Its lucky I happened to think of makin this snow ball. I'm goin' to get down the mountain all right without bein' et by a bear after all!"

Were No Use.

THE minister was expecting a few visitors that evening, and remembering the greenness of his servant personally looked after the arrangements for the few light refreshments he was to serve his guests. Among other things he cracked a big bowl full of nuts and placed them on the buffet. When the proper time came for passing around his little feast he missed the nuts. Being a wise man he said nothing at the time. When the company had gone, however, he interviewed the green servant.

"Nora, what did you do with those nuts I cracked?" he asked.

"Shure an' I doan know wot yer mean," said Nora.

"Yes, you do too," he said sternly. "Those nuts I put on the buffet."

"Oh, is that wot yer mean? Well, Sor, they was no good. They was all cracked up and I threw 'em in th' fire."

A Sketch of J. J. Hill.

THE last time Mr. Hill was in New York he was interviewed by a young lady who wanted what she called "a sketch."

Mr. Hill was in his private office when his secretary came in to tell him that a lady wanted to see him, and was quite persistent in her desire. With the memory of the various "ladies" who had seen him relative to the needs and wants of various societies and other institutions more or less charitable, Mr. Hill begged to be excused.

"But," said the secretary, who knows Mr. Hill very well, "she is a very pretty young lady—and I don't think she wants money."

"She is, eh?" said the Railroad King, answering the first part of the remark and ignoring the second; "well, show her in, but tell her I have not much time."

She came in. Mr. Hill looked at her, smiled, got up from his chair and greeted her very warmly. She was apparently about nineteen years old, pretty as a girl can be, and with the brightest of smiles. When Mr. Hill had seated her in the chair on the opposite side of his big table she opened the ball.

"I want a sketch of you, Mr. Hill, for So-and-So's magazine. I thought I'd come right to you—so that I could get the real facts. It's much more satisfactory, I think."

Mr. Hill didn't think just that, but he could hardly contradict the girl, so he let it go at that.

"What kind of a sketch do you want?" he asked, "Long or short?"

"Long as I can get it. I want it personal."

Now Mr. Hill feels ever so much more at home at a farmers' picnic in the Palouse than he does in a magazine, but what could the poor man do?

"Well—you ask questions and I'll try and answer them," he said at last, deciding in his own mind that he wouldn't go to the meeting of the Grass Twine Directors that afternoon.

"Tell me—what gave you the first idea about using every inch of space on your freight trains?" asked the girl.

He nearly collapsed. He expected to be asked his age, sex and condition, number of children, their ages, &c. He didn't expect the most vital question of railroad policy fired at him point blank across a four-foot table by a pretty girl in a blue walking suit.

"Eh—what's that!"

"They say that you owe your success to the fact that no space must be wasted on your freight trains. I want to know where you got that idea."

"Well—I don't know—I guess I just saw the empty trains going back, and thought it would pay to have them full—that's all."

"Oh no—didn't you see some farmer going home with an empty wagon and think how much better it would pay for him to have a load both ways, or didn't you see some other simple thing like that, and get your great idea from that? It would be a much better story!" said the girl.

He settled back in his chair and smiled at the girl.

"You go ahead and write this story yourself," he said; "you can do it much better than I can."

And the friends of the Railroad King are buying the magazine in question month by month.

He Said Nothing.

HE WAS standing on the scaffold with the noose hanging loosely about his neck. A crowd of sturdy and stalwart Westerners were lounging about the structure.

"Have you anything to say?" the doomed man was asked.

"Indeed he hain't," a woman shouted, elbowing her way through the crowd, "he'll have nuthin' to say while I'm around; he hed nuthin' to say sence we were married these last eighteen years, an' I'll be switched ef he'll hev anything to say now. Ef there's any sayin' to be did I'll say it, so you mought as well go on with the performance."

The doomed man turned pale, dodged as though expecting something to be hurled at him, and went to his death without even so much as a whisper.

Grammar.

WHAT part of speech is the word 'marriage'?" asked the girl on the piazza of the Hardened Wretch.

And he, being himself a married man, replied:

"It's a subordinate conjunction."

The examination paper read: Parse the word Pennsylvania in the sentence, "A hold-up occurred the other night in Pennsylvania."

The bright boy answered that it was an abstract noun, being the name of a State, but Mr. Cassatt, when asked about it, thought it a proper noun in the objective case, being the object of "hold-up."

"The woman and the man were married yesterday—parse woman."

And the answer of the littlest boy was, "A preposition, governing 'man.'"

The Meanness of Mrs. Keifer.

THE holidays were happily over, and the beneficiaries of Santa Claus had returned to school with the jaded looks and poor complexions of those who have eaten "not wisely, but too well." With one accord they fell upon "teacher" and into her ready ear poured tales of acquisition and adventure.

With bated breath Olga told that she had ventured to steal out of bed and across the hall, and whom did she see but Kris Kringle, passing into the sitting room; and he had said in an awful voice: "Little girl, what are you doin' outer bed at this time er ther night?"

And Olga had been so scared she had said she was just going to the store for two cents' worth of milk.

At this point the teacher looked sorrowful and reminded Olga that she had told Santa Claus a fib. Olga, however, only shook her beribboned head and explained that, if Santa had found out that her trip into the hall had been made with a view to "peeking," he would have clapped her into a bag and presented her as a Christmas gift to some childless couple. "An' then what would my mamma do?" asked the inventor of midnight trips to the dairy.

In spite of her rather ready imagination, the teacher was not exactly prepared to say just what Olga's bereaved parent would do; so, with the skill and cowardice of "grown-ups" when confronted with a sample of Lilliputian logic, she prepared to close the subject.

"Well," she said cheerfully, "I'm glad all my little people were so well treated, and that everybody got just what they wanted. What is it, Julia?" she asked of a rather gloomy looking little girl who was waving her hand to denote that she fain would hold speech with the teacher.

"We didn' get all we wanted off Sandy Claws," announced Julia firmly.

"Dear me!" said the official director of Julia's education, "that was much too bad. Why didn't you get all you wanted?"

"It was on account of Mrs. Keifer. She was too mean, already."

Now, Mrs. Keifer is the owner of the local candy store, and, as the teacher had always heard her spoken of as one who had a generous conception as to what constituted a "pennyworth" of candy, she raised her eyebrows to indicate surprise.

"You see," continued Julia, "me an' my mamma, we went for a walk, an' I seen all the dollies an' drums an' things in Mrs. Keifer's store, an' my mamma she tole me that Sandy Claws jus' lef' 'em there for Mrs. Keifer to mind till he should want them on Christmas Eve. An' what do you think Mrs. Keifer done? No sooner she got Sandy Claws's back turned than she sold them toys. She made people pay a lot of money for them; an' so, when Sandy Claws called for 'em there wasn't hardly nothin' left for us!"

By this time Julia's voice was thick with indignation and the teacher was divided as to whether duty called her to explode the Santa Claus myth, and so clear the character of the innocent Mrs. Keifer, or to let well enough alone. As she adopted the latter course, the record of the "candy store lady" is still besmirched.

Shadowy Goods.

The rainbow's pot of gold, I own,
Is somewhat will-o'-wisp-y,
But really, truly, I've been shown
A keg of moonshine whisky.

Conditional.

RUGGLES—What's the matter, old man? You look as blue as a plucked goose.

Struggles—That's exactly what I am. And so would you be if the girl you loved had accepted you so you couldn't tell whether she had or not.

Ruggles—Accepted and refused you at the same time. Is that what you mean?

Struggles—I reckon so.

Ruggles—Why, how could she?

Struggles—Well, I called on Prue—Miss De Muir—I don't know which I have a right to call her—last night, and after explaining that while I get only twenty a week now, I have hopes of a rise soon, I asked her if she would be my valentine forever.

Ruggles—Yes. Well?

Struggles (sighing deeply)—Well, she said she would be—if I would furnish the lace, and silk, and satin, and gold so that she could be a nice one.

ONE AT A TIME.
"Say, Sammie, wot yer got on der roller skate fer?"
"Gee! I never skated on ice before an' I'm learnin' one foot at a time."

Verified.

Myrtilla in her evening gown
Is proud indeed to show
A pair of shoulders most superb
And white as driven snow.
I know the simile is true,
For when I grew so bold
As to confess my love, I found
The shoulder icy cold.

M. LANDSBURGH WILSON.

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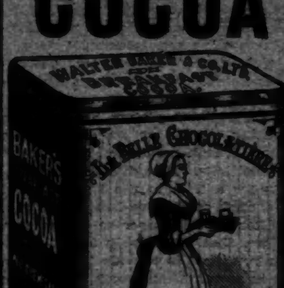

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Range for Year 1902. Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 31. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 31, 2,072,095.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 31, '03.
200	190	*215	Jan. 16.	*200	Jan. 30.	200	220	..	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	4	SA	207	207	200	200	...	150
21	18	19½	Jan. 5.	18¼	Jan. 27.	18⅝	18¾	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼	...	300
79	53	67⅞	Jan. 29.	62⅞	Jan. 15.	65⅝	65¾	+ 2⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	63⅞	67⅞	63½	65⅝	78⅝	165,600
32½	21	24	Jan. 12.	22	Jan. 6.	23⅝	25	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,600	....	..	..	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	28	200
8½	⅛	⅝	Jan. 3.	¼	Jan. 21.	...	⅜	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	....	..	..	½	½	½	½	3⅝	300
26½	1½	1	Jan. 5.	⅝	Jan. 24.	¾	1	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,300	....	..	..	⅝	1	⅝	1	12	6,500
37⅝	28½	41¾	Jan. 19.	35⅞	Jan. 3.	40½	40⅝	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	40¼	41¾	40½	40⅝	29¾	8,325
93⅝	85½	93	Jan. 6.	90½	Jan. 16.	91½	92	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	92	91½	91½	88⅝	655
57⅝	30½	46⅛	Jan. 7.	43¾	Jan. 21.	43	43½	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '02.	4	A	44	45⅛	44	44	30⅞	3,000
42⅝	32½	41½	Jan. 2.	37	Jan. 31.	36	38	— 3	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1	SA	37	37	37	37	...	100
265	210	230	Jan. 18.	220½	Jan. 30.	220	230	— 9⅝	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	**4	SA	220½	220½	220½	220½	210	100
62½	27	29⅝	Jan. 1.	26⅞	Jan. 10.	26½	27	— ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	12,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅝	Q	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	42⅝	1,280
13⅝	8⅝	11⅝	Jan. 2.	9⅛	Jan. 28.	9½	9⅝	— ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9½	...	500
43⅞	34	37⅝	Jan. 6.	34	Jan. 23.	34½	35	— 1⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	....	..	..	35	35	34	34½	...	600
31⅝	9⅛	11⅝	Jan. 30.	10½	Jan. 5.	11⅝	11½	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11	11½	10½	11½	27⅝	4,000
67	32	42½	Jan. 30.	38¼	Jan. 5.	40	40½	+ 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	..	40¼	42½	39⅝	40½	66½	4,354
28	14	19⅝	Jan. 6.	16	Jan. 2.	17⅝	18½	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	18⅛	18⅝	17⅝	18	25¾	530
58	39⅝	48½	Jan. 6.	43	Jan. 5.	45	46½	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	46	46½	45⅝	45⅝	51½	300
36½	23½	30⅝	Jan. 9.	28½	Jan. 23.	28⅝	29½	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	29¼	29⅝	29	29	33	2,700
100⅝	89	95	Jan. 7.	93	Jan. 23.	93	93½	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	92⅝	700
7⅝	5	5	Jan. 6.	4⅝	Jan. 7.	4⅝	5	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	....	..	..	5	5	5	5	...	100
29	21	24½	Jan. 7.	23	Jan. 16.	24	24½	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1⅝	..	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24¼	...	600
49⅝	36⅝	47⅝	Jan. 6.	42⅝	Jan. 9.	46⅝	46⅝	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	....	..	..	45	47	44½	46	47½	19,225
100⅝	87½	96	Jan. 28.	93	Jan. 5.	95⅝	96	+ 1⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03.	1¾	Q	94	96	93⅝	95⅝	97⅝	12,577
135	40½	125	Jan. 29.	123	Jan. 29.	...	127½	+ ⅝	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '03.	2½	Q	125	125	125	125	...	150
101	85	98⅝	Jan. 19.	96	Jan. 18.	97½	98½	— ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	97	97	97	97	87⅝	120
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	16	Jan. 2.	16½	18	— 1⅝	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...	100
70	50⅝	68	Jan. 2.	65	Jan. 31.	65	67	— 1	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	....	..	..	66	66⅝	65	65	...	707
135⅝	118	134⅝	Jan. 8.	127¼	Jan. 3.	120¼	129¼	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	129¼	130½	129	129¼	126	18,000
122	115	121⅝	Jan. 14.	120	Jan. 3.	120⅝	121	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	117⅝	100
151½	140	146	Jan. 29.	146	Jan. 29.	148	148	+ 3⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	146	146	146	146	147	100
17½	12	14	Jan. 29.	12¼	Jan. 19.	14⅛	14¼	+ 1	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....	..	..	14	14	14	14	16	240
80⅝	73	80	Jan. 31.	77	Jan. 12.	79	81	+ 3	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
146	80	101½	Jan. 6.	93	Jan. 21.	99½	100⅝	+ 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	600	SA	99	100½	98	100	144	4,600
96⅝	74½	89⅝	Jan. 10.	83⅝	Jan. 3.	86½	87	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2	SA	87½	88⅝	86⅝	87	78⅝	14,700
106⅝	95⅝	103½	Jan. 10.	99	Jan. 24.	99½	99⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	99½	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	97⅝	10,560
118½	92⅝	104	Jan. 9.	100	Jan. 3.	100¼	100⅝	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	100⅝	101½	100¼	100½	105⅝	20,688
99	92	96	Jan. 28.	94	Jan. 3.	95	96	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,362,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95	95½	95	95½	96⅝	519
72⅝	54⅝	70⅝	Jan. 9.	66⅛	Jan. 3.	67⅝	67⅝	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	67⅝	68½	67¼	67⅝	65⅝	12,411
14⅝	7⅝	15⅝	Jan. 29.	10	Jan. 3.	14	14½	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	13⅝	15⅝	13	14	10½	6,020
145	139	148	Jan. 30.	143	Jan. 16.	144	148½	+ 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	148	148	148	148	142½	100
58	41	55	Jan. 6.	52¼	Jan. 8.	52½	53	— ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...	100
145½	112⅝	138⅝	Jan. 14.	131½	Jan. 3.	136	136½	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	78,128,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	135½	137⅝	135⅝	136	113⅝	27,700
57½	42⅝	53⅝	Jan. 19.	48⅝	Jan. 2.	51½	51⅝	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†60,542,160	Nov. 28, '02.	1	A	51⅝	52⅝	51½	51½	46⅝	23,120
45⅝	29½	37½	Jan. 5.	34½	Jan. 21.	35½	36	+ 1	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	34⅝	37½	34⅝	35½	34½	16,800
79	68	73½	Jan. 7.	71	Jan. 26.	71	72	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03.	2	SA	71	72½	71	71⅝	78	4,800
220⅝	134⅝	208	Jan. 21.	202	Jan. 15.	190	210	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	207	207	207	207	142⅝	200
151	136⅝	138½	Jan. 29.	130	Jan. 13.	130	138⅝	+ 3⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,890,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	134	138⅝	134	138½	140	700
35	22	29⅝	Jan. 9.	27	Jan. 24.	27⅝	27½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	100	29,918,000	....	..	..	27½	28	27⅝	27⅝	23½	6,300
90⅝	81½	85½	Jan. 9.	84	Jan. 8.	82	85	— 1½	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,372,400	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	84	84	84	84	84½	245
51⅝	38	46⅝	Jan. 19.	40⅝	Jan. 15.	43½	44¼	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,430,100	....	..	..	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44	45½	3,300
95⅝	89⅝	90⅝	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	90⅝	91	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2	SA	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	...	610
198⅝	160⅝	183½	Jan. 7.	176⅝	Jan. 24.	176½	177	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	177	179	176⅝	177	164½	86,920
200⅝	186	194½	Jan. 9.	192	Jan. 20.	191	193	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	193½	193⅝	192½	192½	188⅝	225
271	204½	224½	Jan. 14.	218	Jan. 24.	220½	222	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	80,116,300	Jan. 2, '03.	3½	SA	223	224	221	221	214⅝	4,400
206	152	200⅝	Jan. 9.	200	Jan. 9.	...	...	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	74,710,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	200	200	200	200	163	100
24⅝	15	19⅝	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 20.	18	19	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	17¼	300
44	29	36	Jan. 8.	32½	Jan. 21.	33⅝	34	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33½	32	800
25	10⅝	17½	Jan. 22.	11½	Jan. 31.	11	11½	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	12	12½	11½	11½	...	6,800
109⅝	93	99⅝	Jan. 6.	95⅝	Jan. 23.	96	97½	+ 2⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '02.	2	SA	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	99	100
124⅝	118	119	Jan. 27.	118	Jan. 8.	118	119	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1¼	Q	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	122⅝	250
110⅝	73⅝	82½	Jan. 6.	73	Jan. 19.	74	74½	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	28,832,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	74½	76	74	74½	80⅝	2,110
35⅝	14⅝	31⅝	Jan. 7.	28¼	Jan. 2.	29⅝	30	+ ½	Colorado Southern	100	30,005,000	....	..	..	29½	31	29⅝	30	15½	7,220
79⅝	59⅝	72	Jan. 9.	68⅝	Jan. 2.	70½	71½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	71	71½	71	71	63⅝	1,000
53⅝	28	48	Jan. 8.	44¼	Jan. 23.	45	45½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	43	48⅝	43	45½	30⅝	8,600
24⅝	14⅛	20⅝	Jan. 10.	19	Jan. 29.	19	19½	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,025,000	Dec. 20, '02.	½	..	19	19½	19	19	13½	1,020
180	152	176	Jan. 20.	171½	Jan. 12.	160	170	— ½	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	Jan. 2, '03.	***2½	Q	173	173	173	173	164	100
230⅝	205	222	Jan. 7.	215	Jan. 23.	216⅝	217¼	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,017,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	215¼	218	213½	217½	217	4,250
126⅝	114	119	Jan. 2.	116⅝	Jan. 20.	117	118	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	117⅝	750
38⅝	27	34½	Jan. 10.	30⅝	Jan. 2.	32⅝	33	..	Corn Products Co.	100	44,908,255	....	..	..	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	...	2,605
90	79⅝	85½	Jan. 30.	82	Jan. 2.	83⅝	84	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,382,750	Jan. 10, '03.	1¾	Q	84	84½	84	84½	...	450
184⅝	155⅝	180⅝	Jan. 31.	171	Jan. 20.	180⅝	180⅝	+ 7⅝	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173	180⅝	173	180½	173⅝	21,610
297	231	276⅝	Jan. 3.	262½	Jan. 5.	265	270	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1¾	Q	270	270	270	270	270⅝	200
51⅝	35⅝	42½	Jan. 6.	39½	Jan. 23.	38	42	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000	....	..	..	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	43⅝	500
96⅝	86⅝	90⅝	Jan. 6.	88	Jan. 16.	88	89⅝	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,845,880	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	88⅝	88½	88	88½	91⅝	740
25	13	20⅝	Jan. 2.	17⅝	Jan. 19.	17⅝	18	— ⅝	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	....	..	..	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	...	1,000
48⅝	28	39⅝	Jan. 2.	34	Jan. 14.	34½	35	— ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	....	..	..	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	35½	500
97	75	90	Jan. 6.	88⅝	Jan. 2.	89	89⅝	+ ⅝	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	...	850
38	27	34⅝	Jan. 6.	30	Jan. 28.	31	31½	— ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	24,064,500	Jan. 28, '03.	1	Q	31⅝	31⅝	30	31⅝	...	2,018
24	10	18⅝	Jan. 7.	17⅝	Jan. 26.	17⅝	17⅝	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	11¼	500
35⅝	18⅝	28⅝	Jan. 6.	25	Jan. 26.	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	21½	420
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9.	38⅝	Jan. 3.	40⅝	40⅝	+ 1½	Erie	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	39⅝	41⅝	39½	40⅝	39½	[illegible]
75⅝	60⅝	73⅝	Jan. 29.	67½	Jan. 7.	71½	71⅝	+ 2⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	71	73⅝	70⅝	71½	66⅝	72,200
63⅝	41½	60⅝	Jan. 29.	51½	Jan. 2.	58⅝	60	+ 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	57	59⅝	57	59	55⅝	17,900
74⅝	50	72⅝	Jan. 6.	68⅝	Jan. 2.	70⅝	70⅝	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	68⅝	71½	68⅝	70	62⅝	8,338
104⅝	82	91	Jan. 8.	91	Jan. 8.	88	92	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	88½	82
67½	30	67	Jan. 29.	63	Jan. 7.	67½	68	+ 1	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,553,000	Apr. 13, '02.	2	..	66½	67	66½	67	31	1,100
67½	60½	68	Jan. 16.	63½	Jan. 8.	61	64	+ ½	General Chemical Co.	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	...	100
103	95½	101	Jan. 6.	100	Jan. 9.	100	101	+ ¼	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...	200
334	170	198	Jan. 30.	183	Jan. 2.	194	195	+10	General Electric Co.	100	41,938,900	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	187½	198	187½	197	280	14,280
208	181½	205	Jan. 22.	200⅝	Jan. 5.	202	207	— 5	Great Northern pf.	100	123,823,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	203	203	203	203	187	482
106	66	105⅝	Jan. 19.	98½	Jan. 2.	100⅝	102½	+ 1½	Hocking Valley	100	11,600,000	Jan. 10, '03.	1½	SA	101	102½	100¼	101½	69⅝	3,880
98⅝	81½	98½	Jan. 10.	93⅝	Jan. 6.	97	98	— ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 19, '03.	2	SA	97½	97½	97	97	82	1,130
173½	137	151	Jan. 16.	146	Jan. 3.	148½	148⅝	+ 1½	Illinois Central	100	†95,073,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	147½	149½	147½	148½	137½	7,936
77½	70	73½	Jan. 9.	71½	Jan. 13.	72½	73½	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,559,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	75	110
100	49	78	Jan. 19.	63	Jan. 10.	...	...	— 2	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	67	67	67	67	87	100
57½	40	46	Jan. 8.	44	Jan. 27.	45⅝	46	+ ⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	44	45½	44	45½	52	300
96	82	89½	Jan. 12.	85	Jan. 26.	82	86	— 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	88½	100
51⅝	36½	48	Jan. 12.	40⅝	Jan. 2.	43⅝	44½	+ ½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	....	..	..	44½	45	42⅝	44	40½	1,200
90⅝	63	77⅝	Jan. 12.	71½	Jan. 2.	73	75	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '03.	1½	..	73	74	73	74	75	200
50½	30⅝	47½	Jan. 6.	45	Jan. 3.	43	48½	— 2	Kanawha & Michigan	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	45½	45½	43	43	35½	350
86	75	81½	Jan. 2.	78⅝	Jan. 16.	79½	80	+ ¼	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	79	80	78⅝	80	80⅝	2,333
39	19	36½	Jan. 12.	33⅝	Jan. 29.	34⅝	34⅝	..	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	34⅝	35½	34½	34½	20	1,210
60⅝	44	61½	Jan. 22.	57½	Jan. 2.	58⅝	59⅝	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	60⅝	60½	59	59⅝	44⅝	2,100
41	17	38½	Jan. 28.	35⅝	Jan. 21.	34½	36	— ⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,000	....	..	..	36	38½	35⅝	36⅝	...	700
159⅝	102⅝	130⅝	Jan. 8.	125⅝	Jan. 23.	125½	126	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	126½	127	124½	126	103⅝	18,810
19	9	12	Jan. 31.	11	Jan. 7.	11	12	+ 1	Manhattan Beach	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	12	12	12	12	...	200
158	128	155⅝	Jan. 14.	144	Jan. 30.	144½	144⅝	+ ⅝	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	150⅝	151½	144	144½	133½	30,122
...	...	6⅝	Jan. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 27.	...	...	..	Manhattan Elevated rights	...	....	....	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...	46,100
110	72	100⅝	Jan. 29.	100	Jan. 7.	100	105	+ 3⅝	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,870,000	Dec. 31, '02.	1½	SA	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	...	200
134⅝	109½	129⅝	Jan. 6.	119	Jan. 31.	120	120	— 5⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	..	..	123⅝	124⅝	119	119	...	6,700
174	132	142⅝	Jan. 6.	135	Jan. 30.	136⅝	136⅝	— 3⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	[illegible]	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	138⅝	139⅝	135	136½	151⅝	28,353
91⅝	82	88	Jan. 20.	88	Jan. 20.	88⅝	90	..	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	8,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	1½	SA	88	88	88	88	...	100
31½	20⅝	29⅝	Jan. 10.	24⅝	Jan. 2.	26	26⅝	+ ½	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	....	..	..	25	27⅝	25	27	28⅝	3,600
84	36⅝	77	Jan. 5.	72⅝	Jan. 21.	74	75	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	75	74⅝	73	74⅝	39⅝	700
138	60	129	Jan. 8.	122	Jan. 21.	123	125	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	123	123	122	123	91⅝	100
35⅝	22⅝	29⅝	Jan. 7.	27½	Jan. 21.	27½	27⅝	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,200	....	..	..	27⅝	28⅝	27½	27½	24⅝	2,425
68⅝	51	62⅝	Jan. 9.	58⅝	Jan. 2.	60	61	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	61	61	60	61	58	600
125⅝	96⅝	115⅝	Jan. 9.	107⅝	Jan. 6.	111½	111⅝	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	100	77,432,300	Jan. 20, '03.	2½	SA	110½	112½	110⅝	111½	102	74,100
122	80	108½	Jan. 16.	103½	Jan. 29.	106	108	— 2	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '03.	1	..	103½	107	103½	107	89	300
53⅝	40	47	Jan. 8.	45⅝	Jan. 16.	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1	Q	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	44⅝	1,630
106⅝	101⅝	105	Jan. 8.	103	Jan. 5.	104⅝	106	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Nov. 29, '02.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104½	104½	103	100
32	15⅝	29	Jan. 2.	26	Jan. 15.	27⅝	28	+ 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28	19	4,000
98	78⅝	98	Jan. 2.	91½	Jan. 21.	91	92	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,100	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	88⅝	200
21⅝	14⅝	20⅝	Jan. 9.	17½	Jan. 2.	18⅝	19⅝	— ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico	100	32,500,000	....	..	..	19	19	18⅝	19⅝	...	1,800
45⅝	31⅝	40⅝	Jan. 8.	35	Jan. 2.	37	37½	..	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	28,000,000	....	..	..	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	...	500
190	145	177	Jan. 2.	170	Jan. 23.	160	175	..	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,300	Jan. 20, '03.	2	Q	173½	173½	170	172	165⅝	600
168⅝	147	154	Jan. 10.	150⅝	Jan. 24.	150⅝	150⅝	— 2	New York Central	100	131,042,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¼	Q	151½	152	150½	150⅝	161⅝	12,000
57⅝	40	43	Jan. 7.	41	Jan. 26.	41⅝	42½	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	49	300
100	83	87	Jan. 16.	84⅝	Jan. 27.	...	85	— 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	A	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	89⅝	300
255	208⅝	225⅝	Jan. 8.	221½	Jan. 28.	220	222	— ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	66,707,100	Dec. 31, '02.	2	Q	222	222	221½	221½	209⅝	200
37⅝	25⅝	35	Jan. 14.	32	Jan. 2.	33⅝	33⅝	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,116,000	....	..	..	33⅝	34⅝	33	33⅝	33⅝	24,750
80⅝	55	78	Jan. 2.	73⅝	Jan. 2.	74	74⅝	— ⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	Dec. 19, '02.	1½	SA	74	74⅝	74	74	56	7,710
95	86	92	Jan. 22.	92	Jan. 7.	92⅝	93⅝	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	88⅝	175
135	88	124⅝	Jan. 7.	115	Jan. 26.	116	118	+ 3	North American	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	116	117	116	117	91⅝	300
81⅝	73⅝	74	Jan. 8.	73⅝	Jan. 8.	70⅝	77	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	[illegible]	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	74	74	74	74	...	[illegible]
170	147	157⅝	Jan. 16.	151⅝	Jan. 31.	151⅝	151½	— 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	[illegible]	Nov. 29, '02.	3	SA	153⅝	155⅝	151⅝	151⅝	150½	[illegible]
108⅝	95⅝	107⅝	Jan. 20.	102	Jan. 3.	105⅝	107	+ 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	1½	Q	105½	107⅝	105½	106⅝	98⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	1½	SA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	SA	114	[illegible]	113	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	1	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	1¾	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman Co.	100	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	2	Q	234	[illegible]	234	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Quicksilver	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	5	5	5	5	...	[illegible]

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902 High.	Range for Year 1902 Low.	Range for Year 1903 High.	Date.	Range for Year 1903 Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday Jan. 31 Bid.	Closing Saturday Jan. 31 Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid Date.	Last Dividend Paid Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 31 First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 31, '03.
[illegible]	24	33	Jan. 2	31¼	Jan. 24	31¼	32½	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	33	33	31¼	31½	...	1,850
90½	80	87	Jan. 2	84½	Jan. 21	85	86½	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '02	1¾	Q	86	86	85	85	...	723
[illegible]	53¾	69¼	Jan. 2	60¾	Jan. 12	61½	61¾	+ ¾	Reading	50	69,900,000	...	..	..	61½	62¾	61¼	61¾	56¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	78¾	89¾	Jan. 7	85¾	Jan. 13	87¼	87½	..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02	1	SA	87¼	87¾	87¼	87½	82¾	400
[illegible]	66	81	Jan. 6	74	Jan. 22	75	76½	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	...	..	..	74½	74½	74½	74½	[illegible]	100
...	...	208½	Jan. 20	208½	Jan. 20	210	...	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	10,000,000	Jan. '03	4	SA	208½	208½	208½	208½	...	10
24½	13¾	22¾	Jan. 19	20½	Jan. 2	21	21¼	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	...	..	..	21	21¾	20¾	21	16¾	1,200
82¾	68	79¼	Jan. 9	77¼	Jan. 2	78¼	78¾	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	78¼	79	78¼	78½	69¾	1,115
[illegible]	[illegible]	50¾	Jan. 9	46¾	Jan. 27	47¾	47¾	— ½	Rock Island	100	69,728,000	...	..	..	48¼	48¾	47¾	47¾	...	73,100
[illegible]	71	83	Jan. 9	79¼	Jan. 27	80½	80¾	+ ½	Rock Island pf.	100	69,100,000	...	..	..	80	81½	80	80½	...	11,295
[illegible]	17¾	25½	Jan. 22	23¾	Jan. 6	24¾	25½	+ ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,041,700	July 15, '01	1	..	24¾	25¾	24¼	25¾	18¼	4,570
[illegible]	65	79¾	Jan. 22	77¾	Jan. 2	77	79½	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '02	1¾	Q	79	79¾	79	79	60	1,000
120	64½	72	Jan. 22	65	Jan. 9	66	67½	— 4	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03	1	SA	72	72	66½	66½	117¾	2,000
85¾	55¾	83¼	Jan. 30	71	Jan. 10	81¼	82	+ 9¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,307,800	...	..	..	70½	83¼	70½	81½	62¾	[illegible]
90	77	81½	Jan. 12	79	Jan. 5	80	81½	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1	Q	80	81½	79½	81½	85	1,200
[illegible]	66½	74½	Jan. 30	70½	Jan. 10	73¾	73¾	+ 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02	1	Q	72	74½	72	73¾	74¾	10,800
...	...	200	Jan. 28	200	Jan. 28	200	218	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	8,222,100	Jan. 2, '03	5	SA	209	209	209	209	...	100
[illegible]	24½	30	Jan. 7	26¾	Jan. 28	26½	26¾	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	...	..	..	26½	27½	26½	26¾	[illegible]	3,910
[illegible]	55½	65	Jan. 7	60	Jan. 31	60	60½	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	61	61½	60	60	56¾	2,700
[illegible]	20¾	68½	Jan. 23	62½	Jan. 2	67¾	68	+ 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	...	..	..	66¾	68	66¾	67½	...	1,550
[illegible]	80½	95½	Jan. 22	91½	Jan. 2	93	94	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	93½	93½	93½	93½	82	200
81½	58	68¾	Jan. 9	63½	Jan. 20	65¾	65¾	— ¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	...	..	..	64¾	65¾	65½	65¾	61¾	67,510
[illegible]	28	36¾	Jan. 9	34	Jan. 8	35¾	35¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	...	..	..	35¾	36¾	35½	35¾	33	40,570
97	89¾	95¾	Jan. 17	93¾	Jan. 2	95	95¾	+ ½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 21, '02	2½	SA	95¾	95¾	94½	95½	94½	2,370
5¾	4	6	Jan. 8	5¼	Jan. 5	5¼	5¾	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	4¾	300
74½	40¾	66	Jan. 6	59¾	Jan. 2	62½	63	+ ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '02	2	..	63	64	62¾	62¾	65½	4,550
54½	37	43	Jan. 6	39¾	Jan. 21	39¾	40	+ ¾	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	...	..	..	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	38¾	10,225
44¾	33	40½	Jan. 7	39¾	Jan. 17	38	40	— ¾	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,300	...	..	..	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	..	300
134	122	128¾	Jan. 2	124	Jan. 30	123	125	..	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 28, '02	1¾	..	125	125	124	125	125	400
38	32¾	37¾	Jan. 12	34½	Jan. 8	...	35½	+ 1	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	35¾	36	35¾	36	...	200
33¾	18½	31½	Jan. 9	28	Jan. 2	29	30	+ ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	...	..	..	29½	30¾	30	30¾	20¾	1,100
49¾	35	48	Jan. 8	44	Jan. 31	43¾	44	— 1¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	45	45	44	44	38	635
129	107	122¾	Jan. 29	116¾	Jan. 2	120½	120¾	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	18,511,000	Nov. 15, '02	1¼	Q	121½	122¾	121½	121½	111	1,150
80	72	79¾	Jan. 2	77	Jan. 2	78	78¾	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	78	79¾	78	78	74	300
113¾	93¾	104¾	Jan. 9	100¾	Jan. 2	100¾	101	..	Union Pacific	100	108,781,200	Oct. 1, '02	2	SA	101¼	102¾	100¾	100¾	101¾	[illegible]
95	86¾	95	Jan. 27	92¾	Jan. 30	92¾	93	— 1¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,538,500	Oct. 1, '02	2	SA	94½	95	92¾	92¾	89¾	[illegible]
24¾	20	22¾	Jan. 13	19	Jan. 31	18	21	— 1	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	20	21¼	19	19	...	700
68	60	63½	Jan. 6	62	Jan. 19	62	63	+ 1	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¼	Q	62½	63	62½	63	...	1,127
17	10¼	14	Jan. 6	12¾	Jan. 5	...	...	— ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	...	..	..	13½	13½	13½	13½	...	100
59	42	53	Jan. 6	52	Jan. 14	...	...	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '02	1	Q	52	52¾	52	52¾	...	300
15¾	10¾	13¾	Jan. 2	12½	Jan. 8	12¾	12¾	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	...	..	..	12¾	13	12½	12½	11½	3,950
91¾	79¾	90	Jan. 5	88½	Jan. 16	89	89¾	+ ½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	89	89¾	88¾	89¾	80¾	1,825
32	20	28¾	Jan. 2	23¾	Jan. 31	23¾	24	— 1¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000	...	..	..	25¾	25½	23¾	23¾	...	6,104
75¾	64½	73	Jan. 2	67½	Jan. 24	69¾	69¾	..	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	Jan. 1, '03	1¾	Q	69¾	70½	69½	69¾	...	3,841
19¾	14	18½	Jan. 12	16¾	Jan. 20	17	17¾	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00	1	..	17	17	16¾	17	15¼	510
64	46¾	57½	Jan. 5	52	Jan. 30	52½	55	— 3¾	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01	1	..	52	52¾	52	52¾	51¾	200
46¾	29¾	39	Jan. 7	36½	Jan. 21	37	37¼	— ½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '02	1	Q	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¼	43¾	80,300
97¾	79	89¾	Jan. 7	86¾	Jan. 2	86¾	87	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02	1¾	Q	86¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	93¾	29,277
70¾	54	64½	Jan. 5	61¾	Jan. 15	62	63	+ ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02	1¼	Q	62	62¾	62	62¾	60	850
124½	120	123	Jan. 5	121½	Jan. 22	122¾	130	+ ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	2	Q	122	122	122	122	...	100
34¾	29¼	33¾	Jan. 8	29¾	Jan. 30	...	...	— ¾	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '03	1	Q	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	...	125
81½	78¾	81	Jan. 19	80	Jan. 12	...	...	— ½	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '03	1¾	Q	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	...	200
...	...	38½	Jan. 31	36¾	Jan. 31	...	...	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	8,841,000	...	..	..	36¾	38½	36¾	38½	...	400
39¾	21¾	32¾	Jan. 9	29¾	Jan. 28	29¾	30	+ ¾	Wabash	100	28,000,000	...	..	..	30	30¼	28¾	29¾	22¾	2,400
54½	37	47¾	Jan. 9	44	Jan. 8	44¾	45	+ ¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	...	..	..	45	45½	44½	44½	42¾	2,050
97¼	84¾	93	Jan. 14	88¾	Jan. 8	89¾	89¾	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '03	1¼	Q	89¾	90¾	89¾	90	91¾	1,200
263	169¾	221	Jan. 7	200	Jan. 2	215¾	216½	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,391,400	Nov. 15, '02	1¾	Q	215	216	215	215¼	175¾	1,000
30¾	17	27	Jan. 6	24¾	Jan. 24	24¾	25¾	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	24¾	25½	24¾	25¼	17¾	200
31	10¾	27¾	Jan. 6	24¾	Jan. 24	26¾	27	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,900	...	..	..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	19¾	1,570
57¾	39½	54	Jan. 6	52¼	Jan. 12	52	52½	+ ¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,300	...	..	..	52½	53	52¼	52½	40¾	1,800

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR..1st V. President
JOHN A. HILTON..2d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

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Frank Brainard, Edward R. Ladew,
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Edmund C. Converse, J. W. Middendorf,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Winslow S. Pierce,
Grenville M. Dodge, Edward D. Street,
Edwin Gould, William H. Taylor,
Frank Jay Gould, Edward R. Thomas,
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John A. Hilton, John Skelton Williams,
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Utah Central 4s, due 1917,
Con. Union Gas 5s, due 1927,
DEALT IN

G. Sidenberg & Kraus

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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange
Telephone No. 1894 Cortlandt.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of January aggregated 16,006,804 shares, as against 15,719,762 shares in December, 17,117,218 in November, 16,348,360 in October, 20,853,067 in September, 14,217,388 in August, 16,217,-557 in July, 7,812,049 in June, 13,685,777 in May, 26,879,732 in April, 11,834,672 in March, and 12,950,699 in February, 1902.

The following is a comparison of the total dealings in stocks for January of this year and the same month in previous years:

STOCKS. (Shares.)

1903	16,006,804	1896	4,480,082
1902	14,783,891	1895	5,237,077
1901	30,267,603	1894	4,566,664
1900	9,863,460	1893	10,587,341
1899	24,143,010	1892	9,513,236
1898	9,216,094	1891	5,495,709
1897	3,370,052	1890	6,372,075

The par value of the railroad bonds dealt in during the month just ended was $86,-663,000, of State bonds $128,500, and of Government bonds $33,000, making the total of all classes of bonds $86,824,500, as against a total of $60,641,600 in December, $54,511,-700 in November, $68,603,610 in October, $94,626,950 in September, $53,587,300 in August, $71,962,280 in July, $64,158,800 in June, $83,106,520 in May, $114,884,900 in April, $66,962,200 in March, and $84,192,500 in February, 1902.

Bond dealings for January compare as follows with the same month in previous years:

BONDS. (Par Value.)

1903	$86,824,500	1896	$39,415,300
1902	94,030,500	1895	30,208,900
1901	94,851,450	1894	29,128,700
1900	47,782,800	1893	48,001,500
1899	144,784,740	1892	89,610,300
1898	85,960,100	1891	42,129,800
1897	40,281,370	1890	65,033,200

Eastern Trust Co.

115 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, N. E. corner 30th St. & Broadway
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

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HENRY A. WARE.....Vice-President
GEO. B. SEELEY.....Secretary
J. WESLEY ALLISON.....Treasurer
WM. R. CORWINE.....Trust Officer

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Newman Erb, J. H. Parker,
Crawford Fairbanks, D. S. Ramsey,
W. C. Farnsworth, Henry Rowley,
J. B. Finley, F. B. Schenck,
Gen. Francis V. Greene, Samuel R. Shipley,
Chas. M. Jesup, T. P. Shonts,
Bernard Katz, Henry A. Ware,
J. B. Longs, Eugene Zimmerman.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Deposits $33,388,983.37

No. 66 Broadway. No. 234 Fifth Ave.
No. 100 West 125th Street.

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Joseph T. Brown, 2nd V.P.
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J. McLean Walton, Asst. Secy.
Harris A. Dunn, Asst. Treas.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
William B. Randell, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
B. L. Allen, Manager.

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AND
Francs
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Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

FOURTH STREET
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus	4,200,000
Deposits	34,000,000

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews
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20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4688 CORT.

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Tel. 1,050 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 486 Cortlandt. Curb, 4122 Broad.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 31	2,072,405
Same week last year	2,830,850
To date this year	16,006,304
Corresponding date last year	14,901,051

Bonds for the week	$14,237,000
Same week last year	$10,415,000
To date this year	[illegible]
Corresponding date last year	[illegible]

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 1, '02.	Jan. 31, '03.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,684,731	1,615,310	73,421
Industrial	1,146,119	457,095	694,024

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 1, '02.	Jan. 31, '03.	Decrease.
Railroads	$17,237,000	$12,090,500	$4,146,500
Industrial	1,087,000	1,147,000	840,000
Government	120,000		120,000
State	71,000	19,500	51,500

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 2.

Allis Chalmers Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Fruit Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Light and Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Press Association—Annual meeting.
American Sewer Pipe Company—Special meeting.
American Stoker Company—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Astor National Bank.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Balmer's, Limited—Annual meeting.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
City Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidation Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Corporation of Benedict Brothers—Annual meeting.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Estate of Bradish Johnson—Books close.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on stock and debenture A.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Home Safeguard—Annual meeting.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Keystone Watch Case Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merrimac Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc and Lead Company, Galena, Kan.—Dividend payable.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
New York Car Wheel Works—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Rubber Company—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on all classes of stock.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Pepperill Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester, New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable on preferred.
S. Blumenkrohn Company—Annual meeting.
Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Syracuse Lighting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on common Class A.
Trinity County Gold Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Traction Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Worcester Railway and Investment Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid (Jan. 31)	Closing Asked (Jan. 31)	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1903 Highest.	Range in 1903 Lowest.	Last Sale.
225	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1903 3½	..	..	*205 Dec. 16, 1902
84	86	Allis-Chalmers pf.	16,250,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¾	86½ Jan. 19	80 Jan. 9	86 Jan. 1, 1903
82½	85	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,158,000	Oct. 1, 1902 3	83½ Jan. 13	82 Jan. 12	88 Jan. 14, 1903
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000		27½ Jan. 21	26 Jan. 23	21 Jan. 23, 1903
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan., 1903 1½	..	..	70 July 13, 1901
200	225	Am. Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902 5	..	..	200 Dec. 9, 1902
93	96	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 2, 1902 3	..	..	93 Dec. 24, 1902
..	137½	Am. Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1903 2½	..	..	137½ Dec. 22, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		..	..	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
90	90	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902 1½	*92 Jan. 7	*92 Jan. 8	*92 Jan. 7, 1903
162	164	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104,358,700	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	165½ Jan. 17	164½ Jan. 13	165½ Jan. 17, 1903
37	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		41 Jan. 10	38 Jan. 31	38 Jan. 24, 1903
67	70	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000		70 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 21, 1903
88½	93	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 1½	..	..	93 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1902 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 19, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,005,000	Jan., 1902 1	..	..	*104 June 26, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1903 2	..	..	*106 Dec. 26, 1902
220	226	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902 3	225 Jan. 21	225 Jan. 21	225 Jan. 21, 1903
126	128½	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 2	127½ Jan. 23	124 Jan. 8	127½ Jan. 23, 1903
73	74	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1	78½ Jan. 8	71 Jan. 14	74½ Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 1	128½ Jan. 7	126½ Jan. 7	126½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1903 1½	..	..	30½ Oct. 13, 1902
184	189½	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902 2	190 Jan. 19	190 Jan. 2	186 Jan. 24, 1903
190	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1902 1¾	..	..	194½ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..	..	89 Apr. 24, 1900
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	Jan. 28, 1903 1½	..	..	73 Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 2	..	..	90 Sep. 8, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,395,500	Jan. 2, 1902 2	250 Jan. 7	250 Jan. 7	250 Jan. 7, 1903
155	160	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,300	Aug. 20, 1902 3	162 Jan. 19	160 Jan. 2	162 Jan. 19, 1903
182	198	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,640,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1903 1½	..	..	129 June 4, 1898
46	50	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	50½ Jan. 14	47 Jan. 23	47½ Jan. 23, 1903
88½	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000		100 Jan. 5	88½ Jan. 2	96½ Jan. 9, 1903
90	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	97 Jan. 5	95 Jan. 6	97 Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902 1¾	..	..	*180 Dec. 29, 1902
115	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	122 Jan. 3	122 Jan. 3	122 Jan. 3, 1903
..	..	Consolidation coal	10,230,000	Feb. 2, 1902 2	..	..	80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		..	..	22½ June 29, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1902 1¾	..	..	83½ May 21, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwest.	5,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	..	..	61 Aug. 5, 1902
45½	46½	Des M. & Fort Dodge	4,283,100		47½ Jan. 8	44 Jan. 8	44½ Jan. 24, 1903
120	140	Des M. & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	..	..	132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	..	..	87½ Aug. 30, 1902
137½	140	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1902 2½	140 Jan. 29	137½ Jan. 7	140 Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1903 3¾	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,000		..	..	39 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000		..	..	39 Jan. 9, 1903
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1903 1½	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	..	..	84½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,820,100	Jan. 15, 1903 2	..	..	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Jan. 21, 1903 1½	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Jan. 21, 1903 1½	..	..	*108 Sep. 12, 1900
60	72	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Jan. 26, 1903 25c	..	..	65 Nov. 25, 1902
100	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1903 2	..	..	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
17½	18½	International Paper	17,442,900	July 1, 1898 1	19½ Jan. 5	17½ Jan. 30	17½ Jan. 30, 1903
10	24	International Silver	9,944,700		*10 Jan. 7	*10 Jan. 7	*10 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	International Silver pf.		Jan. 2, 1903 1	..	..	41½ Dec. 31, 1902
36	65	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	10,248,000	Sep. 1, 1901 1	..	..	42 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000		..	..	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1	..	..	79 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	..	..	12 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 3	..	..	55 Apr. 1, 1902
85	90	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902 2	85 Jan. 28	84 Jan. 7	85 Jan. 28, 1903
108	116	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902 2½	..	..	100 Nov. 28, 1902
47	49	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000		48 Jan. 8	50 Jan. 20	50 Jan. 21, 1903
118	119	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2	..	..	120 Dec. 28, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1903 3½	334½ Jan. 5	334½ Jan. 5	334½ Jan. 5, 1903
78	83	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1903 1	80 Jan. 7	80 Jan. 7	80 Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	1,466,700	Sep. 30, 1902 2½	..	..	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
33½	36	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,469,700		36 Jan. 8	35 Jan. 8	35 Jan. 8, 1903
125	130	Mich. Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1903 2	131 Jan. 13	128 Jan. 14	131 Jan. 15, 1903
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
107	108½	Minn. & St. L.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	110 Jan. 9	107½ Jan. 8	108 Jan. 22, 1903
116	121	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	120 Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1903 3½	188 Jan. 22	188 Jan. 22	188 Jan. 22, 1903
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..	..	5½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	15 Apr. 11, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 4, 1901 1¾	..	..	65 Feb. 18, 1902
48	55	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	50 Jan. 25	47 Jan. 14	50 Jan. 25, 1903
..	114	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	116 Jan. 16	116 Jan. 23	116 Jan. 23, 1903
19½	23	New York Dock	7,000,000		20 Jan. 12	20 Jan. 12	20 Jan. 12, 1903
55	56	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1	52½ Jan. 22	52 Jan. 21	52½ Jan. 22, 1903
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1903 2	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903 1¼	..	..	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1903 5	..	..	*233 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2	..	..	*172 June 3, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 1	..	..	59½ Nov. 14, 1899
230	..	Northern Central ($50)	21,462,000	Jan. 15, 1903 4	..	..	240 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	*34 Dec. 13, 1900
5½	6½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 22, 1902 25c	..	..	5½ Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	24,820,100	July 2, 1900 1	..	..	*47 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	11,110,100	Jan. 1, 1903 2	..	..	76½ Oct. 7, 1899
68	71	Pacific Coast	7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	72 Jan. 30	68 Jan. 21	69 Jan. 21, 1903
99	103	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	99 Jan. 8	98 Jan. 5	98 Jan. 8, 1903
39	40	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1½	42½ Jan. 7	39½ Jan. 2	39½ Jan. 24, 1903
33	38	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000		39 Jan. 7	37 Jan. 28	37 Jan. 28, 1903
..	81	Pere Marquette	14,145,300		82 Jan. 7	81½ Jan. 5	81½ Jan. 21, 1903
..	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,912,100	Aug. 15, 1902 2	..	..	85½ Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	19,958,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	106 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 2	..	..	117 May 16, 1899
180	181	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Jan. 6, 1903 1¾	..	..	182½ Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1903 3	..	..	140 Sep. 13, 1902
7	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 3, 1902 ½	8 Jan. 6	8 Jan. 6	8 Jan. 6, 1903
137	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902 1¼	130 Jan. 8	130 Jan. 3	130 Jan. 8, 1903
14	16	St. J. & G. I.	4,600,000		15½ Jan. 7	14 Jan. 10	14 Jan. 10, 1903
54	57	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, 1902 2½	58 Jan. 5	54 Jan. 2	58 Jan. 30, 1903
24	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3,500,000		24½ Jan. 19	24 Jan. 6	24½ Jan. 19, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 3½	..	..	80 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.			..	..	53½ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 5, 1903 2½	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	948,975	Jan., 1903 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1903
95	98	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	5,652,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1¼	95 Jan. 10	94 Jan. 7	95 Jan. 21, 1903
..	..	Texas Central	2,648,400	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	36 Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,524,300	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	*90 Apr. 6, 1899
18	21	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,000		..	..	20 June 6, 1902
150	159	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 1¾	160 Jan. 12	158 Jan. 12	159 Jan. 12, 1903
14	15½	Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000		15 Jan. 10	13½ Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 10, 1903
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903 2½	..	..	*280 Jan. 6, 1903
130	140	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902 2	140 Jan. 6	130 Jan. 20	130 Jan. 20, 1903
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining	5,918,800	Jan. 1, 1903 1	35 Jan. 14	30½ Jan. 9	35 Jan. 14, 1903
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Jan. 2, 1903 1½	66 Jan. 14	55 Jan. 29	55 Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 25, 1902 3½	..	..	163 Oct. 25, 1902
..	..	Warren Railroad ($50)	1,800,000	Jan., 1902 5	..	..	174 Nov. 11, 1902
220	235	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 4	230 Jan. 7	230 Jan. 7	230 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,600	Nov. 16, 1902 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 3, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 22, 1903 2	..	..	*98 Mar. 13, 1900
..	220	W'house E. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Jan. 2, 1903 1¾	220 Jan. 7	215 Jan. 4	220 Jan. 14, 1903
30	31	Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	4,966,000		30½ Jan. 13	28 Jan. 3	37 Jan. 24, 1903
25	26	Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,993,500		26½ Jan. 9	24½ Jan. 23	25 Jan. 23, 1903

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parenthesis after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Downtown Realty Company—Special meeting.
Fiske Brothers Refining Company—Annual meeting.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ramapo Car Wheel Company—Annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
[illegible] Electrical Illuminating Company—Annual meeting.
[illegible] Company—Annual meeting.
[illegible] Coal Company of West Virginia—Annual meeting.
[illegible]

New York Warehouse and Security Company—Annual meeting.
Northern Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Success Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

American Strawboard Company—Annual meeting.
British American Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Dividend payable Feb. 20 to holders of record this date.
[illegible] and Bay Lumber Company—Annual meeting.
[illegible] Chicago Street Railroad—Books close.

Friday, Feb. 6.

[illegible] Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Dividend payable Feb. [illegible] on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable Feb. 16 to holders of record this date.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Special meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry—Annual meeting.
United Electric Light and Power Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Annual meeting.
[illegible] Company—Books close for annual meeting.
[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	96½ Jan 22	95 Jan 6	96 Jan 20	...	96
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	102⅞ Jan 16	102 Jan 8	102⅛ Jan 31	102	102⅛
Do registered	AO	102⅝ Jan 12	102½ Jan 12	102½ Jan 12	...	...
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92⅝ Jan 15	91⅛ Jan 5	92⅛ Jan 31	92	92⅛?
Do do registered	Nov.	...	...	94⅝ Au 15, 02	...	...
Do stamped	...	92⅝ Jan 22	91⅛ Jan 5	91½ Jan 31	...	...
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1906	FA	...	...	99 Au 8, 02	...	...
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	FA	...	...	97⅛ No 19, 02	...	98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	...	...	114½ Oc 8, 02	115	118
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94½ Jan 1	93½ Jan 2	93¾ Jan 31	93½	94
Do do registered		94⅛ Jan 12	94 Jan 5	94⅛ Jan 12	...	...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103 Jan 28	101⅞ Jan 20	102⅝ Jan 31	101⅞	101⅞?
Do do registered		...	...	97 Ap 28, 02	...	101⅝
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	108 Jan 5	104½ Jan 28	104⅝ Jan 29	104½	...
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	MN	90 Jan 29	90 Jan 29	90 Jan 29	90	...
Do P.L.E.&W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	MN	97½ Jan 10	96½ Jan 7	96½ Jan 31	96	96½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89 Jan 17	88 Jan 9	88¾ Jan 31	88¾	89½?
Do do registered		...	...	90? Jy 16, 02	...	...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	...	...	114½ Je 27, 02	110	...
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	...	...	106 Se 9, 02	...	...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	116½ Jan 30	115⅝ Jan 28	116½ Jan 30	116	116⅝?
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	...	...	125? Ap 14, 97	...	...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	129 Jan 20	129 Jan 20	129 Jan 20	128½	...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD	129½ Jan 24	129 Jan 10	129½ Jan 24	...	128
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO	...	...	100 No 18, 00	...	...
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	...	...	96? Je 16, 02	...	...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	103½ Jan 20	103⅛ Jan 9	103¼ Jan 31	103	103¼
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	122 Jan 27	121½ Jan 10	121½ Jan 30	121½	...
Do do registered	AO	...	...	120? Fe 28, 02	...	...
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO	...	...	118 Ja 27, 01	...	...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	...	...	140 Fe 14, 97	...	...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	104½ Jan 20	103⅞ Jan 8	104½ Jan 31	104	104½
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108½ Jan 28	108⅛ Jan 2	108¼ Jan 28	108½?	108⅞
Do do registered	MS	...	...	106½ De 20, 02	...	...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	...	...	94½ Se 8, 02	92½	94½
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	MN	...	...	101? De 29, 02	101½	...
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945	FA	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	...	122½?
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	109 Jan 10	106½ Jan 2	108½ Jan 31	108	109
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN	...	...	105½ Se 15, 02	...	...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	80 Jan 14	78½ Jan 6	79½ Jan 30	79	...
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	50½ Jan 15	47 Jan 29	47½ Jan 31	47	48
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	37 Jan 14	25½ Jan 29	25½ Jan 28	25½	27
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	JD	...	...	92 Ap 22, 02	...	...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	...	...	108½ Oc 8, 02	...	...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	...	...	102 Je 27, 99	...	...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	...	...	117½ An 29, 02	...	...
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ	134 Jan 8	133½ Jan 23	133½ Jan 28	...	133½
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	133½ Jan 7	133½ Jan 14	...	...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	113 Jan 16	113 Jan 16	113 Jan 16	113½	...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	103½ Jan 16	103½ Jan 16	103½ Jan 16	103	104
Do con. 5s, ext. at 4½ to Ja. 1, 1910	QM	102½ Jan 28	100½ Jan 8	101½ Jan 28	101⅛	102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	...	...	108½ No 28, 02	110½	113½?
Do g. 6s, Jan. 1911	AO	114 Jan 5	113½ Jan 7	113½ Jan 7	113½	115½?
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	118½ Jan 10	118½ Jan 6	119 Jan 24	...	119½
Do do registered	MN	...	...	120½ De 31, 01	...	...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	106½ Jan 19	103½ Jan 2	106 Jan 30	105½	106½
Do do registered	MS	...	...	108 An 18, 01	...	...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	...	...	112 No 8, 02	114	...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	102 Jan 12	101½ Jan 6	102 Jan 30	...	...
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	99 Jan 14	98 Jan 6	98 Jan 14	101½?	...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941	MS	...	...	103½ Oc 28, 02	103½?	...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	MN	...	...	101 De 20, 02	100	...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO	83½ Jan 12	82½ Jan 8	82 Jan 31	...	83½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	79½ Jan 2	78 Jan 28	78 Jan 31	78	79
Do registered		...	...	78? Ap 16, 02	...	...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	JJ	101½ Jan 28	100 Jan 6	101¼ Jan 30	101½	101½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA	...	...	104 Ap 11, 00	...	...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	101½ Jan 8	101½ Jan 8	101½ Jan 8	101½	...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	97 Jan 10	96½ Jan 6	96½ Jan 30	...	96½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	...	...	113½ Au 6, 02	112½	...
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO	104½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 22	104½	...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	107½ Jan 28	107 Jan 7	107½ Jan 27	...	...
Do do registered	MN	...	...	106½ Au 8, 01	...	...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	...	...	100 Mr 28, 02	99½?	...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	107 Jan 8	106½ Jan 6	107 Jan 13	107	108
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	117½ Jan 20	117 Jan 5	117 Jan 20	117½	118½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	110½ Jan 23	110 Jan 10	110½ Jan 23	109½	110½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	...	...	136 De 29, 00	...	...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	121½ Jan 30	120½ Jan 8	121½ Jan 30	121½	121½
Do do registered	MN	...	...	120 De 4, 02	...	...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	120½ Jan 19	120 Jan 7	120½ Jan 19	120½	...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	...	...	132 No 17, 02	129½	130
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	113½ Jan 26	113½ Jan 20	113½ Jan 26	111	114
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	111½ Jan 17	111½ Jan 17	111½ Jan 17	111½	...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	...	...	104½ Oc 21, 02	...	...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	...	...	113½ De 4, 02	111½	...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	111½ Jan 28	111½ Jan 30	111½	112½
Do do registered	QJ	...	...	111 De 8, 02	...	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	...	...	104½ Je 28, 02	...	...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	...	...	120½ Mr 21, 02	118½	...
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	...	...	121½ Oc 31, 02	117½	...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	112½ Jan 28	112½ Jan 7	112½ Jan 28	...	115
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117½ Jan 14	117 Jan 13	117½ Jan 13	117½	...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111½ Jan 23	111½ Jan 23	111½ Jan 23	111½	...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	...	...	137 Jy 18, 99	...	...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	...	...	122 Oc 7, 02	119½	120
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	...	...	107½ Au 2, 02	107½	...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	...	...	121½ Oc 7, 02	...	...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	...	...	110 Se 2, 02	114½	117
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	...	...	109 Oc 8, 02	107½	...
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	113½ Jan 26	112½ Jan 6	113½ Jan 27	113½	...
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	112½ Jan 10	112½ Jan 10	112½ Jan 16	112½	...
Do Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	...	...	118½ No 21, 02	115½	...
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	JD	...	...	117 Mr 19, 02	113½	...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	...	...	120½ Au 5, 02	118½	...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 28	133 Jan 27	134 Jan 28	134	135
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	...	...	103 De 30, 02	101	...
Do do registered	FA15	...	...	106½ Oc 8, 02	...	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN	...	...	104½ De 13, 02	...	100½?
Do do registered	QF	...	...	103 No 19, 02	...	...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO	...	...	116½ Jy 22, 02	114½	...
Do do registered	AO	...	...	111 Oc 13, 02	112½	...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO	...	...	108 De 4, 02	...	...
Do do registered	AO	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	...	...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN	108 Jan 16	108 Jan 16	108 Jan 16	107	108½
Do do registered	MN	...	...	105½ De 23, 02	...	...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112	...
Do do registered	AO15	...	...	114 Oc 23, 01	...	...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	117½	119
Do do registered	MN	...	...	122 My 28, 01	...	...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS	...	...	108 No 5, 02	104½	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	...	...	108 Oc 8, 02	107½	110
Ottum., C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	...	...	107 Oc 28, 02	...	...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN	...	...	116½ Je 30, 02	112½	...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN	132½ Jan 28	131½ Jan 12	132½ Jan 30	132½?	...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	126 Jan 14	126 Jan 14	126 Jan 14	126	...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	...	...	142½ Fe 16, 02	137	...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	...	...	138½ Ja 16, 02	134½	...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	...	...	107½ Fe 21, 01	104	...
Do incomes, 1911	MN	...	...	114½ De 17, 02	...	...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	...	...	129 De 4, 02	126½	127½
Do registered	JJ	126½ Jan 20	126½ Jan 20	126½ Jan 20	126½	127½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	106 Jan 9	106 Jan 30	106 Jan 30	106	106½
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	...	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1904	MN	...	...	99 Oc 8, 02	...	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	MN	...	...	100½ Jy 8, 02	...	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	MN	...	...	99½ Je 26, 02	...	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1914	MN	...	...	96½ Jy 10, 02	...	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	MN	...	...	96½ Je 28, 02	...	...
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	88½ Jan 10	86 Jan 20	86½ Jan 31	86½	87½
Do do registered		88½ Jan 7	88½ Jan 7	88½ Jan 7	...	...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	...	...	97½ De 1, 00	98½	...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	93 Jan 29	92½ Jan 19	93 Jan 29	92½	...
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	93½?	...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	...	...	110½ Ap 4, 02	...	...
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	...	...	107 De 1, 01	...	...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	136½ Jan 20	135½ Jan 7	136½ Jan 20	136½	137
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	MN	134½ Jan 6	134½ Jan 6	134½ Jan 6	131	...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	...	...	137½ Se 23, 02	124	...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	126 Jan 19	126 Jan 19	126 Jan 19	125½	...
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	86 Jan 22	84 Jan 6	85 Jan 27	85	...
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	...	...	110½ No 21, 02	...	...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD	...	...	100 An 28, 02	103?	...
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	...	...	114½ My 14, 02	107	...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	...	...	111½ De 8, 01	...	...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	...	...	112½ Oc 16, 00	...	...
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	115 Jan 20	114½ Jan 28	115 Jan 20	114	...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	103 Jan 17	99½ Jan 2	101 Jan 31	...	102?
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	...	...	101½ Oc 8, 02	100	...
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	99	100
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	102½ Jan 17	102 Jan 20	102½ Jan 31	102	103½
Do do registered	MN	...	...	108 Oc 10, 02	...	...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	...	...	102 De 8, 02	99½	101½
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	...	...	95 No 22, 99	...	...
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	...	...	130 Nov., 94	...	...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102	103
C., San. & Clevs. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	...	...	115 No 8, 02	112½	...
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	...	...	136½ Ja 7, 02	124½	...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	131½ Jan 10	131½ Jan 10	131½ Jan 10	131½	...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	...	...	104 No 19, 01	...	...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jan 27	99½ Jan 16	99½ Jan 30	...	...
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82 Jan 22	78 Jan 6	80½ Jan 30	...	...
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	...	...	114 De 18, 02	111½	...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	...	...	128 Je 6, 02	120½	...
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80½ Jan 5	78½ Jan 15	79½ Jan 31	79½	80
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	94½ Jan 14	92½ Jan 2	93 Jan 30	93½	...
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	...	...	103 Dec. 93	...	...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 20	116 Jan 7	117 Jan 30	116½	117
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	133½ Jan 21	132½ Jan 8	133½ Jan 21	133½	...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	134½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 12	134½	...
Do do registered	JD	...	...	104 Oc 28, 98	...	...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	...	...	132½ De 26, 02	131	...
Do registered		...	...	135½ Se 14, 00	...	...
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	...	...	115½ Au 4, 02	113	...
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	103 Jan 27	103 Jan 27	103 Jan 27	102½?	...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	...	...	112 No 20, 02	111½	...
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA	...	...	102½ Oc 23, 02	...	...
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	...	...	140½ De 4, 02	142?	...
Do registered	MS	...	...	149 An 5, 01	...	...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	...	...	113 Au 18, 02	111½	...
Do registered	AO	...	...	122 Je 6, 99	...	...
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	...	...	108 Oc 1, 02	104½	...
Do do registered	AO	...	...	111½ Fe 4, 02	...	...
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN	...	...	146½ No 10, 02	142	...
Do registered	MN	...	...	151? Je 15, 02	142?	...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	100 Jan 8	99 Jan 29	99½ Jan 31	99	99½?
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	105½ Jan 31	104½ Jan 2	105½ Jan 31	105½	...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD	107 Jan 27	106 Jan 23	107 Jan 31	...	107½
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD	80 Jan 21	79½ Jan 29	79½ Jan 29	...	79?
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN	...	...	111 Fe 28, 01	108	...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	...	...	102½ Oc 10, 02	...	...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	...	...	102½ Au 3, 02	98½	...
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. J	40 Jan 2	39½ Jan 24	39½ Jan 24	...	...
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	83 Jan 6	81 Jan 5	81 Jan 5	...	82
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	92 Jan 27	89 Jan 17	92 Jan 27	91	93
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	...	...	114 De 2, 02	112½	...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	113 Jan 27	112½ Jan 19	113 Jan 29	112½	114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	114½ Jan 13	114½ Jan 13	114½ Jan 15	112½	...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	...	...	116½ De 22, 02	114½	...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	...	...	119½ Je 6, 02	117½	...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	...	...	116½ Ap 16, 02	114½	...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO	...	...	117 De 19, 02	118½?	...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	...	...	108½ Ja 16, 02	111½?	...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS	139 Jan 10	139 Jan 10	139 Jan 10	138	...
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	...	...	138 De 16, 02	...	...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	JJ	99½ Jan 19	97½ Jan 11	97½ Jan 31	98	98½
Do registered	JJ	98 Jan 7	98 Jan 2	98 Jan 2	...	...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	87½ Jan 20	84½ Jan 2	87 Jan 31	87	87½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	FA	94½ Jan 15	92½ Jan 2	93½ Jan 31	93½	94
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD	129½ Jan 20	129 Jan 24	129½ Jan 20	128	131
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MN	121½ Jan 21	121½ Jan 21	121½ Jan 21	120½	121½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1909	AO	...	...	106 Au 5, 02	104	...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO	134½ Jan 7	134½ Jan 7	134½ Jan 7	134½	134½
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd 6s, 1922	MN	...	...	113½ De 17, 02	114½	...
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ	...	...	118½ Ap 22, 02	114½	...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	...	...	106 Oc 27, 98	106	...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO	...	...	112½ De 31, 02	112½	...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 27	115½	...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	102	104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA	102½ Jan 6	100½ Jan 9	100½ Jan 9	101?	...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN	113 Jan 5	113 Jan 12	113 Jan 17	110½	...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JD	111 Jan 13	110 Jan 6	111 Jan 13	...	...
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	FA	...	...	65 No 10, 97	...	...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	...	...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	AO	106 Jan 19	106 Jan 19	106 Jan 19	105	...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	AO	...	...	112 Je 2, 02	110	...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	AO	...	...	110 Sep. 91	100	...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	...	...	118 My 26, 02	110	...
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ	...	...	100 Se 6, 00	103	...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	...	...	106½ Fe 28, 02	105	...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	...	...	105 Mr 11, 98	...	...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD	112½ Jan 31	110½ Jan 3	112½ Jan 31	111½	112½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	JJ	...	...	88½ De 4, 02	...	...
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	AO	...	...	106 De 19, 02	102	...
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	...	...	111 No 25, 02	110	...
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ	110½ Jan 16	110½ Jan 16	110½ Jan 16	109½	...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A	...	65 Jan 9	65 Jan 9	65 Jan 9	...	...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B	...	25½ Jan 2	23½ Jan 24	24 Jan 27	...	...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ	108½ Jan 21	107½ Jan 7	108 Jan 31	...	109
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO	105½ Jan 6	105½ Jan 6	105½ Jan 6	...	105½
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JJ	112½ Jan 20	112½ Jan 20	112½ Jan 20	112	...
Do registered	JJ	...	...	113½ Mr 12, 00	...	...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	...	...	104 De 12, 02	...	103?
Do do registered	JJ	...	...	102 Ap 15, 98	...	...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	AO	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	101	...
Do do registered		...	...	102 Ap 4, 01	...	...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN	103½ Jan 21	103½ Jan 3	102½ Jan 21	103	103½
Do do registered		...	...	104½ My 20, 02	...	...
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD	...	...	102½ Sep. 96	108	...
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ	100 Jan 2	100½ Jan 2	100 Jan 2	95	...
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	FA	...	...	123 My 24, 00	113½	...
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ	...	...	87½ My 24, 02	81	...
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	...	...	99½ De 3, 02	95	...
Do do registered		...	...	101½ Oc 23, 98	...	...
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	...	...	100 No 7, 00	...	...
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 13	111 Jan 13	111 Jan 13	110½	...
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD	...	...	124 My 16, 01	120	...
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	MS	...	...	99 No 22, 99	102½	...
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	JD15	125½ Jan 3	123½ Jan 12	125½ Jan 12	124½	126½
Do do registered	JD15	...	...	128½ No 18, 02	...	...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JD15	...	...	104½ Ap 11, 02	...	...
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	106½ Jan 28	106½ Jan 28	106½ Jan 28	106½	...
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS	...	...	101 Mr 3, 02	...	...
Ind. Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	...	...	110 De 18, 02	104½	...
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	JJ	...	...	107½ De 18, 02	104½	...
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	100½ Jan 24	100 Jan 24	100½ Jan 24	98	...
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	121½ Jan 13	120 Jan 28	120 Jan 28	...	121½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS	100 Jan 24	98 Jan 6	99 Jan 30	...	...
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS	...	...	71 Oc 28, 02	...	...
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	114½ Jan 8	114½ Jan 8	114½ Jan 8	...	116½
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	MS	92 Jan 23	92 Jan 23	92 Jan 23	...	...
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	AO	69½ Jan 30	69 Jan 7	69½ Jan 31	69½	69½
Do registered		...	...	63½ Oc 16, 00	...	...
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	120 Jan 21	118½ Jan 15	120 Jan 22	117	119½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	113½ Jan 6	113½ Jan 6	113½ Jan 6	114	117
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO	114½ Jan 27	114½ Jan 27	114½ Jan 27	114	...
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	MN	...	...	110½ Fe 2, 02	105½	...
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	108½ Jan 21	108 Jan 6	108 Jan 29	108	108
Do registered	JJ	...	...	108½ Je 18, 02	...	...
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	...	...	117½ De 1, 02	115½	...
Do registered, 1941	AO	...	...	109½ Oc 18, 99	...	...
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	JJ	...	...	108½ Se 8, 02	103½	...
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	98 Jan 29	97 Jan 29	97 Jan 29	98	...
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	AO	...	...	98½ Feb. 95	...	...
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	AO	...	...	101½ Se 1, 99	...	...
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	...	...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	JD	102½ Jan 16	101½ Jan 6	101½ Jan 22	101	102½
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	MS	...	...	103 My 20, 02	...	...
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD	...	...	100 Oc 1, 00	...	...
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	100½ Jan 8	99½ Jan 5	100 Jan 19	99½	100
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	JD	...	...	111 Ja 22, 02	...	...
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 6s, 1911	MS	...	...	109½ Je 17, 01	100?	...
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	AO	...	...	112 Mr 10, 02	112	...
N. Y. & Bway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS	...	...	112½ Ja 10, 02	112	...
L. I., N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1932	QJ	...	...	112½ Ap 9, 02	110	...
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	115½ Jan 20	115½ Jan 2	115½ Jan 20	115½	118½
Do g. 5s, 1937	MN	112 Jan 6	111½ Jan 29	111½ Jan 20	111½	...
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ	101½ Jan 22	99½ Jan 7	101 Jan 31	100½	101
Do do registered		...	...	100 Ja 6, 02	...	...
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	113½ Jan 6	112 Jan 22	112 Jan 20	111½	...
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	AO	100½ Jan 29	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 29	...	...
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	...	...	112 De 29, 02	...	...
Do L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN	108½ Jan 30	109½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	...	107½
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	129 Jan 2	129 Jan 2	129 Jan 2	...	...
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ	...	...	124½ Ap 16, 02	...	...
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS	...	...	116½ Mr 22, 02	...	...
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	MS	...	...	123½ Au 12, 02	125	...
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	MS	...	...	75 Je 20, 02	66½?	...
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ	98½ Jan 10	98½ Jan 10	98½ Jan 10	98½	...
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	...	...	110½ Mr 20, 02	108	...
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA	114½ Jan 10	114 Jan 10	114½ Jan 20	113½	...
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	113 Jan 13	113 Jan 13	113 Jan 13	113	...
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA	...	...	115 De 15, 01	...	...
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	AO	...	...	112 Se 29, 02	...	...
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	...	...	100 Mr 10, 01	97	...
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	AO	104½ Jan 2	104 Jan 16	104 Jan 30	103½	104½
Do registered		...	...	105½ De 17, 02	...	...
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	110 Jan 29	109½ Jan 8	110 Jan 30	109½	110
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	78 Jan 18	76 Jan 2	76½ Jan 30	76	77
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	27½ Jan 6	25½ Jan 12	25½ Jan 21	25	25½
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	18½ Jan 5	16½ Jan 24	17 Jan 28	...	...
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	97 Jan 9	97 Jan 9	97 Jan 9	...	97
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS	...	...	90½ Jy 29, 01	...	...
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD	...	...	103 My 7, 00	...	...
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	...	...	144½ De 4, 02	140½	...
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	...	...	119½ No 12, 02	115½	...
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	AO	...	...	129½ Au 21, 02	123½	...
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD	...	...	121 Ja 21, 02	118½	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	120½ Jan 27	120 Jan 10	120½ Jan 27	...	...
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	103½ Jan 19	103½ Jan 9	103½ Jan 27	103½	...
Minn., S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ	...	...	103 No 14, 01	...	...
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938	JJ	...	...	98 Ap 8, 01	...	...
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	98½ Jan 21	97½ Jan 13	98½ Jan 31	98½	99
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	85 Jan 17	83 Jan 2	84½ Jan 30	84½	84½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN	104½ Jan 27	103½ Jan 8	104½ Jan 27	102½	...
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001	AO	...	...	86 Oc 16, 02	90	...
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN	...	...	106½ Se 20, 02	101	...
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA	90 Jan 13	90 Jan 15	90 Jan 15	89½	...
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS	105 Jan 7	103½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 27	103½	105
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	...	...	105½ Jy 28, 02	102½	...
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	110 Jan 6	109½ Jan 9	109½ Jan 9	111	...
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN	110 Jan 27	109½ Jan 16	110 Jan 27	109½	...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN	121½ Jan 20	120½ Jan 31	120½ Jan 31	120½	120½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan. 1917	MS	106½ Jan 29	104½ Jan 5	106½ Jan 30	105½	106½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA	107½ Jan 21	104½ Jan 2	107 Jan 21	106	107½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	94½ Jan 27	94½ Jan 16	94½ Jan 27	93½	94½
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ	...	...	100 My 1, 01	103	...
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA	105½ Jan 22	104½ Jan 8	105 Jan 27	104½	105½
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	113 Jan 28	112 Jan 16	113 Jan 28	111½	...
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. r. g. g. 5s, 1931	AO	116 Jan 13	113½ Jan 6	115 Jan 20	114½	115
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO	...	...	112½ De 18, 02	...	...
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ	91½ Jan 13	90 Jan 2	90½ Jan 30	90	...
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ	...	...	110½ Fe 20, 00	111	...
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ	...	...	88 Ap 25, 02	88	90
Mob., Jack. & K. C. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	...	...	101 Jy 2, 02	...	...
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD	127½ Jan 30	127½ Jan 30	127½ Jan 20	...	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	125½ Jan 8	125½ Jan 8	125½ Jan 24	...	125
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS	...	...	97 Oc 6, 02	...	...
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115½ Jan 19	115 Jan 20	115 Jan 20	115½	116
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	...	...	101½ Je 30, 02	98½	...
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	...	...	91 Oc 8, 02	90	...
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ	123½ Jan 28	123 Jan 12	123½ Jan 28	123	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	115 Jan 8	114½ Jan 3	115 Jan 15	...	...
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	JJ	...	...	113 De 1, 00	...	...
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	JJ	...	...	116 Jy 31, 02	...	...
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	JJ	...	...	111 De 20, 00	...	...
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	101 Jan 16	100½ Jan 2	101 Jan 19	...	...
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO	77½ Jan 9	75½ Jan 5	76 Jan 29	...	...
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	...	...	108½ Aug., 99	...	...

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
New York Central & Hudson River—	JJ*	104 Jan 5	104 Jan 5	104 Jan 5	104	
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	105½ Jan 20	104½ Jan 3	105½ Jan 20		
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	103½ Jan 29	103 Jan 2	103½ Jan 29	103½	
Do do registered	MS*			101½ Oc 6, 02	103	
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100⅝ Jan 13	100⅝ Jan 13	100⅝ Jan 13	100⅝	
Do do registered				99 De 12, 02	100½	
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝ Jan 6	100½	101½
Do do registered	*MN			99½ No 8, 02		101½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	94½ Jan 8	93½ Jan 29	93½ Jan 31	93½	93¾
Do do registered	*FA			93 De 31, 02		
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	92½ Jan 21	91¼ Jan 29	92½ Jan 31	92½	
Do do registered	*FA	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17		
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*			111½ Oc 10, 01	107	
Do registered	JJ*			106 Je 17, 98		
Clear. Bi. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940	JJ			93 Ap 3, 02		
Do do registered				101 Jy 24, 97		
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*			107½ Jy 6, 00		
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.			110½ De 3, 01		
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA			105 Oc 10, 02	104	
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*			105½ No 15, 01		
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	111 Jan 8	110 Jan 10	110½ Jan 28	110½	111
Do registered	*JJ	110½ Jan 5	109½ Jan 9	109½ Jan 31		110½
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	JD*	103 Jan 13	102½ Jan 3	103 Jan 13	103½	
Do do registered, 1903	JD*	102½ Jan 9	102½ Jan 9	102½ Jan 9	102	
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	105½ Jan 6	105½ Jan 15	105½ Jan 22		
Do do registered	*JD	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6		
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*			114 Fe 6, 02	111	
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	120	
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	138	
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*			118½ De 4, 01		
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	125½ Jan 22	125½ Jan 15	125½ Jan 22	125½	
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM			127 Je 19, 02		
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ			110 De 7, 01		
Do registered				106½ No 26, 00		
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN			113½ My 2, 00		
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*			110½ De 3, 02	110	122
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July 1922	AO	122½ Jan 30	121½ Jan 6	122½ Jan 30	122	
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*MN			100 Jan., 07		
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA			113½ Ja 23, 02		
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9		
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104½ Jan 8	104 Jan 12	104½ Jan 28	104½	105
Do registered	AO*			105 De 8, 02		
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*JD			100 De 15, 01		
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	AO*	221 Jan 30	210 Jan 29	219½ Jan 30		220
Do registered				187 No 17, 00		
Do do small certs., $100		218 Jan 29	210 Jan 20	218 Jan 20		
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*			135½ Ja 14, 02		
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN			123½ Fe 8, 97		
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*			114 Ja 5, 00	102½	
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ			106½ Mr 18, 02	101½	
N. Y. O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	MS	103½ Jan 9	102½ Jan 30	102½ Jan 30		102½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS			101½ No 30, 98		
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115½ Jan 20	115½ Jan 20	115½ Jan 29	114	115½
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN			133 Au 11, 02	131½	136
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA			132 Oc 31, 02		132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132½ Jan 16	132 Jan 9	132½ Jan 16		
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	101½ Jan 28	100 Jan 2	101½ Jan 31	101	101¼
Do registered				100½ Ja 13, 02		
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	JD*	93½ Jan 21	91 Jan 5	92½ Jan 30	92½	92¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ			107½ Jy 1, 01	108	
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	101 Jan 31	100⅜ Jan 29	101 Jan 31		
N. P. Ry.pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s.Jan.,1997	QJ	104 Jan 6	102½ Jan 2	103½ Jan 31	103	103½
Do registered	QJ	103½ Jan 15	102 Jan 20	102 Jan 29		
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73½ Jan 14	72½ Jan 5	72½ Jan 30	72½	73
Do do registered	QF	70½ Jan 21	70½ Jan 21	70½ Jan 21		
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*			102½ My 20, 02	98	
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94½ Jan 6	93½ Jan 31	93½ Jan 31	93½	94
Do do registered		94½ Jan 5	93½ Jan 2	94½ Jan 10		
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	127 Jan 8	127 Jan 8	127 Jan 8	127	
Do registered certificates	QF			133 Jy 28, 99	128½	
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*			118 No 6, 02		
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*			110 Oc 6, 02		
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	98 Jan 6	97 Jan 16	97½ Jan 28	97½	97¾
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM			94½ Fe 19, 02		
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan 26	115½ Jan 29	115½ Jan 29		115½
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD			114 De 30, 02	113	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*AO			109½ Jy 9, 02	110	113
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	108 Jan 2	107 Jan 20	108 Jan 30		
Panama 1st s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102½	105
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*			102 Ap 14, 02	98	
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109½ Jan 23	108½ Jan 3	109½ Jan 29	109½	
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	109½ Jan 19	108 Jan 30	108 Jan 30		109½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	MS*			102 No 11, 98	90	
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	*FA	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	95	
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s.1916	MN*			98 De 11, 02	96½	97½
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	123 Jan 2	122½ Jan 10	122½ Jan 30		
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ			121 Oc 22, 00	117	
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*			102 No 7, 00		
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s.A.1940	AO*	114½ Jan 12	114½ Jan 12	114½ Jan 20	112½	
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO			118 De 9, 02	112½	
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*			116½ Fe 14, 01	110	
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*			108½ No 10, 02	103	
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	95½	96½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*			127½ Oc 21, 02		
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	128 Jan 26	126 Jan 26	128 Jan 26		
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO			130 Ap 1, 01		
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN			108 De 8, 02	104	
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	107 Jan 9	104½ Jan 28	105½ Jan 31		
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS			102 No 10, 97		
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN			112½ Mr 7, 00	109	112½
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*			111 De 8, 02	108	
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*MS			117 My 1, 00	112	
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127 Jan 21	127 Jan 21	127 Jan 21	127	129
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN			101 Oc 31, 00		
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	121½ Jan 15	121½ Jan 15	121½ Jan 15		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111 Jan 8	111 Jan 8	111 Jan 8	111	
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*AO	118 Jan 8	118 Jan 8	118 Jan 8	118	
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*			137 No 17, 97		
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*			107½ Oc 29, 98	120	
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*			120 Oc 11, 01	119	
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928	AO			112½ De 18, 02	118½	
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*			119 No 23, 02	120	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*			98 Jy 14, 97		
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*			101½ No 26, 02	99½	
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.				101 No 26, 02		
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*			120½ De 8, 02	115½	
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	98½ Jan 12	95½ Jan 2	97½ Jan 30	97½	97¾
Do registered	*JJ			92 Ap 16, 02		
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*AO	96 Jan 13	93½ Jan 5	95½ Jan 31		
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	98½ Jan 9	97 Jan 2	97½ Jan 31	97½	97½
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s.Ser.A,1949	*AO	92 Jan 14	91 Jan 28	91 Jan 28		
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.f.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	AO			97 Ja 6, 02	98½	
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	112½ Jan 5	112½ Jan 5	112½ Jan 5	110	112½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*			80½ Jy 2, 02	77	82
Do guaranteed	JJ*			94½ No 15, 02		
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*			101½ No 18, 01		
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947	*JJ	84 Jan 5	84 Jan 5	84 Jan 5		84
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	103 Jan 28	102½ Jan 8	103 Jan 30	103	
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*			108½ Au 14, 02	103	
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	128 Jan 7	127½ Jan 6	128 Jan 7	120	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	114½ Jan 24	113 Jan 7	113½ Jan 28	113½	113¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9		96
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*			100 Ja 3, 02		
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	91½ Jan 3	89½ Jan 31	89½ Jan 31		
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928	*MN			125½ Je 18, 02	124½	
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	AO*	88½ Jan 5	86½ Jan 19	88 Jan 31	87	88
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	97½ Jan 19	96½ Jan 3	97¼ Jan 31	97	97¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	85½ Jan 6	81 Jan 20	85 Jan 29	84	85
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	88 Jan 9	84½ Jan 6	85½ Jan 30	83	86
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	112½ Jan 9	113½ Jan 9	112½ Jan 9	113	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	135½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 9	135½ Jan 12		
Do do registered	JJ*			140 My 14, 02		
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	111½ Jan 26	110½ Jan 5	111 Jan 30		
Do do do registered	JJ*			116½ Ap 18, 01		
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	114 Jan 28	114 Jan 28	114 Jan 28	113½	
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104 Jan 14	103½ Jan 3	104 Jan 19	103½	
Do do registered	*JD			106 My 6, 01		
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO			107½ Ap 28, 02	105	
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*			129 Ap 4, 00		
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	134 Jan 3	134 Jan 3	134 Jan 3	133	
Do registered	JJ*			115 Ap 24, 97		
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*			124½ Je 12, 02	118½	
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD			123½ Fe 17, 02	121½	
Do registered	*JD			115 Ap 24, 98		
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*			111 Au 18, 01		
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ			112½ De 11, 01	109	
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO			128 Oc 28, 02	128½	
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO			112 Mr 17, 99	114	
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ*			93½ No 20, 01	98	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	112½ Jan 31	112½ Jan 31	112½ Jan 31	112½	
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ			97 Au 22, 01	93½	
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	95 Jan 29	95 Jan 29	95 Jan 29	93	
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	84½ Jan 31	84½ Jan 8	84½ Jan 31	84¼	84½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	102½ Jan 12	101½ Jan 5	102½ Jan 30	102½	
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*			104½ Fe 15, 97	110	
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ			97 Oc 13, 02	93	
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	103 Jan 20	103 Jan 20	103 Jan 20	102	
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99 Jan 7	98 Jan 5	98½ Jan 30	98½	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	92½ Jan 12	90½ Jan 3	91½ Jan 31	91½	91¾
Do do registered	JD*			93 Ap 10, 02		
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*			111 Ja 24, 02		
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	102 Jan 12	101½ Jan 2	101½ Jan 30	101½	101¾
Do registered				97½ Je 1, 02		
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	87 Jan 12	86 Jan 2	86½ Jan 30	86½	87
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	112 Jan 23	112 Jan 23	112 Jan 23	110	
Do 2d 7s, 1905	JD			105 Mr 26, 02	104½	
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	109½ Jan 30	107½ Jan 30	109½ Jan 30	110	
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1924	MN			112 Oc 24, 02	107	110
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN			108 Au 15, 02	107	
Do do gtd. redeemable 1902				106½ De 2, 02	104	106½
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s int. gtd., 1937	JJ	111 Jan 21	110 Jan 7	110½ Jan 23		
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO	113 Jan 21	113 Jan 21	113 Jan 6		
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	94 Jan 28	93 Jan 13	94 Jan 28	94	95
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN			127½ Fe 21, 02		
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*			130 No 19, 02	128½	
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO			122 Se 15, 02	117	
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ			99 Au 6, 97	108	
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*			113 Ja 4, 01	117	
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*			103½ No 7, 01	99	
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	86½ Jan 23	85 Jan 2	85½ Jan 31	85½	86
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	JJ			113 Mr 21, 02	110	
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111½ Jan 20	111½ Jan 20	111½ Jan 27	111	113½
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A,1905	*AO			103½ Ap 28, 02	103½	
Do do Series B, 1905				108 De 26, 01	106½	
Do do Series C and D, 1906				110½ Ja 14, 02	108½	
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	119½ Jan 27	119½ Jan 27	119½ Jan 27	119½	
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*			107 No 27, 00		
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	109½ Jan 28	109½ Jan 28	109½ Jan 28	109½	109¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ			112 De 31, 02		
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*			108 My 20, 02	105	
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*			111½ Oc 30, 02		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*			108½ Jy 29, 01	104	
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118½ Jan 13	116½ Jan 3	117½ Jan 30	117	117½
Do registered	JJ			122 Ja 2, 02		
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½ Jan 26	95½ Jan 5	97½ Jan 26		
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	118½ Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118½ Jan 12		
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98½ Jan 19	97½ Jan 26	97½ Jan 26		98½
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*			120 De 23, 01	113	
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*			96 De 4, 02	94	
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*			120 Se 10, 02		
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	115½ Jan 17	115 Jan 24	115 Jan 24	115	
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	119½ Jan 10	119½ Jan 10	119½ Jan 10		119
Do do registered				115 Ja 21, 01		
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	115½ Jan 2	114 Jan 26	114 Jan 26		115
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	124 Jan 20	122½ Jan 6	124 Jan 20	123	
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124 Jan 16	123 Jan 12	124 Jan 16	124½	
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	117½ Jan 7	117½ Jan 7	117½ Jan 10		118
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	MS*			101½ Jy 20, 00	101½	
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO			111 De 23, 02	110½	
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*			92 Se 9, 02	87	
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	107½ Jan 7	106 Jan 27	107 Jan 31	106½	107
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116 Jan 22	115½ Jan 29	115½ Jan 30	116	
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN			116½ De 30, 01		
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	113½	
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS			123 Fe 8, 02	118½	
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS			113½ No 10, 02	111½	
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	116	
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS			114 De 18, 02		
W. O. & W. 1st sur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA			98 Ap 22, 02	96	98
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	115 Jan 22	115 Jan 22	115 Jan 22	114½	115½
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ			117 Jy 25, 00	122	
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD			104½ Se 2, 02	101	105
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	112 Jan 27	112 Jan 27	112 Jan 27	112	113
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	118½	
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO			115½ My 15, 02		
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS			101½ Se 23, 02	102½	
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	117½ Jan 23	116½ Jan 9	116½ Jan 30	116½	
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100 Jan 9	99 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	99	
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	109	
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	113 Jan 14	111½ Jan 10	112 Jan 14	111½	
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*			113½ No 17, 02		
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	106½	
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	96 Jan 26	93 Jan 2	96 Jan 26		
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	91 Jan 16	90 Jan 2	91 Jan 16	90	92
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	85½ Jan 30	83½ Jan 6	85½ Jan 30	84½	85½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	80 Jan 19	76 Jan 2	79 Jan 31	78½	79
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD			98½ Au 14, 02	95	
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s,1928	*JD	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7		112
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s,1947	JJ*	103½ Jan 24	102½ Jan 2	103½ Jan 31	103	103½
Do registered	JJ*	103½ Jan 14	102 Jan 5	102½ Jan 23		
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	107½ Jan 9	105½ Jan 30	105½ Jan 31	105	105½
Do do registered		105½ Jan 23	105½ Jan 23	105½ Jan 23		
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	101½ Jan 27	100½ Jan 5	101½ Jan 30	101½	101¾
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127½ Jan 17	125 Jan 3	127½ Jan 30	126½	127½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	114 Jan 2	112 Jan 19	113½ Jan 29	113	114
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA*	98½ Jan 22	95½ Jan 2	97½ Jan 31	97½	97¾
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*			115 No 24, 02		
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*			114½ Ap 15, 02		
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	117½ Jan 16	116½ Jan 3	117½ Jan 28	117	117½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	111 Jan 19	108 Jan 2	110½ Jan 24		111
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	101½ Jan 5	101½ Jan 5	101½ Jan 5	100	101½
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	78½ Jan 9	75½ Jan 27	77 Jan 31	77½	77¾
Do 20-yr.1st lien g.l.g.s.f.5s,1921	*MS			104½ De 11, 02	106	
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 28	108½	
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ			97 My 2, 02	92	95
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	85 Jan 5	85 Jan 5	85 Jan 5		
Do Tol. & Chi.Div. 1st g.4s,1941	*MS			98 Mr 17, 02		
St.L., K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO			109 De 17, 02	108	
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	117½ Jan 9	117½ Jan 29	117½ Jan 29	116½	118½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1943	*AO	99½ Jan 30	99 Jan 14	99½ Jan 30	98½	99½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.			40 Mr 21, 01	30	
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*			114½ Ja 20, 02	108	
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	116½ Jan 21	113 Jan 30	116½ Jan 21	114	
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*			113 Se 9, 02	111	
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA*			111½ Oc 23, 02	113	
Wheel.& L.E.R.R. 1st con.g.4s,1949	MS*	92½ Jan 13	91½ Jan 5	92½ Jan 31	92½	92¾
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	91½ Jan 6	90 Jan 2	90½ Jan 30	90½	91
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	107½ Jan 20	103 Jan 8	106½ Jan 27	106½	107
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*JJ			110 Ja 20, 98		
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*			114 My 28, 02	108	
B. Q. C. & S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.,1941	MN	102½ Jan 8	102 Jan 5	102 Jan 6	102	
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	104½ Jan 28	102 Jan 5	104½ Jan 31	104	104½
Do stamped, guaranteed				104½ Jy 29, 02		
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	89½ Jan 8	88 Jan 20	88 Jan 31	86	89
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	85½ Jan 5	85½ Jan 5	85½ Jan 5		
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922	*JD			105½ Apr, 93		
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g.4s,1951	*JJ			89½ Oc 30, 02		88
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO			97½ Je 13, 00		
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s,1905	JJ*			102 No 26, 01		
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120 Jan 28	118½ Jan 14	120 Jan 31	120	
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	96½ Jan 2	95 Jan 20	96 Jan 28	95	96
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con.g.5s,1943	JD*	118½ Jan 12	118½ Jan 12	118½ Jan 12	118½	
Do registered				119½ De 3, 01		
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	121	
Lex.Av. & P. Fy 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	MS*			121 De 30, 02	121	
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	98½ Jan 29	97½ Jan 8	98 Jan 31	97½	98½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	122 Jan 9	122 Jan 9	122 Jan 15	119	120½
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 29		
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con.30-yr.5s,1926	*FA			102 Oc 27, 99		
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15			116 Je 26, 02	108½	
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15			114½ No 14, 01	112	
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO			106½ De 14, 99		
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN			99 De 28, 97		
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105½ Jan 30	104 Jan 8	105½ Jan 30	105½	105½
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*			106½ Je 4, 02		
Bklyn F. Co. of N.Y. 1st cn.5s,1948	FA*	76 Jan 6	72 Jan 21	75 Jan 21		
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*			111 Mr 7, 01	108	
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*			113 No 14, 00		
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN			108 Jy 8, 97		
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	MN			50 Fe 21, 02		
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	94½ Jan 19	94 Jan 6	94½ Jan 28		
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA			99 Oc 3, 99		
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	*JJ			91½ De 10, 01		
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*			101 Fe 10, 97		
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS			113½ Jy 8, 00	105	
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA			100 Mr 15, 00		
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	117 Jan 7	116½ Jan 23	116½ Jan 29	116½	118½
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA			104 My 24, 02		
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	97 Jan 2	97 Jan 2	97 Jan 30		
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g.5s,1932	MS			117 De 16, 00		
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s,1949	JD			67 Oc 2, 01		
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915	*FA			107½ De 27, 00		
Kings Co. El. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	130 Jan 28	130 Jan 28	130 Jan 28		126
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con.g.4s,1939	*JJ			97½ Se 19, 02	96	98
Lac. G.L. Co. St.L. 1st g.5s,May,1919	QF	108½ Jan 7	108 Jan 8	108 Jan 30		
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtge. 4s,1927	*MN			95 Jy 31, 02		
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111 Jan 3	110½ Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111	
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97½ Jan 29	95 Jan 2	96½ Jan 31	96½	97½
Ed. El. Ill N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910	*MS			103½ De 17, 02	103	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119 Jan 23	119 Jan 23	119 Jan 23	118½	
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9		107½
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*			106 Je 7, 02	101	
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*			104½ No 14, 02	102	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	125½ Jan 15	124 Jan 14	125½ Jan 15		128
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	105 Jan 5	103 Jan 5	103 Jan 6	105	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*			109 De 3, 02		
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	108 Jan 28	108 Jan 28	108 Jan 28		110
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	JJ*	102½ Jan 16	102 Jan 2	102½ Jan 15	102½	
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Jan 16	104 Jan 19	104 Jan 19	104½	
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS			109 Fe 8, 01		
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN			107½ Je 18, 01		
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1919	MS*	42½ Jan 6	35 Jan 29	35 Jan 31		
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915	QF	101 Jan 19	100 Jan 6	101 Jan 19	100	101
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	90½ Jan 31	88 Jan 2	90½ Jan 31	90½	
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	91 Jan 22	89 Jan 7	91 Jan 10	91	
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	80 Jan 12	80 Jan 12	80 Jan 12		80

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	..	..	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67¾ Jan 7	66¾ Jan 13	67¼ Jan 31	67	67¼
Do registered		..	..	66½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	77 Jan 22	73 Jan 29	76 Jan 31	75½	76
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s 1911	*JJ	89 Jan 17	89 Jan 17	89 Jan 19	88	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	98 Jy 17, 02	100	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	AO	..	..	100 My 7, 02	100	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jan 17	108 Jan 3	110 Jan 27	110	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	..	98 Au 25, 02	..	98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	95 Jan 28	94 Jan 31	94 Jan 31	93	95
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ	80 Jan 3	80 Jan 3	80 Jan 3	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	68 Jan 3	66½ Jan 3	67½ Jan 29	66	68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13½ Jan 7	11½ Jan 3	12 Jan 29	11½	12½
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	90 Jan 16	90 Jan 16	90 Jan 16	..	..
Do. col. tr. 5s, 1932	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s,1913	*MN	114½ Jan 20	112 Jan 3	114½ Jan 20	..	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	85 Jan 13	85 Jan 13	85 Jan 16	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1900	*FA	..	..	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	..	..	85 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105 Jan 31	105 Jan 19	105 Jan 31	104½	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	96¾ Jan 7	93 Jan 13	94 Jan 31	93½	94
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	..	110½ Au 22, 02	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	..	115 Je 5, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	80 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951	JJ*	..	..	100½ Fe 27, 02	100	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	JJ	..	..	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T.Div.1st 6s,Ten. 1917	AO	107½ Jan 12	107½ Jan 12	107½ Jan 12	106¼	107½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	107 Jan 24	105½ Jan 2	107 Jan 24	107	108
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	JD*	..	..	105 Fe 8, 02	..	..
De Bardel. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	..	..	100½ No 18, 02	..	..
Virginia Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1950	MS	80 Jan 28	80 Jan 28	80 Jan 28	..	79
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ	..	..	97½ Au 2, 02	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	..	100½ Apr 8, 97	..	94
De registered	QJ	..	..	100¼ Oc 29, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	100 Oc 7, 02	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g.5s,1918	*MN	..	..	114 No 7, 02	115	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	109 Jan 3	109	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104½ Jan 20	103 Jan 3	104 Jan 31	..	..
De do registered		103½ Jan 23	103½ Jan 23	103½ Jan 23	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	..	..	111 Je 17, 02	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	..	..	†104 My 9, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 31..$14,287,000

BONDS.	Week Ended Jan. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	105½	104½	105½	30
Alabama Midland 1st 4s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
American Bicycle 5s	37	37	35	35	15
American Cotton Oil 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	90½	91	90½	91	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	84
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	18
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92½	92½	91½	91½	17½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93¾	94½	93¾	93¾	20½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102	102	101½	101½	72½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88½	146
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	40
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104½	104½	103½	104½	32
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. gen. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	11
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108½	6
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. col. tr. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	6
Canada Southern 1st 6s	104	104½	104	104½	3
Central Branch Railway 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108¾	108¾	108½	108¾	38
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	78	78½	78	78½	21
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	38½	38½	37	37½	39
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc.	26½	26½	25½	25½	8
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	132	132	132	132	½
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88¾	61½
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106	106½	106	106	24
Chi. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	8
Chicago & Alton 3s	83	83	82	82	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78¾	78¾	78	78	32
C., B. & Q. coll. Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	94¼	94½	93¾	93¾	480
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	64
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96	96½	96	96	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	16
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pacific 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	133	134	133	134	9
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112	112	112	112	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	86	87½	86	86½	1,608
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107½	107½	106	106	47½
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	9
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts. 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	8
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85	85	85	85	6
Cin., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	115	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101½	101	101	7
Cleve., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	93½	94½	93½	94	235
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	25
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	17
Colorado & Southern 4s	94½	94½	92½	93	67
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67½	67½	67	67½	505
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	13
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105	107	105	107	12
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	99	98	98¾	75
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	80	80	79½	79½	14
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	8
Detroit Southern, Ohio So. 4s	91	92	91	92	10
Distillers' Securities Corp. 5s	77	77	75	76	32
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	113	113	113	112	6
East. Tenn., reor. lien 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	40
Erie 1st general 4s	86½	87½	86½	87	486
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98½	98¾	97½	97¾	45
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	151
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111½	112¾	111	112¾	62
Gal., H. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	9
Green Bay debenture, B	24	24	24	24	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	109½	109½	109	109	13
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120½	120	120	18
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99½	99½	99	99	55
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88½	87	88	52
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	69½	69½	69½	407
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	102	102½	101¾	101¾	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108	108	108	108	8
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Louisville & Nashville 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100½	100½	100	100	7
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	101	101	73
Louis. & Nashville, Lo., C. & L. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Manhattan 4s	104½	104½	104	104	171
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	25
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	4
Met., W. S. Elec., Chi., 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	35
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	77	75½	76½	41
Mexican Central 1st income	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	81
Mexican Central 2d income	17	17	17	17	23
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	17
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99½	99½	98½	98¾	102¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	43½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110	110	110	110	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	20
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	107½	107½	106½	107	35
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	50
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	3
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	78	79½	78½	78	65
National Starch 6s	95	95	94	94	9
New York Central, Michigan Cent. coll. 3½s	91½	92½	91½	92½	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	74
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	30
New York Dock Company 4s	94	94½	94	94½	11
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford deb. cfs 4s	219	219½	219	219½	10
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford deb. cfs 4s, small	218	218	218	218	1
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97	97½	96½	96½	62
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	111	111	110½	110½	4
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
New York, Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	108	108	108	108	3
New York, Lack. & West. ref. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	111½
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93	93	92½	92½	11
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72½	73	72½	72½	48½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	154½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg.	102	102	102	102	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	116	116	115½	115½	2
Ore. Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	24
Oregon Short Line 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	294
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128¾	127½	128¾	127½	15
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	108	107	108	20
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Pennsylvania 3½s gtd. tr. ctfs, Series B	97	97	97	97	10
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	105¼	105¾	104½	105¾	2,448
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg.	108	108	108	108	15
Peoria & Eastern incomes	80½	81½	80	80½	82
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	100	99½	99¾	39
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	128	128	128	128	18
Reading general 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97½	165
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾	11
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	91	91	91	91	25
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98	98½	97½	97½	26
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	4
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg cons. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	115	114½	115	25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90½	90½	90	90½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	108	108	108	108	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	96¾	97½	4
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	84	85	84	85	6
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	86	86½	86	86½	44
St. P., M. & M. Dakota ext. 6s	114	114	114	114	3
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	111½	111½	111	111	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86½	85½	85½	13
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¾	101	100½	101	3
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 4s	95	95	95	95	3
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84½	84	84½	14
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	27
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106	107	106	107	12
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1910	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series E & F	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. consol. 5s stamped	109½	109½	109½	109½	50
Southern Pacific 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	67½
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	75
Southern Railway 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	9
Southern Railway, Mob. & O. col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div.	97½	97½	97½	97½	9
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	67	67½	67	67½	7
Standard Rope & Twine income	12½	13	12	13	33
Tenn. R. R. Assn., St. Louis, 1st 4½s	112	112	112	112	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117½	117½	116½	116½	20
Third Avenue con. 4s	96½	96½	96	96	158
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	85½	86½	85	85½	60
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79½	79½	78½	79	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	103½	103	103¼	220
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	751
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	8
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	15
Wabash debenture, Series B	76½	77½	75½	77	495
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	109	109	109	109	1
West Shore 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
West Shore 4s, registered	110	110	109½	109½	22
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104	104	103½	104	36
Western N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	6
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	41
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91½	91½	90½	90½	140
Total sales					$14,281,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 31, 1903.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Brothers' ctfs.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	10½
Grand total					$14,287,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. ...Q. Jan.	...	...	108¾ Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon ...Q. Jan.	...	...	108½ Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. ...Q. Jan.	110¼ Jan. 14	110 Jan. 7	110¼ Jan. 14
U. S. 4s, coupon ...Q. Jan.	110¾ Jan. 12	109¾ Jan. 5	109¾ Jan. 16
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. ...Q. F.	...	...	135½ Dec. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon ...Q. F.	...	...	136½ Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. ...Q. F.	...	...	103½ Dec. 3
U. S. 5s, 104, coupon ...Q. F.	...	...	103½ Nov. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon ...Q. F.	108½ Jan. 7	107½ Jan. 7	108 Jan. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup., small ...Q. F.	...	...	107½ Dec. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. ...Q. F.	...	...	107½ Dec. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	...	...	107 June 30

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906 ...J. J.	...	...	104¾ Sept. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906 ...J. J.	...	...	102 Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s ...J. J.	...	...	111 Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 ...J. J.	...	...	106½ Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 ...J. J.	...	...	104 Nov. 7
North Carolina special tax ...A. O.	...	...	2 Nov. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 ...J. J.	97 Jan. 14	95 Jan. 5	96¼ Jan. 30
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	...	...	95½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	...	...	94½ Oct. 23
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	12 Jan. 10	11 Jan. 12	11½ Jan. 29
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 ...J. J.	...	...	97½ Oct. 31

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21⅝d per ounce and in New York at 47⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@39½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .08½; 2,100 Brunswick at .07, 220 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10, 100 Daly at 2.25, 1,000 Isabella at .25, 300 Elkton at .37, 200 Ophir at 2.40, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, and 800 Potosi at .70@.85.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual. F—Five months.

BANKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Jan. 31, 1903 Bid	Asked
America	$1,500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	540	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	300,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	800	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 02	320	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	260	270
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	155	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	185
Century	100,000	..	..	....	160	175
Chase National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	750	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	355	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 03	4300	..
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	190	198
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	800	810
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	280	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	325	330
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	205
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	440	445
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3600	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	790	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	210	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	370	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	640	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	600	605
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	200	205
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	235	245
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	160	170
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	285
**Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	590	..
Lincoln National	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	350	365
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	162	167
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	355
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	495	510
Mount Morris	250,000	5	..	July, 1894	220	230
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	300	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	205
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 03	580	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	335	338
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 03	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	130	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	3	S	....	165	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	248	255
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	340	360
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	250	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 03	600	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	295	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	130	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	285	..
Royal	100,000	2½	[illegible]	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	690	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	....	117½	120
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	180	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	184,800	..	..	....	305	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	....	125	135
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	....	250	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	210	220
Washington	100,000	..	..	....	205	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	590	600
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jan 15, 03	270	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 29, 02	350	360
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	175
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 02	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	....	240	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	....	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	380	400
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	1975	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	620	630
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	400	411
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	665	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	180	182
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	195	200
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	5	..	Dec 31, 02	850	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	16	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1465	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	615	635
Flatbush	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	715	735
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	....	195	205
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	475	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	800	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	195	210
Do rights	....	..	..	....	1	1
Lawyers' Title In.	3,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 02	363	375
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	402½	410
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	9	Q	Dec 31, 02	420	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	....	270	280
Mercantile	2,000,000	150	Q	Jan. 2, 03	1150	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	325	335
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	740	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 02	1075	1100
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	225
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	250
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	145	155
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 02	1225	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 03	125	130
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1370	1400
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 02	320	330
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	395	..
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	425	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 02	380	400
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,225,000	13	Q	Dec 31, 02	530	550
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	....	155	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 02	300	305
Tr. Co. of Reg.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	185
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 03	1420	..
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 02	480	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	1700	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	....	250	270
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	425	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	225	..
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	....	235	250

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Brooklyn	10,000,000	..	..	....	11	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,478,600	..	..	....	14½	[illegible]
Do preferred	3,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 03	92	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	....	15-16	1
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1938	800,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	....	50	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	8½	9½
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	82½	84
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	109
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	371,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	92	..
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep., 1900	17	21
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68	71
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	55	58
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	65
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	102	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	42	45
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	1	S	Dec 31, 02	81	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	58	60
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	40	55
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	310	325
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	112	114
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	111
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	106	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,237,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	90	92
††South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	88	93
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	131	..
Do preferred	4,295,780	3	S	Dec 31, 02	152½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,242,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	....	35	38½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 03	87½	90½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Commonwealth	500,000	24	S	Jan., 1903	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	720	..
Eagle ($40), $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1910	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	85	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	650	725
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	315	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	108	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	126
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan 15, 03	340	350
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	185	195
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1902	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	260	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	160	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	2	..	Jan., 1902	45	60
Unit'd States ($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	108	112
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1902	300	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	105	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 02	56	58½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	9½	10½
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	....	48	49
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 10, 03	110	117
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	88	92
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	¼	½
††Amer. Malt 6s	8,818,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	99½	100½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	300	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	43	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	103
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	54½	55½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	88½	91
Am. Writing Paper	11,000,000	..	..	....	5	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	24	24½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	76	77½
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,400,000	..	..	....	9½	10
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	22	28
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	120	124
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	113
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 02	121	124
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	110	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	7½	8
††Brit. Excheq. 3s	150,000,000	¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	89	89½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	31,000,000	..	..	....	3-16	¼
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	....	⅛	¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 02	120	125
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	3½	3¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	16½	17
††Do 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	65	69
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 03	99½	100
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 8, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Aug. 8, 02	62	66
Cheesebrough Mfg.	500,000	17½	M	Dec 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	6,325,100	..	..	....	1½	2½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	....	30	40
Do preferred	549,000	2	S	....	60	64
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	....	8½	9½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	¾	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	..	10
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	10	10½
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1952	1,551,100	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 02	..	82½
††Cuban 6s of 1896	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	32
Dominion Securities	1,621,000	3½	..	Jan 15, 02	20	30
Electric Boat	4,997,500	..	..	....	22	25
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	....	30	40
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	....	2	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	....	6	8
Electric Vehicle	10,460,000	1	..	1899	7	8
Do preferred	6,125,000	3	..	Apr., 1900	13½	15½
El.-P'matic ($50)	1,500,000	..	..	....	¼	½
Empire Steel	2,290,000	..	..	....	14	18
Do preferred	2,270,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 03	45	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	¼	½
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	Feb. 2, 03	21	21½
[illegible]	5,000,000	..	..	....	18	19
Hall Signal	1,595,200	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	105	110
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	51	52
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	....	62	65
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,500,000	..	..	....	1¼	2½
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	....	22½	23½
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	....	2½	3½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	....	7½	8
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	[illegible]	45
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	[illegible]	S	Jan. 2, 03	115	125
Hudson Riv. Tel.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	100	104
Interchan. E. V. 30% paid	10,000,000	..	..	....	112	114
Do full paid	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. [illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. Tran. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4	4½
Mergenthaler	18,000,000	17½	Q	Dec. 31, 02	187	190
Mexican 4s	222,700,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	99½	100½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	3,000,000	..	..	....	6	7
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,800,000	..	..	....	3¼	3¾
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,830,000	..	..	....	2	2½
Nat. Enam. & St.	11,088,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	30½	36
Do preferred	7,850,800	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	90	95
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	103
N. E. Tran. ($10)	2,300,000	..	..	....	3-16	5-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	[illegible]	Q	Jan 15, 03	162	168
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	42	46
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	75	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	363,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	113	..
N. Y. Tran. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	....	10	11
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	....	8½	12
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	112½	113
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	....	43	43½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	97½	99
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,130,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	....	18	23
Pen., Dec. & Ev.	3,400,000	..	..	....	½	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 02	330	340
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	203	207
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	168	169½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,940,000	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	116½	170
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	....	26¾	27
Do preferred	18,686,100	..	..	....	42	43
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1902	320	330
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	32½	37½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	122	125
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	....	27	30
††Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	78	79½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	740	743
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 5, 03	127	129
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	101	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	....	*25½	26¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	25	26½
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec 10, 02	86	87
Do deb. 4s	....	2	S	Jan 10, 03	71	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 02	110	122
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	122	126
Unit. B. B. & P.	113,000,000	..	..	....	..	8
Do preferred	113,000,000	..	..	....	48	49
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	....	25	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	6	8
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	10	17
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71	74
U.S. Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	....	86	[illegible]
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	....	1	2
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	....	8	15
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	..
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,380,000	[illegible]	Q	Jan 10, 03	*175	178
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	125

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1903	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	247	254
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	106	108
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	244	246
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 03	108½	110½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	114	116
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	110
††B'n R. T. 4s, new	5,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	83⅝	[illegible]
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113	114½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3	Q	Jan., 1903	260	270
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121½	124½
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	3	Q	Jan., 1903	188	195
Coney Island & B.	1,000,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 02	385	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	99½	100½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 03	68	69
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	107	108
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1900	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	113	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	105	106
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Jan., 1903	395	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1902	400	415
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	110	112
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	[illegible]	118
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	98	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	97	100
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	....	47	51
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov., 1902	85	87½
J.C., Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	....	18½	19½
Do 4s	18,804,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	77	78
Nassau Electric B'lyn con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	88½	89½
New Orl. common	20,000,000	..	..	....	14	15¼
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	48	50
Do 4½s	40,000,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	90	91
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	192	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	....	27	28
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	81½	82¾
Rochester Ry.	6,000,000	..	..	....	73	75
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1903	108½	109½
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,300,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	111½
Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,200,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	103½	107
St. Louis Transit	77,281,300	..	..	....	26½	28
San Fran. subs.	20,000,000	..	..	....	48½	49½
Do 4s	5,000,000	2	S	Oct., 1902	..	91
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1902	84	86
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1902	215	220
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,604,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,638,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	104½	105¾
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Jan., 1903	178	181
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	109½	112½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	3,750,000	..	..	....	30	31½
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	78	80
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	103	..
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	107	108
28th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1902	400	420
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	99	102
29th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	116½	118½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,885,000	1¼	Q	Jan 10, 03	80	82
Do 1st 4s, 1934	[illegible]	2	S	Jan., 1903	84¾	85½
Unit. Trac. Prov.	8,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	103
Do 1st 5s, 1933	4,400,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	113½	115
Wash'ton R. & E.	8,500,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do preferred	8,500,000	..	..	....	46	48
Do general 4s	8,200,000	2	S	Dec., 1902	80½	82
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108½	110½
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	112

[illegible] ‡Including 2½ per cent in scrip. [illegible] on the par value of $500,000, [illegible]

North American Trust Company.

135 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

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G. M. WYNKOOP, Secretary.

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Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.
Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

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Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

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Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

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ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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New York Security & Trust Company

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Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $750,000

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Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.
Issues certificates of deposit. Loans money on bond and mortgage.
Makes demand and time loans on approved collateral. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc. Pays coupons. Executes all trusts known to the law. Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Fire and Burglar Proof. Protected in every possible manner.
Boxes from $5.00 to $200.00 per annum.
No inheritance tax is imposed under the laws of the State of New Jersey on contents of boxes of either residents or non-residents.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
86 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

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Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	500,000 00
Undivided Profits	95,247 83

MAIN OFFICE, 346 BROADWAY,
DOWN TOWN Branch, 71 WILLIAM ST.
UPTOWN Branch, WALDORF-ASTORIA

Statement, December 31st, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	$1,001,196.82
Other Stocks and Bonds	411,711.55
Loans on Collateral	1,294,329.41
Bills Purchased	302,150.00
Overdrafts Secured	22,280.55
Cash on hand and in Banks	734,124.07
Interest accrued	13,617.83
	$3,680,850.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	95,247.83
Deposits	2,074,649.85
Interest Due Depositors	10,952.48
	$3,680,850.16

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.
No. 30 Nassau Street.

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